the intervention of bro RTHUR C. DUCAT, EO. M. LYON.

ROSPECTUS 1875

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the basis of National wealth, whatse that great interest promotes the hold country. The cost of transven farm products to foreign marthe selling value, and the high dudize special interests doubles the goods received in exchange for the ng and burdening the farmer until akmess under the weight of the load, so of "hard times "among farmers." as of "hard times" among farmors. Transportation Charges. till advocate the adoption of such seagen transportation and reduce The lightest tariff which will iment with necessary funds to tain its credit should only be im-nd the national highways should te a-stronger competition with the which will compel them to lower to the stronger to the competition with the which will compel them to lower the stronger to the competition with the which will compel them to lower the stronger to the competition with the the competiti

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NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFFICE, CITY HALL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1874.

To the Holders of the Bonds of the City of

Memphis:

In compliance with a resolution of the General Council of the City of Memphis, the holders of its bonds are requested to meet a committee, appointed by the General Council, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1874, at 13 m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York.

For further information, apply by mail or otherwise for city of the City of t malar letter at this office.

JOHN LOAGUE. Mayor.

JEWELRY. ESTABLISHED 1856.

A.H.MILLER IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874---TWELVE PAGES.

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The Market in the building formerly occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., State and Twentieth-sts., will be opened to the public Saturday Morning, Dec. 5, and will thereafter be stocked with a full supply of every description of Meats, Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Groceries, Flour, Bread, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and all other articles found in first-class provision and grocery stores. The Stalls are arranged and fitted with express reference to articles sold, and have been leased at a nominal rental, and all expenses so kept down that the public can feel assured that all articles offered from this market will be sold at the lowest possible rates that can be made for

The public are invited to the openng, and to give the Market their patronage. Open Saturday evening until 10 o'clock.

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Union Square, New York, Are now receiving their importations for the

Holidays, and will open New Goods each day for some weeks. Their stock will be larger and richer than

ver before offered by them. Early selections are recommended, as having he advantage of the first choice, and the avoidance of the hurry and confusion of the latter part of the season.

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During the month of December, commencing on the 7th inst., their store will remain open in

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Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movement, as th Waltham Watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship. For sale by all the leading jewelers.

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D. A. GAGE. Fifth and Last Day of

the Trial.

The Jury Find Him Not Guilty Without Any Hesitation.

Eloquent Speech by Sidney Smith for the Prosecution.

and Dexter.

Instructions for Prosecution and

Defense.

The Returning of the Verdict --- Feeling at Waukegan.

Congratulations in Chicago.

MORNING SESSION. ABGUMENT OF SIDNEY SMITH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribus

MAUKEDAN, Ill., Dec. 4.—The fifth and last day of the trial of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, for failing to pay over \$508,000 to his successor, began gloomily, but ended cheerfully for the defendant. The session of the Criminal Court opened at the usual hou in the morning, -9 o'clock, -very few people be youd those directly interested being presen Others, however, soon arrived, and, before Mr. Smith had fairly gotten into his argument, the room was crowded. It was known that the case would go to the jury about 11 o'clock, since Mr. nith had told several persons that he would not occupy over two hours. Hence the increased ttendance,-the largest during any of the sessions. Among the number were about thirty ladies, who were all seated together, the Court giving orders to oust the men who had taken possession of the enches in order to give them the best opportu pity to hear. The expectations with regard to Mr. Smith's closing argument for the prosect tion, though great, were fully realized,—his re marks being characterized by a remarkable clear

ble logical deductions. He said the duty that devolved upon him and upon the jury was not a pleasant one, but, per-haps, the embarrassment under which he laored was much greater than theirs, from the fact that the defendant was one of his personal ecquaintances. It was not true, as charged by ounsel in the heat of debate, that he had form

INTIMATE SOCIAL RELATIONS WITH MR. GAGE : he had simply known him long, as others had. Still, had it been true that be had had such relations with Mr. Gage, it was extremel loubtful whether it would not have been his duy, when called upon by parties who desired him o assist the State's Attorney, to act firmly, fearesely, and justly. In the celebrated case of Dr Webster, Judge Shaw, one of his best friends sentenced the defendant to death. But he had been assailed for presuming to appear in his pro-fessional capacity. If all things earthly were to ivil government was to come to an end, -and it like the one under consideration, he would say, and the Court and the jury would doubtless say, that it was not worth while to proceed further for the purpose of punishing the defendant for the offense he had committed; because no one would be disposed to pursue the prosecution for mere personal considerations, or from malice or re-

renge. But THE PRECEDENT that would be established by acquitting the defendant would result in evils which no man

that would be established by acquitting the defendant would result in evils which no man could calculate. This sad condition of affairs in relation to public officers throughout the country was notorious and deplorable. The increase of corruption and dereliction was most rapid and alarming, and was an enemy ten-fold more dangerous than armed rebellion. The history of the world had proven that nations which had been able to withstand assaults from without and internal turmoil, had invariably succumbed to this terrible and insidious cancer of official corruption and Delinquency. The Roman Empire grew and flourished while contending with foreign enemies of gigantic numbers, and Rome became known as the "Eternal City;" but, getting wealthy and corrupt, this cancer undermined the mighty foundations, and she declined and fell; and history told us that for years and years no human being resided within her borders; wild beasts prowled in her streets, and owls perched upon her pinacles. These were the terrible results of loose morals and loose notions in regard to official duty and integrity; and this country was hastening with terrific speed to destruction by this quiet and insidious enemy, and unless the tide was stopped this free republic would be wrecked. These were grave and solemn considerations,—considerations which the jury were called upon to meet firmly and fearlessly. It had now come to a state of things where it was frequently remarked that nothing was left to rely upon but the judiciary; and he feared that remark was too true. When courts and juries failed, God preserve us! If, when a man was arraigned for official delinquency, and the charge proven against him, he was to be discharged in consequence of his exalted position and powerful associations,

A handsome Set Mink. worth Set, for Sit.
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A proper set of Seasure Set Posts of Seasure Sea

rupt, debased, and delinquent officials of Chicago, par excellence, pure, and undefiled. Why was such unseemly innyuage used in a court of justice? Because of the powerful influences brought to bear by a powerful defendant to break down the safeguards surrounding the ordinary proceedings, and to resort to undertakings which were disgraceful, uncalled for, and unwarranted in such a place. And these counsel, in their calmer hours, would regret that they had so acted as to bring disgrace upon the judiciary by such unseemly enthibitions. These remarks were not made in any spirit of vindictiveness, but because they were just; because the cocasion demanded them; and it was time that they commence soberly, honestly, and impartially to look the case in the face. When he said "this case," he said as he would say in all other cases, "a case that was before them upon evidence which the Court pronounced legal. Were the jury prepared to step out of the line of their duty, and decide the case, not upon the testimony, but in consequence of the denunciations of advocates, simply because the prosecution had insisted that the case must proceed, like all other cases, upon well-known and established principles? Surely they would not do it.

It had been said that the people of Cook

Debates with Messrs, Swett

the case must proceed, like all other cases, upon well-known and established principles? Surely they would not do it.

It had been said that the people of Cook County, after having
INVEIGLED THE DEFENDANT into the hazardous experiment of attempting to earn interest on the city funds, had been guilty of an impropriety in arraigning him for the loss of their money, jeopardized by his honest efforts to obtain interest; that they accepted the fruits while receiving the interest, and then turned around and prosecuted him for he "unfortunate failure" to return the funds thus hazarded. There was not a particle of truth in that, under the facts, as he would demonstrate before he closed. It might be said, and it had been said many times, it was hazardous and improper for any Government, municipal or State, to attempt the experiment of earning money upon its funds. That might be so, and it might not, and it was unnecessary for him to discuss a question of ethics. It was sufficient to say that the defendant inaugurated the system in Chicago. He (Gage) for first time in the history of the municipality, being a candidate against Mr. Frank Wentworth, voluntarily proposed that, if the people would elect hun, he would reward them by putting the interests on the history of the municipality, being a caudidate against Mr. Frank Wentworth, voluntarily proposed that, if the people would elect him, he would reward them by putting the interests on the funds into the City Treasury. He was elected on that issue, and now, when arraigned for official delinquency—not for the failure of that experiment—his attorneys denounce the system and the prosecution for calling him to account because the city assented to it. Yet, if Mr. Gage had placed the funds in reasonably safe places of deposit (the jury knew what that meant), and had made an arrangement with the managers for a low rate of interest, as he could easily have done, and had carried out the arrangement in good faith; and, if the funds had been unfortunately lost, no one, high or low, would have thought of charging him with being a defaulter.

for disclosing the secrets of the Grand Jury, when he had done nothing of the kind. He (Reed) had spoken of the public sentiment in Chicago,—of the sentiment of common justice which prevailed there as well as at Waulegan,—and notwithstanding, the counsel who closed the argument (Mr. Searles) cited the trial seene in the "Merchant of Venice" as presenting a parallel case. Mr. Reed made the remarks he did knowing that a common sense of justice would have precluded the idea of an indictment, and in that conclusion he was entirely correct. [The remarks referred to were those about a failure to indict if the funds had all

justice would have precluded the idea of an indictment, and in that conclusion he was entirely correct. [The remarks referred to were those about a failure to indict if the funds had all been deposited in good banks.] Mr. Reed had called attention to the fact that the defense had brought Mr. Greenebaum as a witness, and he, like all the others from Chicago, had declared that Mr. Gage was a gentleman of the highest social standing, but that even he (Greenebaum), under the facts of the case, concluded that there was no alternative, if civil government was to be continued, but to indict Air. Gage for his defalcation; and, as foreman of the Grand Jury, despite his acquaintance with him, and his knowledge of his surroundings, felt compelled, in the discharge of his duty, to present the indictment against him. He (Greenebaum)—an eminent German banker—was called upon to prove Mr. Gage's character, and as thanks for his coming he was likened to Skeylock, and called a "eleek little Jew." Did the jury suppose that if a man in any other circumstances than those which characterized the defendant had been arraigned for a similar crime, he could have goaded the counsel into such an unseemly exhibition of themselves.

THE INDICTMENT

THE INDICATION OF THE RESEARCH

Very properly stated the amount of the defalcation to be the precise amount that Mr. Cage was
a defaulter; it was \$507,708.58, which, as a technical obligation, he was obliged to restore. But
it was not necessary, in order to establish a case against him, that the defalcation should be as large as the sum named in the indictment, If a man saed him (Smith) for \$1,000, and proved a man soled film (child) for \$1,000, and proved that he owed him but \$500, would it be fair to drive him out of court, and compel him to lose the \$500?

The matter of

The matter of

GOOD FAITH

was then adverted to. Mr. Gage had originated the system of paying interest upon deposits, going into office pledged to do it: and paying into the City Treasury \$130,829, which, however, was by no means the amount of interest earned, in fact, not over half. He put a portion of the city's money into banks, and took their bonds as security, and had \$147,000 in institutions which had suspended. Giving him credit for the \$147,000, the \$130,829, and the amount he turned over, and he was yet "short" \$199,874.73. That was a great deal of money, and if men, officials or otherwise, were to be allowed to appropriate such enormous sums without cause or reason, and then be acquitted, he wasted to know it. It had been stated that, if the people of Chicago could vote, they would let Mr. Gage go free. He was not arraigned in the name of the people of Ullinois; and for this arraignment the prosecution was called "barbarous" for presuming to ask a jury to hold him responsible. It was said that Mr. Gage lost the money

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A PANIC.

What was the avidence? Did the case depend

suming to ask a jury to hold him responsible. It was said that Mr. Gage lost the money.

What was the evidence? Did the case depend upon that or upon the "Merchant of Venice?" Mr. Bond, a former Alderman, a member of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and afterwards Acting Mayor in the absence of Mr. Medill, was upon the stand, and testified that, after the panic in September, 1873, the Finance Committee, the Comptroller, and the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works met together for the purpose of looking into the financial condition of the city, with a view of determining whether public improvements should go on or stop. And Mr. Bond said that Mr. Gage was summoned before them; and came with a list of banks in which the city's funds were deposited. Mr. Sherwood, another member of the Committee, took down the list, and the amounts which Mr. Gage said he had in those banks. He (Sherwood) had been investigating the condition of the Treasury, and, among other things, he ascertained what the Treasury was supposed to contain, not at the time this list was submitted, but on the list of September, eighteen or twenty days prior to the meeting referred to; and his memorandum showed that the purported amount was \$1,444,999.57. Taking the vouchers which Mr. Gage had in his paper as paid, between the lst of September and that time, and adding the amount on deposit to it, the result was the exact amount on Mr. Sherwood's memorandum, and everything appeared all right. But what did Gage say about it? The Legislature of the State, a year ago, saw fit to engraft the New York law upon our statute books, and it went into effect in July last. Under it a man was permitted to

NUMBER 105.

THINGS WERE NOT RIGHT;
and when the 16th of December arrived, instead of the money being in the banks it was not there; that was the deficit; the balance being nine hundred and odd thousand dollars, while he paid over something more than 4450,000. Over \$400,000 was not in bank; there was no telling where it was; it had gons to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." He (Gage) had told Mr. Burley that he was short \$125,000; that he had loaned Ald. McAvoy \$25,000; and that that was the reason of the deficit. By-and-by the amount increased to \$250,000, and Mr. Bond was asked, "Did he tell you what he had done with it?" and the answer was "No." He did not say what he had done with it, but that he was going to make it up all right very soon. Mr. Sherwood, who had in the meantime been called away from the city, returned on a Saturday night, and the following Monday continued his investigation, advising the Fmance Committee that they had better "go slow," as "things didn't look good." He wanted to see the

He wented to see the

SMALL EANK ROOKS.

Gage had been called upon time and again to produce them, but always gave some excuse. He was requested to have them immediately written up. Delay occurred. No wonder Mr. Sherwood said "Go slow." On one occasion he saw one of the bank-books, and found that it had not been written up for six months, and Mr. Bonk told him he would have to hurry up, because the Mayor was going to appoint the Committees and he would be called upon to make up the deficit. And when Mr. O'Hara called on him for the balance, over \$300,000, it was not in the banks. Mr. O'Hara, as Treasurer, could not take anything but 'money, because the moment he gave Mr. Gage credit for something else, he was accountable for the cash. Mr. O'Hara was ready to take all the cash he had, but was not ready to take all the cash he had, but was not ready to take all the cash he had, but was not ready to take all the cash he had, but may not ready to take all the cash the had, but may not ready to take all the cash the had, but may not ready to take all the cash the had, but may not ready to take all the cash the had, but may not ready to take them. This demand was all that was necessary to put Mr. Gage in default; but

A subsequent Demand

Mr. Gage in default; but

A SUZSEQUENT DEMAND

was made because it was not known that Mr.

Cleott had authority to turn over—that his action was indorsed by Mr. Gage. If the "cats and dogs" were vainable, why did not Mr. Gage. convert them into cash and hand that over? If they were worthless, why attempt to humbug the jury by pretending that they were valuable?

Mr. Swett—The gentleman prevented us from showing that the bonds were worth par, and I deny his right to argue that they were of little value.

value.

The Court—It is altogether improper to talk

The Court—It is altogether improper to talk to the jury about something not in evidence, but the counsel (Mr. Smith) is not outside so far as he is replying to arguments upon the question of value.

Mr. Smith continued: On the 26th of December Mr. O'Hara drew up another demand, and called on Mr. Gage on the 5th of January; told him he had a very disagreeable duty to perform, but he must do it. Mr. O'Hara was asked on the stand, "What did he say?" His answer was, "He had been unfortunately involved in complicated matters in relation to his own affairs; but he hoped in the course of a very brief time to be able to pay over the deficiency. The Grand Pacific Hotel was one of the "complicated difficulties" he was laboring under, He invited Mr. Sherwood—the gentleman who had been pushing him to have the bank-books written up—to call on him at his spartments, and he went, not vindictively, but officially. Mr. Gage said: "Sherwood, I acknowledge that my accounts are not correct; that this seeming balance in these banks is not there and if you had Mr. Gage said: "Sherwood, I acknowledge that my accounts are not correct; that this seeming balance in these banks is not there, and if you had not found out about their not being correct, I would have gone along with this thing; and have sent for you now with a view of having you case up on me; it is hutting my gradit." He also stated on that occasion that he was \$300,000 short. That was just "about the amount abstracted from the banks, and complicated in his affairs."

Mr. Swett—I deny the right of the gentleman to argue as to where the money went, when we put the defendant upou the stand, proposing to show where every dollar of it went, and be by a rule of law prevented it from being shown.

dence.

Mr. Swett—I beg the gantieman's pardon. He is arguing that Mr. Gage abetracted the public moneys, and used them in his private affairs. I deny his right to do so, in view of our offer and his objection, and he should be held to the rule of law in reference to the counsel arguing to the record in closing.

The Court—It is a matter of inference where the money went.

he money went. Mr. Swett—There was n

MIT. Smith proceeded: This was a most extraordinary proceeding. The gentleman had occupied nearly a day and a half, but whenever he reached a point in the evidence that miled the guilt of the defendant, the distinguished counsel arose, expecting to disconcert him by interruptions. He was saying, when interrupted, that the evidence affirmatively showed that Mr. Gage said the defict, was occasioned by "UNFORTUNATE COMPLICATIONS IN MIS PRIVATE CAPPAIRS;" and yet these gentlemen had the effrontery to get up, one, two, or three at a time, and assert that there was not a particle of evidence that such was the case. What did they mean by it? Did they suppose that they could put him down? Truly they would fail. Gage himself said the deficit was caused by "complications in his private affairs," and what use was there in counsel denying it? He had said that it appeared affirmatively that in September, after the panic, the \$200,000 were in the banks; but that on the 5th of January they were not. If it was in bank in September, and not in bank on the 16th of December or the 5th of January they were not. If it was in bank in September, and not in bank on the 16th of December or the 5th of January, it view of his admission about complications, did not that prove that he had taken the money out of the banks and used it in his private affairs? The difficulty was that there had been a persistent effort to humbug, and mislead the jury from the real facts of the case, and he desired to call them back.

The defense complained of ATECHNICAL PROSECUTION,—
of a disposition to object to everything. The procecution had put upon the stand Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Gage's successor, to whom a portion of the funds were turned over: and he was asked, "Are you City Treasurer?" Up jumped Mr. Deter: "We object," and he proved it, and mr. O'Hara was a more matter of ignorance. [Laughter.] The objection was superlatively rifuculous, and pettifogging in its tendencies and character. After it had been proved that Mr. O'Hara was a disposition to their case

Mr. Swett—I desire to correct the gentleman I cannot allow him to say that I ever intimated directly or indirectly, that the Court was dis-

am aware of. Mr. Swett-I cannot permit him (Smith) to sav o in my presence.

Mr. Smith—He said the prosecution was bar-

Mr. Smith-I object to his making another

Mr. Swett-Do not assail me, and ask me to The Court-I do not think the gentlemen had etter have any controversy.

Mr. Swett-I would be glad to explain my

Mr. Smith-I would be glad if you kept your Mr. Swett—Do not ask me to respond then.
Mr. Smith—I did not ask you to get up and
make a speech. Didn't Mr. Searles turn to me
and ask all sorts of questions. Don't be nervous. We will give you ample time to get over

and ask all sorts of questions. Don't be derived ones. We will give you ample time to get over your nervousness.

Turning to the jury, Mr. Smith repeated his remarks, saying that this method of CASTIGATING THE COURT was what was sometimes called "whipping the devil around the stump." Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made to prevent legal evidence being introduced, the gentlemen had persistently pressed upon the Court and jury an illegal defense. Was it not right that he should say it was an illegal defense when the Court, after argument, without the least indication of partiality, so decided? The claim was that they were not receiving a fair trial, and an attempt was made to obtain the sympathy of the jury by charges of partiality. Counsel, however, understimated the intelligence of the jurors when they attempted to palm off such humbur in lieu of a legitimate defense. Mr. Swett had had the boldness to state plainly that the evidence he offered was not illegal, and that it was inhuman on the part of the prosecuting attorney to object to its introduction as matter of common neighborly courtesy. Was that the way courts were to be conducted in Lake County or any other, where the Christian religion and civil liberty prevailed? Mr. Sherwood had stated, and there could be no doubt about it, that when he asked Mr. Gage to tell him what he had done with the deficit, he (Gage) replied, "Do not press me on that point." Mr. Gage, goaded on by

THE IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION
afforded by the nefarious New York law, stated that he told him (Sherwood) that he had invested it in Riverside bonds. Was there a scintilla of evidence which indicated that any official of Chicago had ever given his assent to the investment of the city's funds in Riverside bonds, or any other bonds, unless in those of the United States? No wonder that Mr. Gage failed to state what he had done with the money. He told Mr. O'Hars that the "complications of his private affairs" had tied up the funds, and he came on the stand and said that he invested them in Riverside bonds. Put the two together. Did they not show that he was interested in the Riverside scheme? The defense offered to prove by Mr. Gage that the bonds were worth par when he invested in them. He (Smith) objected to it because it was illegal evidence; and that was one of the acts of barbarism of which take of the argument, that it be true that Gage invested at par, THE IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION ested at par,

invested at par,

WERE THE BONDS GOOD SECURITY?

At the first breath of commercial reverses bonds were the first thing to fall to a nominal price. Was it safe to invest the money in Riverside or any other "wild-cat" bonds, and give dollar for dollar? It was nonsense to assert that it was. The taking of the money and nsing it in that way was a misapplication of the funds. It was beside the issue to prove the value of the bonds, because the law held him responsible for the money. The prosecution was not prepared for any such issue. Counsel said they did not want the truth to come out; they went into the trial prepared only for legal said they did not want the truth to come out; they went into the trial prepared only for legal issues, and if the defendant did not get in these outside issues, "the truth did not come out," because the prosecution was not prepared to meet illegal issues. If what Riverside bonds were worth had been a legal issue they would have come prepared to meet the question; and, when the defense had attempted to prove by the defendant that the bonds were worth par, it would have been proper for the prosecution to show that they had as a basis pollywogs, frogs, frog's spittal, mosquitoes, and fever and ague. [Laughter.] If a most court was organized, and the issued tried, the prosecution would prove the issued tried, the prosecution would prove that "Riverside" was a scheme gotten up by Mr. Gage himself, and that he "roped in" a young man from the East with \$40,000, which he sunk in it. It was a "wild-cat" scheme of the most disgraceful char-acter, and ruined every man who was connected with it.

Mr. Dexter—Do you claim that that is in the

Mr. Smith—No, sir.
Mr. Dexter—Do you claim that you have a right, in the closing speech, to say what you ould prove?

Mr. Smith—I claim that we were not prepared to

Mr. Dexter—That is not the point.

Mr. Smith—Were we bound to be prepared to be meet an illegal issue?

Mr. Dexter—That is just the point. The issue is not in the record, and ought not to be talked about. Let him stop there. When he goes on and reproves us for attempting to go outside of the record, and says that if Riverside was before the Court, he could prove so and so, was it proper? I do not care about getting into a controversy, but I simply ask the Court the question in order to end it.

Mr. Smith—I am furnishing the jury with the reasons why, on any principle, we could not go into the Riverside bond question,—that it is illegal and outside of the issue; that, if it had been a legal issue, we were presumed to be prepared to meet it; and, if it had been, that we would have had the right to prove that which was true, and would do so were there occasion for it.

for it.

Mr. Dexter—That is not the point, and the

Mr. Dexter—That is not the point, and the counsel knows it. It is not what he would be ready to prove, but he says the bonds have no value. I say he could not prove any such thing. Mr. Smith—I could not only prove that, but Counsellor Dexter knows I could prove it.

Mr. Dexter—I know there is not a word of truth in it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith—Let Rome howl. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Dexter—I make a square denial of what you say.

Mr. Smith again faced the jury, and continued his argument. He had not come to Waukegan to have a "town-meeting squabble," but to try the case according to the law and the evidence, and it should not be prejudiced by any unfair

dilegations.

The defense started out by offering to prove certain facts, which, they insisted, amounted

certain facts, which, they insisted, amounted to an

AUTHORITY ON THE PART OF MR. GAGE
to do what he pleased with the money; that the action of the Committee on his letters to the Common Conneil of Chicago authorized him to do what he did. He said he was prepared to place the money in four banks, and boastfully announced that he was not obliged to call on any bankers for bonds, and, therefore, was enabled to get half a per cent more interest; that he would get 4½ per cent on the balances on deposit, "which," said he, "belongs to the city and not to me, and I propose to place it in the treasury. But I prefer that you would take the responsibility and designate the banks, and give me \$10,000." Instead of authorizing him to go into "wild-cat" schemes, the Council had the right to presume that he would keep the funds in solvent banks.

SWETT AND SMITH.

Mr. Swett—When I came to that point and wanted to read the documents, I was called to order for stating the contents of documents that had been rejected, to—

The Court—I do not think you had the right to read them, and I do not think be has.

o read them, and I do not think be has.

Mr. Swett—By agreement, we are willing to put Mr. Smith-I was not reading documents, but

Mr. Smith—I was not reading documents, but was telling the jury what occurred.

The Court—You were stating the contents of latter which was excluded by the Court, and sking it the foundation of observations.

Mr. Smith—If they had not charged us with being barbarous, it would not be necessary for me to say what did occur.

Mr. Swett—Are you defending yourself?

Mr. Smith—I think you have all you want to do in defending yourself. We had a square and legitimate fight on that subject, and the Court was forced by the clearest principles of authority to decide that it did not constitute an authority for doing what Mr. Gage in fact did do. Is that barbarism?

for doing what Mr. Gage in fact did do. Is that barbarism?

The argument was then resumed. It was human to err, and it was a recognized fact that Judges would honestly err. If counsel claimed that the distinguished Judge upon the Bench had not presided fairly during the trial, they had their legal remedy. Was it true that American jurisprudence was a net which caught the little fish and let the big ones ship through? He would wait to see whether, by the verdict of a Lake County jury, it was true this thing called the law was a net of such marvelous construction as that, If the people of Chicago would vote to acquit the defendant, why did he take a change of venue? He (Gage)

seemed to think that a jury in Waukegan would

seemed to think that a jury in Waukegan would indorse official delinquency, and

SET A PRECEDENT

for the next City Treasurer to indulge in speculations with the city's funds, and hear his counsel say they would like to put their arms around the defendant and "die with him."

Among other reasons urged why Mr. Gage should not be held responsible for the entire deficit was that, after the fire of 1871, he had returned a larger balance than there really was. There was no evidence of that. Mr. Burley stated that the vouchers in the Comptroller's office were burned, and was asked, "Do you pretend that the amount given by Mr. Gage was the actual amount he had in his hands?" "Not at all." And yet, after that distinct statement, counsel succeeding each his hands?" "Not at all," And yet, after that distinct statement, counsel succeeding each other, said, as an evidence of sincereness, Mr. Gage had returned a balance of \$4,000 too much. Mr. Dexter had talked about borrowing from one fund for the benefit of another. What had that to do with the question? If money was taken from one fund and put into another, did that make the balance any less? Did it give him the right to become "complicated in his private affairs" so that he could not turn over the moneys? Why was that element introduced into the case, and a flourish made over the letter? Was it for the purpose of showing a legal ex-Was it for the purpose of showing a legal ex-cuse or confusing the jury? Mr. Smith then quoted the charter provision in relation to

TRANSFERBING MONEY from one fund to another, saying it was done by express authority of law, and asking what bearing it had upon the question of calling Mr. Gage to account. It was the general balance that he was under obligations to return, and it was the general balance that he did not return. It had been also asserted that there was no safe place. general balance that he did not return. It had been also asserted that there was no safe place to keep the money, and that had been urged as an excuse for losing it. Were not the counsel aware, and was it not in proof, that Mr. Gage took the office knowing that there was no strong box in which to keep the money—that such a thing had never been heard of in Chicago? Did he (Gage) not know perfectly well that, if he had selected the strong banks, and kept the money in them, there would have been no danger of loss, especially if he made them give bonds as collaters!? Was that any excuse for mixing the funds up in his private affairs?

Mr. Smith then referred to the law making the jury judges of both the law and the facts.

inry judges of both the law and the facts. It was the duty of the Court, if requested by either party, to instruct the jury as to the law; and, if they believed, from his reading and experience, he (the Judge) knew law better than they did, it was their duty to adopt his construction of the law and follow his instructions.

nstructions.

The defense had offered to prove that Mr. Gage had settled with the city, but he objected Gage had settled with the city, but he objected, and the Court ruled out the testimony. It was undoubtedly the law that, if a man committed an offense which was a crime under the criminal jurisprudence of the State, it could not be settled. If David A. Gage attempted to settle the crime with which he was charged, he would be guilty of another, known as "compounding a felony."

ANOTHER CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Swett-I presume the gentleman does not mean to misapprehend our position, which is

Mr. Swett—I presume the gentleman does not mean to misapprehend our position, which is that no crime could rest until demand and refusal. If, a month before the demand, Mr. Gage turned over all the assets in which he had placed the money, and his own private property besides, that was a settlement of the liability to the city, and did not create any crime.

Mr. Smith—There was a demand on the 16th of December.

Mr. Swett—No! no! Running to a man's office when he is gone does not constitute that.

Mr. Swett—No! no! Running to a man's office when he is gone does not constitute that. Mr. Smith—It was stated in the most distinct manner that they offered to settle with the city. Mr. Swett—I drd not say that.
Mr. Smith—You are only one. You do not possess the entire legal ability that has been brought to bear here in favor of Mr. Gage. If, after the 16th of December, there had been any attempted at thement, and it had been carried out, a second crime would have been committed. But no such proposition was made, and the counsel who asserted the contrary knew it. Some instruments were brought in to show that Mr. Gage had turned over certain assets to the Comptroller to realize upon, and pay show that Mr. Gage had turned over certain assets to the Comptroller to realize upon, and pay into the Treasury the money which the law compelled him (Gage) to pay in. The Court had said if they were put into the hands of a Trustee, by way of payment, it was all right, but denied their right to prove any such thing; and the idea that, because Mr. Gage had put into the hands of a Trustee certain things to be realized upon, that should be held as a settlement, was the basest piece of effrontery displayed by the the basest piece of effrontery displayed by the

as one of the community and a citizen of Illi-nois, and could say frankly and truthfully that the acquittal of the defendant would be one of the He (Smith) had no interest in the case except MOST ALARMING EVENTS

MOST ALARMING EVENTS
that had happened in the history of the jurisprudence of the State, and add another weight to
the already-tremendous load under which this
country was staggering, assisting in hurrying on
the State and National Governments to bloodshed and anarchy. For when the people failed
to be protected, when they were loaded down by
taxation, and officials betrayed their trust, and squandered the public funds, and their action was indorsed by the judiciary, through its juries, good men would commence seriously to look about for a remedy to release themselves from the intolerable yoke. The responsibility of the decision of the case rested upon the jury; they had the same interest in it that he had. Having done his duty fearlessly not with starding the ac-

the intolerable yoke. The responsibility of the decision of the case rested upon the jury; they had the same interest in it that he had. Having idone his duty fearlessly, notwithstanding the assaults upon him, he could do nothing more; and, if the case miscarried, his skirts were clear; the liability rested somewhere else; but ha had no doubt of the result, however painful or disagreeable it might be.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Court then instructed the jury, those for the prosecution being as follows:

First—The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was the Treasurer of the City of Chicago as charged in the indictment; and that his term of office as such Treasurer expired on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, and that Daniel O'Hara became and was his successor in office of said defendant on said 16th day of December as charged in the indictment; and that said defendant, as such Treasurer, received for safe keeping and disbursement the money mentioned in the indictment, and did not disburse the same as such Treasurer; and that the said money was a fund established by law for public purposes, as charged in the indictment; and that said Daniel O'Hara, as such successor, as charged in the indictment; and that said defendant failed to pay over and deliver said money to said Daniel O'Hara, as such successor, as charged in the indictment; and that said defendant failed to pay over and deliver said money to said Daniel O'Hara, as such successor, as charged in the indictment; and that said defendant failed to pay over and deliver said money to said Daniel O'Hara, as such successor, as charged in the indictment, then the defendant is guilty, and it is the duty of the jury to find him guilty. It is the duty of the jury to decide this case by the knamed the evidence admitted by the Court; and they have no right to consider anything as evidence which was not admitted by the Court; and they have no right to be induced by any statements of the attorneys o

lawful evidence.

Third—The jury are instructed that, whatever the balance of funds may have been which had been put into the hands of the defendant Gage as Treasurer of the City of Chicago, and not paid out or disbursed by him by authority of law on or about the 16th day of December, 1873, he was bound to pay over the same to said O'Hara, his successor in office, upon demand; and therefore, if the jury believe from the evidence that the amount of such balance was \$307,703,38 on said 16th day of December, and that said O'Hara, as successor in office of said Gage, demanded such balance of said Gage on or about the 5th of January, 1874; that said Gage failed to pay over said balance to said O'Hara as his successor, upon just demand; and that any portion of said balance exceeding \$100 was a fund established by law for public purposes, then as to said public fund, the failure of said Gage to ay over the same, constituted an offense under the statute, for the violation of which the indictment in this case was found.

Fourth—The Court instructs the jury that a reasonable doubt means in law a serious, substantial, well-founded doubt, and not the mere possibility of a doubt. The jury have no right to go outside of the law and the evidence to search for or hunt up doubts (in order to acquit the defendant) not arising from the evidence or the want of evidence; that the former good character of the defendant cannot shield or protect him from the consequences of his acts, if the jury better, from the consequences of his acts, if the jury better.

that the defendant is guilty as charged in the indictment,

Fifth—Lastly. The Court instructs the jury that,
upon the question of demand mentioned in the mdictment, it is not necessary to prove that the precise
amount of money stated in the indictment was all a
fund established by law for public purposes; but it is
sufficient, on the question of said demand, to show by
the evidence that a portion of said money, to an
amount exceeding \$100, was a fund established by law
for public purposes.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

On the part of the defense, the Court instructed the jury as follows:

First—The Court instructs the jury that they are the

structed the jury as follows:

First—The Court instructs the jury that they are the judges of the law and the facts in this case, and that they are not bound by the opinion of the Court as to what the law is, and they can assume the responsibility of deciding, each juror for himself, what the law is.

Second—The jury are instructed that the indictment is this case is not sustained unless they are satisfied be, and a reasonable doubt, from the evidence in this case, that the sum of \$507,703.58, alleged to have been demanded by O'Hara, or at least an amount thereof exceeding \$100, was then and there a fund established by law for public purposes.

Third—They are further instructed that it is not

Rourth—The jury are further instructed that leposits in banks with or without interest are simply oans of money, and that there is no difference in law between loans to a bank and other corporations, or deposits in banks with or without interest are simply loans of money, and that there is no difference in law between loans to a bank and other corporations, or persons or individuals.

Fifth—And the jury are further instructed, as a matter of law, that the item of \$18,519.88 which appears in the last trial balance-sheet of David A. Gage as Treasurer of the City of Chicago to the credit of "wharfing—private mortgage," was not a fund-established by law for public purposes; and that the item of \$8,117.31, which show a fast of the credit of the Police Life and Health Insurance Fund, was not a fund established by law for public purposes; and that the item of \$8,117.31, which appears in said balance-sheet to the credit of the Jonathan Burr Fund, was not a fund established by law for public purposes; and that an indictment under the act of 1833 cannot be sustained against the defendant for failing to pay said summover to his successor.

Sixth—The jury are instructed, as a matter of law, that if, upon the facts and direumstances in this case, they have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, they should render a verdict of not guilty.

Seventh—The jury are further instructed that, by Sec. 280 of the Criminal Code of this State, it is provided that a criminal offense consists in a violation of a public law, in the commission of which there shall be a union or joint operation of act and intention, or criminal negligence; and that, from all the facts and circumstances onnected with the perpetration of the offense charged; and that, from all the facts and circumstances in the case, if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon the question of intention or criminal negligence; and that, from all the facts and circumstances in the case, if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon the question of intention or criminal negligence; and that, from all the facts and circumstances in the case, if the jury entertain a reasonable doubt upon the question of intention or criminal negligence; and that, from all the facts an

This afforded sufficient time for indulging conjectures. Every one seemed confident that the verdict would be "not guilty." doubtles because they believed the jury had as much sympathy for Mr. Gage as they themselves.

AFTERNOON SESSION. THE VERDICT.

The Court opened promptly at 2 o'clock, there being but few feet of standing-room in the hall. mong those present was Judge McAllister, who has been much improved in health by drinking the Glen Flora spring water of Waukegan. The Clerk had hardly finished saving the formula. 'Oyez," etc., when some one rushed up-stairs, and whispered to those near the door " no guilty." The rumor, for it was such at that time, quickly spread through the assembly. Gage and his counsel looked hopeful but anxions; Mr. Reed was evidently not in the best of humor. Presently the jury filed into the room, and their countenances were watched to discover indications of the result One or two of them looked toward Mr. Gage and smiled, and the report was confirmed by their an awful silence, which was commend by a mid an awful silence, which was broken by The Court, who said: Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict. Mr. Wood (the foreman)—Yes, sir.

Mr. Wood (the foreman)—Yes, sir. The Court—Pass it up to the Clerk. This was done.
The Court (to the Clerk)—Read it.
Clerk Lucas—"We, the jury, and the defend-

nt not guilty."
The word "not" had hardly escaped his lip. before a few people began to clap their hands; others joined, and the applause was prolonged for a minute. The Court smiled. Mr. Dexter, Mr. Swett, and Mr. Campbell approached Mr. Gage and congratulated him. It is seldom that

as that which surrounded Mr. Gage. "Hank" McLain, a fellow who is remarkable for his faculty in telling rough stories, was so jubilant that he yelled out, directing the remark to State's-Attorney Reed, "Now you see there is a doubt." Mr. Gage advanced to where Mr. Reed was sitting, gloomity staring at the jury, and shook hasds with him. The shake was returned; but Mr. Reed did not seem in a talkative mood.

n a talkative mood.

The spectators had in the meantime been leav The spectators had in the meantime been leaving the court-room, and in five minutes it was comparatively empty. The jury were then discharged, and Mr. Gage and his friends hastened down to the depot to telegraph the verdict to Chicago and return home by the 2.35 train. About fifty people followed them, and as the cars moved off three-cheers were given for "Dave Gage." This is an indication of the unaccountable hold Mr. Gage, an entire stranger to them, had upon the sympathies of the people of Chicago; they believed him guilty of a technical violation of the law, but not of an intent to appropriate the city's funds.

It is said that the jury talked the matter over

It is said that the jury talked the matter over for half an hour before taking a ballot, discuss-ing the question of intention, and that when they did vote the ballots showed that they were us for acquittal. unanimous for acquittal.

The presence of one or two men from Chicago who would have no hesitation in attempting to corrupt a jury if the opportunity were presented them gave rise to some RUMORS

some Rumons which reflected severely upon Mr. Gage. Hence it is but just to state that both he and his counsel behaved during their short stay here in a manner which would refute any charges that they had resorted to chicanery to influence the jury; and, while it is true that efforts were made by one man to gain access to the jurge; made by one man to gain access to the jurors room at the Waukegan House, it is the genera belief that he was prompted more by a desire to learn the views of the jury than by improper and

corrupt motives.

The trial was a long and tedious one, and, though a little spiciness was occasionally inter-jected by the disputes of counsel, every one is glad that it is over, and that Waukegan has returned to its normal condition.

CONGRATULATIONS AT THE PACIFIC.

When the train reached the Milwaukee depot in this city, quite a number of Mr. Gage's friends, including George C. Walker, Ald Woodman, and ex-Ald. Cox, were waiting to congratulate him upon the fortunate result of the trial. After shaking hands with them, he took his carriage and was driven to his residence

Congratulations were the order last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The hero of the hour, David A. Gage, was not present, but his brother, Mr. George Gage, was the recipient of many expressions of satisfaction that David was acquitted. Posted in a conspicuous place in the vestibule of the hotel was a memorandum dispatched from the Evening Journal at half-past 2 p. m., yesterday, and signed by E. A. Shuman, announcing the verdict of the jury. Everybody connected with the place seemed happy. The clerks, genial at most times and ever ready to oblige, were last evening bewilderingly attentive to guests and callers, and the joy indicated by their merry twinking eyes sometimes found vent in laughter, a seeming levity and want of seriousness which the occasion alone excused. It was thought that a "social" gathering of friends would take place there to celebrate the triumph, as it is regarded, but as far as could be learned no meeting came off, as it was understood that Mr. Gage, David, was opposed to it.

THE OHIO DENTISTS. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.-At the session of the State Dental Association to-day, the Treasurer's report was presented, and showed the receipts ments \$712. The following officers were elected: President, C. R. Butler, Cleveland; Vice-Presi-President, C. R. Butler, Cleveland; Vice-Presidents, C. R. Taft, Mansfield, and A. F. Emminger, Columbus; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Hunter, Cincinnati; Recording Secretary, J. M. Porter, Massillon; Treasurer, J. W. Keeley, Oxford. Two cases of violation of dental ethics were reported, but judgment was suspended for investigation. The Association adjourned to meet in this city on the first Wednesday in next December.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PROJECT.

New YORK, Dec. 4.—A meeting of the Interna-tional Code Committee for America was held last night, ex-Gov. Washburn presiding. About fifty persons were present. Among them was Chancellor Pruyn, of Albany; President Bar-nard, of Columbia College; President Chapin, of Beloit College; David Dudley Field; Judge Charles Peabody; Dr. James B. Miles; and President Woolsey, of Yale. These gentlemen, with William E. Dodge, Elihu Burritt, and Edwith William E. Dodge, Einhu Burritt, and Edward S. Tobey, were appointed an Executive Committee. A resolution was adopted requesting the Government to take part in the approaching conference to be held at the suggestion of the Russian and German Governments.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Report of Postmaster-General Jewell.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Department.

Mail-Depredations --- Railway Post-Offices---Foreign Mails---International Postal Congress.

Appointments---The Free-Delivery and Postal-Money-Order Systems.

Efforts to Be Made to Place the Department in a Self-Sustaining Position.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1874.

The ordinary revenues of this Department dur-ing the year ending June 30, 1874, were \$24,596, 568.84, and the expenditures of all kinds \$32, 126,414.58. For the fiscal year ended June 30, \$22,928,157.57, and the expenditures of all kinds

For the last fiscal year there was an increase of revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order business and from official stamps, of \$1,674,411.27, or 7.30 per cept, and an increase f expenditures of \$3,041,463,91, or 10.457 per ent. A comparison of the fiscal year 1873-4 with 1871-2 shows an increase in revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money-order busi-ness and from official stamps, of \$5,130,576.28, or 14.58 per cent, and in expenditures of \$5,468,-221.27, or 20.51 per cent.

The estimated expenditures for the year end-

ing June 30, 1876, are \$36,964,034. The total estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1876, is \$29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the General Treasury of

The foregoing estimates do not include special appropriations to be made out of the General Treasury, amounting to \$2,098,500.

Treasury, amounting to \$2,098,500. The total number of ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 612,733,420, representing. \$8 stamped envelopes, pain, 63,107,500. \$1 stamped envelopes, request, 51,940,250. Newspaper wrappers, ordinary, 19,370,750 Postai cards, 91,079,000. Ordicial postage stamps, 32,320,085. Ordicial stamped envelopes and wrappers, 12,900,300. 353,456,66

stamps was 3.57 per cent; of stamped envel opes, plain, 11.92 per cent; of stamped envelopes, request, 12.24 per cent; of newspaper wrappers, 56.86 per cent; of postal cards, 192.91 per cent,—an average increase of 8.17 per cent.
The number of dead letters received was 4,601,773, representing a nominal or actual value of \$4,637,420.08. Number of letters delivered. 1,392,224, representing \$3,909,868.46; number which, containing circulars, or, failing in de-livery and being worthless, were destroyed, 2,622,619. The number of applications for dead letters was 6.420. In 2.140 of these cases the etters were found and properly delivered.

There were in the service of the Department the transportation of the mails on public route. The service was divided as follows: Railroad Routes—Length, 67,734 miles; annua transportation, 72,460,345 miles, annua cost, including \$5.23,527 for readjustment, \$9,113,190,—12.58 cents per mile.

Steamboat Routes—Length, 29,369 miles; annua cost, including \$2.25 miles, 20,368 miles; annua cost, including \$2.25 miles, 20,368 miles; annua cost, including \$2.25 miles, 20,368 miles; annua cost, including \$2.25 miles.

Stambout Routes—Length, 28,369 miles; annua transportation, 4,078,725 miles; annual cost, \$839,004,—about 20.57 cents per mile.
Other routes, upon which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security "riength, 182,994 miles; annual transportation, 52,068,206 miles; annual cost, \$5,973,350,—about 11.47 cents per

in length of routes of 12,887 miles; in annual transportation, of 8,717,826 miles; and in cost, of \$1,766,716. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local, and other agents, \$286,585, the total increase in cost was \$2.053,301. The railroad routes have been increased in length 4.277 miles, and in cost \$1,332,467, against an increase last year of 5,546 miles in length and \$754,425 in cost. This dispenses in the cost of proportionate increase in cost is owing to the readjustment of pay under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873.

ot which 2,040 were registered, and 3,193 unregistered. The registered letters contained, as reported, in bonds, drafts, and currency, \$105,-778.80, and the unregistered \$180,301.70. Of the registered, 915 were satisfactorily accounted for, 507 are reported as actually lost, and 618 cases are in the hands of special agents for investigation. During the year 285 persons were arrested for violation of the postal laws and regulations. Of these 90 have been conand regulations. Of these, 99 have been convicted, 15 have been acquitted, 5 escaped before trial, 2 forfeited bail, prosecution was abandoned in 38 cases, and 136 are awaiting trial.

BAILWAY POST-OFFICE.

The number of railway post-office lines in operation on the 30th of June, 1874, was 68, extending over 16,414 miles of railroad and steamboat routes, an increase of four lines and 1,548 miles over the preceding year. The number of cierks employed was 850, at an annual cost of \$1,053,200, an increase of 98 clerks and \$117.200. Upon 13,271 miles the service is performed daily, upon 3,129 miles the service is performed daily, upon 3,129 miles the service is performed. upon 3,122 miles twice daily, and upon 21 miles daily, equivalent in all to 19,599 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 32,199 miles daily.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged during the year with foreign countries was 28,579,045, an increase of 1,119,860 over the number reported for 1873. Of this number 14,885,989 were sent from and 13,693,056 were received in the United States.

United States.

Comparing the year 1874 with the year 1873, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 4.1 per cent, and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was 1.65 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 1.95 per cent, and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 2.29 per cent.

cent.

The total weight of mails exchanged during the year with European countries was 1,935,303 pounds (over 967 tons), an increase of 109,906 countries (or 95 tons) commared with the previous pounds (or 95 tons) compared with the previous year.
The cost of the United States transatlantic

mail steamship service for the year 1874 was \$235,373.81, being an increase of \$8,628.04 over the cost of the same service for the year 1873. The United States postage on mails conveyed

were 3,069 money-order post-offices in operation, 347 new offices have been established and 11 discontinued, making the present number 3,404. Of the additional offices, fifteen were opened at sub-post-offices or stations in large cities. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, amounted to \$141,650.53, and the cost of sea conveyance thereof was \$96,971.11. The United States postage on mails exchanged with Brazil, Japan, and China, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, by means of the subsidized lines of direct mail steamers, amounted to \$53,550.83.

The United States having been invited to take part in the International Postal Congress appointed to assemble at Earne, in Switzerland, on the 15th of September last, Mr. Elackfan, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, was selected as the representative of this Department. His acknowledged ability and thorough acquanitance with the foreign and domestic mail service of the country seemed to render his selection an eminently proper one. Mr. Rambuseb, of the office of Foreign Mails, was appointed to accompany him as an assistant. They reached Berne on the 18th of September. The Congress had adjourned to the 21st of that month, and on that day, after a few remarks from the President of the Congress (M. Borel, Postmaster-General of Switzerland) complimentary to the position of the United States on the question of postal resears. Two sessions only had been held before their arrival. On the 7th of October an International Convention was arreed upon and signed by the delegates from all the countries represented, with the exception of France,

ritory of the United States between New York and San Francisco.

The convention, when ratified, is to continue in force for three years, and may be prolonged beyond that period; but any country may withdraw from the union on giving notice one year in advance.

It is believed that all essential points affecting the interests of this Department have been guarded in the Convention, among which may be mentioned the right to collect our postage by our domestic standard of weight, the elevation of the single weight for reputed matter, to, 2 of the single weight for printed matter to 2 ounces, and the right to allow newspapers to go at a single rate, provided they do not exceed the

It is not deemed proper to make any recom-It is not deemed proper to make any recommendation at this time in reference to the ratification of the Convention by this country. Mr. Blackfan was authorized to fix his signature to it, on the part of the United States, subject to the approval of the President and the Postmaster-General. It is expected that he will return soon after, if not before, the opening of the approaching session of Congress, when such action will be taken in regard to the Convention as the interests of the Government and the Department may render necessary. Instructions were given to Mr. Blackfan to take advantage of his presence in Europe to visit the principal post departments, after the adjournment of the Congress, and to examine into the improvements in postal arrangements, and facilities which might be found in foreign systems, with a view of introducing into our service such of them as of introducing into our service such of them as might be advantageously put into operation here. This will necessarily delay his return, but not, it is believed, beyond the time above men-

The report of the Appointment Office shows the following: Number of post-offices established during the

dent...

Number filled by appointments of the Post-master-General Appointments were made during the year: on resignations.....

On changes of name and sites ...... On deaths of Postmasters ..... On establishment of new post-offices ... Total appointments. imber of cases acted on during the year......10,692

The number and aggregate compensation of pecual agents, route agents, mail-route messenjers, rallway post-office cierks, and local agents as service during the year ending June 30, 1874,

.\$ 163,478,63 2.175 Total ...

FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM. The aggregate results were as follows:

Mail postal cards delivered... Local letters delivered... Local postal cards deliver Newspapers delivered... Letters collected.... Postal cards collected... Showing the following increase, compared with last year:

Postmaster-General.....

The following table shows the number of employes in the Post-Office Department; also the number of Postmasters, contractors, clerks in post-offices, route-agents, railway-post-office June, 1873, and the 30th of June, 1874, respe DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES:

Assistant Postmasters-General
Superintendent of Foreign Mails
Superintendent of Money-Order System.
Chief Clerk to the Postmaster-General.
Chief of Division of Dead Letters
Chief of Division of Depredations.
Topographer for the Department
Chief Clerks of Bureaus
Dishusting officer and Suph of Building Disbursing officer and Sup't. of Building. Clerks, laborers, watchmen, etc...... lerks in post-offices ..... Leiter-carriers
Route agents
Raliway post-office cierks
Mail-route messengers
Local agents
Special agents

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER STREEM.
Since the publication of the last annual report of the Postmaster-General, at which time there were 3,669 money-order post-offices in operation, 347 new offices have been established and 11 dis-

whose representative decided to defer his signature until the approval of the National Assembly could be obtained. It is generally believed that France will eventually kive ber adherence to the Convention, and, should she do so, all of Europe, Egypt, Asiatte Turkey, and the United States will be included in the proposed posta union. The Convention will, of course, have one be ratified according to the proposed postations. It is report in the lorge that the proposed postations in the convention will, of course, have one be ratified according to the freaty obligations. It so ratified, it is proposed that it shall go into effect on the skot July, 1815. The provisions of the Convention are too numerous to be stated in detail in this report; those of primary importance:

That uniform letter rate of cents may be established to all countries included in the postal union, which will greatly reduce the actioning rates to all conventions of the Convention of accounts for international correspondence. This will not only save the expense incident to keeping such accounts, but it will addisingly to our postal eventues, as we shall retain the large scross of foreign postage which is annually colorangements accounted for and paid quarterly to the respective foreign offices.

The countries forming the union are to constitute a single postal territory for the exchange of correspondence shewen their prot-offices, and and only the proposition of the union are to be settled by those conventions and added to the postal territory for the exchange of the union are to be settled by those conventions and added to the postal conventions are to be excluded by the contracting parties to be originated by the Congress, and the expense of which are to be paid by the contracting parties to be originated by the Congress, and the expense of which are to be paid by the contracting parties to be originated by the Congress, and the expense of which are to be paid by the contracting parties to be originated by the Congress, and the expense of which other unlawful or improper means, being at the rate of one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments.

The number of orders issued in this country on Switzerland during the last year was 2,722, amounting to \$72,287.28, and the number from that country paid here was 798, amounting to \$21,222.16, showing in comparison with the previous year's business a decrease of \$6,026.65, or 7.7 per cent in the issues, and an increase of \$4,412.58, or 2634, per cent, in the payments. The fees received amounted to \$2,006.50, and the expenses to \$633.50. From the accompanying statement of the Auditor it appears that after the payment of all balances due Switzerland on the exchange of money-orders during the year, a ret revenue of \$881.48 accrued to the United States. The number of orders issued in this country on the United Kingdom during the last year was 77,351, amounting to \$1,491,320.31, and the number from that country paid here was 15,992, amounting to \$303,773.66, showing in comparison with the business of the previous year, an increase of \$126,843.99, or 9.3 per cent, in the issues, and \$85,686.05, or 41.28 per cent in the payments. The fees received amounted to \$44,508.75, and the cost of commissions to Postmasters, clerk-hire, incidental expenses, and miscellaneous items, was \$21,562.71. The number of orders issued in this country on Germany during the last year was 32,542, amounting to \$55,216.72. A comparison of these transactions with the amount of orders issued, viz., \$420,722.12, and of orders paid, viz., \$10,108,26, from the establishment of the German international money-order system, Oct. 1, 1872, to the close of the fixeal year ending June 30, 1873, exhibits a large ratio of increase. The fees received amounted to \$49, 228.95, and the cost of commissions to Postmasters, clerk-hire, incidental expenses, and miscellaneous items, was \$7,378.29. The Auditor has not the requisite data at present to enable him to furnish an exact statement of the revenue of the requisite data at present to enable him to furnish an exact statement of the revenue of the last fiscal year from the exchange of money-orders with Great Britain and Germany. That from the British business of the preceding year is reported by him at \$14,055.65, and that from the German business at \$7,735.23.

the German business at \$7,795.23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, it is required that on and after the 1st January, 1875, postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication smalled from a known office of publication or newspapers, and addressed to regular subscribers or newspapers, shall be charged at the rate of 2 cents per pound it issued weekly or oftener, and at 3 cents a pound if issued less frequently than once a week. The act provides that the matter shall be weighed in bulk and prepaid with adhesive stamps to be specially devised for the purpose. The manner of applying the stamps is left discretionary with the Department, and a system, which it is hoped will work satisfactorily, has been devised for carrying the law into effect. The stamps are now in course of preparation, and will be ready at the time appointed for their use.

It is expected that the revenues of the Department from posinge on printed matter will be increased by the enforcement of this act, notwithstanding that the rates are cheaper than before, as now the postage will be prepaid, while beretofore much less has been occasioned to the Department on account of the non-collection of postage at the point of delivery.

The money-order business in this Department appears to be rapidly growing in public favor, and is undoubtedly a very good accommodation to a large number of persons who are not within the reach of banking facilities, or who are unaccustomed to the use of them. Yet I see no reason why this branch of the service should not be self-sustaining.

soli why this branch of the service should not be self-eastaining.

The apparent profits of the money-order system during the last year are about \$105,000, while certain expenses to the amount of \$182,-000, for clerk-hire and stationery in the Post-Office Department and the Auditor's office, and for money-order blanks in post-offices, are not charged to the money-order business, has an for money-order blanks in post-omces, are not charged to the money-order business, but are paid out of appropriations, so that while the money-order system appears to yield a revenue of \$165,000, there is, in fact, a deficit of \$77,000. I suggest, therefore, that the fees for money-orders be increased, so that the money-order system shall, like any other business, be made to defray all its own expenses.

tem shall, like any other business, be made to defray all its own expenses.

The number and length of mail-routes in the United States require an expenditure for transportation which dwarfs into insignificance the cost of similar service in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1876, it is estimated that this item alone will exceed \$18,000,000. The portion to be said to railroads will amount to make than \$10,000,000. to more than \$10,000,000.

Opinions have differed widely as to the best method of determining the rightful rates of compensation, to be paid to railroads for services rendered to this department. Heretofore their pay has been based on the weight of the mails, with an additional allowance on certain thotoughfares for providing postal cars. At present the matter is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and some equitable mode of adjustment should be at once devised, and sanctioned by law. I find no disposition on the part of any rail-

I find no disposition on the part of any railroad or transportation company to deal otherwise with the Department than in a spirit of fairness and justice. I trust that Congress will
adopt some equitable plan of adjustment, which
will not be too burdensome to the Government,
and which will be satisfactory to the companies.
The act of March 3, 1873, readjusting the pay
of railroads on the basis of weight of mails carried, added much more largely than was anticipated to the expenses of the Department. The
appropriation for that purpose having become
exhausted, I have declined to make further payments. I would suggest that the time has come when

I would suggest that the time has come when a resolute effort should be made to determine how far the Post-Office Department can properly go in its efforts to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to Governmental interference, and, happily, it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the Sate. To communicate intelligence and disseminate information are the primary functions of this Department. Any divergence from the legitimate sphere of its operations tends to disturb the just rule that, in the ordinary business of his, the recipient of a benefit is the proper party to pay rule that, in the ordinary business of life, the recipient of a benefit is the proper party to pay for it, since there is no escape from the universal law that every service must, in some way, be paid for by some one. Moreover, in a country of a vast extent like ours, where most of the operations of the Department are carried on remote from the controlling centre, the disposition to engage in lateral enterprises, more or less foreign to the theory of the system, may lead to embarrassments whence extrication would be difficult.

to embarrassments whence extrication would be difficult.

For years the franking privilege was an incubus on the Department and an obstacle to efficient postal reform. Its abolition, for which we are largely indebted to the resolution and wisdom of my predecessor, opens the way for other measures which have yet to be inaugurated and pressed to a successful issue before the Department can become self-sustaining. While I do not flatter myself that I shall be able to accomplish this most desirable end during the short period of my service, I propose to keep it steadily in view, and direct my best efforts toward its attainment. For the first time in the course of a life devoted actively to business, I find myself at the head of an establishment the expenditures of which largely exceeds its receipts—a state of affairs which strikes with peculiar force a mind more or less disciplined by that close inspection of accounts enforced in mercantile pursuits. In ordinary business affairs there is but one end to this condition of things—bankruptey.

The deficience of this Department has varied.

The deficiency of this Department has varied of late years from 15 to 20 per cent. while, from the best data at my command, I have been compelled to submit estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, which will show an expected ing June 30, 1876, which will show an expected excess of expenditures over receipts of nearly \$5,000,000, or about 25 per cent of the entire revenues of the Department. How far the American people will be willing to go in this direction remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way of adopting and enforcing a policy of economy, which, while properly quarding the revenues of the Department, shall also afford to the new and growing portions of our country the mail facilities to which the enterprise of the people entities them, are neither few nor small; but in some way they can and must be surmounted. nounted.

I deem it suitable to say here that I propose to

guard with strict vigilance the expenditures of this Department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment to the service, and so to conduct its affairs generally that the interests of the public shall be paramount to those of any individual, corporation, or party.

MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmater General Postmaster General.

THE COURTS

Applications Made Yesterday for Di. vorces.

New Suits and Judgments.

Policeman Henry Smith is made the object of serious charges preferred against him by h wife Margaret. She says in her bill filed for a di-

She says in her bill med for a divorce the she was married in 1868, and that her husbad; and has been, since March, 1872, a member the police force. About the same time she ben keeping boarders to belp the exchequer, a has had on an average ten boarders a real, has had on an average ten boarders a real. has nad on an average ten poarders a week be her savings she has paid her own board and that of her child, bought a large amount or furniture, paid a part of the house-rain and also paid \$130 on a lot at No. wood Park. And yet her hashed wood Park. And yet her husbands failed utterly to appreciate her thrifting has failed unterly to appreciate her uniffine, but persists in calling her by vile make not beating her. She also thinks that Heavy he been a repeated inmate of houses of all-time. She wants the benefit of the doubt, and a de-

Darius B. Nicholas filed a bill against his sti Dorcas for a divorce, on the ground of a

Joanna Merrill complains the had another wife living when he married had another wife living when he married had that he has been habitually guilty of at tery with various women, so that she has been obliged to abandon him, and has not lived with him for the past ten years. She therefore the sires a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Malcom McNeill sued C. C. Merrick and T. C.

Malcom McNeill sued C. C. Merrick and T. C. Carroll for \$1,200.

George A. Kibbe began a suit in elected against Crowell S. Aldrich to recover possession of the S. W. & of Sec. 31, 38, 15; another against George W. Hill and August Wusson for the N. E. & of Sec. 36, 38, 14; a third against J. Y. Scammon and Wusson for the N. E. & of Sec. 36, 38, 14; a third against G. Sec. 36, 38, 14, and a fourth against G. W. Hill and Henry Schmidt to recover the S. W. Y of Sec. 31, 38, 15.

M. Bolles & Co. began a suit for \$5,000 against the Town of Amboy.

The First National Bank brought suit against C. G. Morse claiming \$2,000.

Dyer and Amasa Brainerd and J. W. Steel and A. B. Van Cott for \$1,500.

SUPERIOR COURT IS BRIEV.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Atlantic Point Insurance Company, field a bill against John W. Stotz and John Woltz and their wives to foreclose a mortgage for \$5,000 on Lots 19 and 19, Block 5, of Butler, Wright & Webster Addition. Addition.

F. W. Crouse began a suit for \$2,000 again

Daniel Whittenhail.

CIRCUIT COURT.

W. A. Wright commerced a suit in trepper against Henry Waller and Henry Best, laying damages at \$5,000.

The Minerva Iron Company sued Jacob Westheimer (or \$1,000)

The Minerva Fron Company sued Jacob Wettheimer for \$1,000.

Adolph Loewy began a suit in tresples against the City of Chicago, claiming \$10,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Elien Byros order that administrator file inventor and appraisment within ten days, and publish at one for claims.

for ciains.

The application of Thomas L. Kompsterfor discharge from arrest at the suit of T. E. Ivan was on trial yesterday. This suit grows one the fact that the defendant was arrested to the fact that the defendant was arrested as imprisoned for debt moon a charge in contrade ing said debt. Evans, it seems, brought a against Kempster before Justice DeWolf, outsined a judgment for \$196.65, and then caus his aircest by virtue of a writ of ca. sa. issued by the Living with the contrader.

outsined a judgment for \$18.65, and then case his airest by virtue of a writ of ca. sa. issued by the Justice. The prisoner demanded jury to try the question as to subset or not he was guilty of that The jury returned a verdict of not gully. I motion was entered by the plaintiffs for her trial, and overruled. An appeal was prayed the Circuit Court, and allowed on filing boat to costs in \$300 during the present term.

Adjudication in the estate of William Andeceased, was ordered.

Leave was granted to the administrator of the estate of James Spence to pay \$300 to J. fi Bissell as Attorney's fees.

In the matter of the claim of the Pacific Hotel Company for \$10,000 against the estate with the Circuit Court, which was allowed on filing bond for costs in \$200 during the present term. This claim is founded on the grounds that the deceased subscribed during the year 1879 for 100 shares—\$10,000—of the capital stock of the Pacific Hotel Company, and that the Company have fully compiled with the conditions and provisions set forth to the deceased to obtain provisions set forth to the deceased to obtain his subscription. Furthermore, the Board of Directors of the Corporation set forth that the have at different times required all the capital stock to be declared due and payable, the last installment of which was due on or about Sept.

installment of which was due on or about Sept. 28, 1871.

The will of Ernst Battger was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Ann Sattger, under her individual bond of \$7,000. The following is the will of the deceased:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Ernst Seger, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, as State of Illinois, being in ill-health, and of sound of disposing mind and memory, de make and public this my last will and testament, berely revoking alformer wills by me at any time herelofore made.

First—thereoy constitute and appoint my whanna Bottger, to be sole executirs of this my last will without her being bound to give bonds for the failful performance of such trust.

Second—I direct my said executirs to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses.

Third—I devise and give to my said executing the personal estate, and all of my real estate, was by me at my decease.

the personal state, and all of my real case, where the present of the process.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Christopher Hazenborn, having previously pleaded guilty to lving in an open state of famication with Annie Larrimore, was sentent to nine months to the House of Correction-Herman Schultz, tried for conspiring to defined Abraham Weils out of the proceeds of 111 plane of cherry wine; verdict guilty, and tan of punishment fixed at imprisonment for copies in the Peniteutiary.—To-day prisoners convented uring the present term of the Court will be a raigned for sentence.—Judge Tree will presidently the December term, which comments Monday morning.

JUDGE GARY—I to 20 on new calendar No. 1

JUDGE McROEBERTS—I to 20 on new calendar No. 1

No. 2. Judge Rogers—14014 to 160. Judge Booth—92 to 104.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDIS DOS ONTE—T. A. Choate vs. D. D. Sinclair, 1830.61 UNITED STATES DIRECTOR COURT—JUDIS DOS UNITED STATES DIRECTOR COURT—JUDIS DIS-UNITED STATES DIRECTOR COURT—JUDIS DIS-ONTE DIRECTOR OF STATES OF S -Same vs. W. W. Dee, 3163.17.—Same vs. business of the control of

French and German Losses in the

The Paris correspondent of the London Transays: "M. Chenu, Medical Inspector-General the French army, whose statistical and diminobservations on the Crimean and Italiai carpaigns were exceedingly valuable, has published a similar work on the inst war. He reports to losses sustained by the French to have seen follows: Killed, disappeared, or died of wonder and diseases, 138,871; wounded oy the countrie, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 1143; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These frum include 2,881 officers killed or who died of wonder who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 presents who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, at 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occored in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were tilled at Gravelotte, the bloochest battle of the March of the Willed of General in Switzerland, and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,000; wounded, 127,867. To these have the sided 1,798 killed, 6,80 wounded, and 1,839 ming in skirmishes, patrols, and slight angagement. The Germans had 44,000 wounded, the French 134,000. The French had 11,421 disabled by plain demarche—that is, through defective socia, book and gaiters,—while the Germans surfered with the form this cause. M. Chenu, shows that in decrime and Italy, as well as in the last wir, disease was more fatal than the sword, this bear thoughted shortcomings." partly attributable to co

LITERATURE

South America. CAN TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. BY OCEAN TO VOLUME. Folio. New York: Two Volumes. The All Marcov is a Frenchman means, and leisure, who, for teason means, and leisure, who, for teason means and leisure, who, for teason to the teason with the teason with

nmunicate to the reader, has spe to eight years cojourning in South A leaving the country, he laid a would cross the continent from o within the space of three months. the only purpose which he to have in life. But, whom this object for the satisfaction proclivities, he has conferred a vi on science. For M. Marcoy is a He has every qualification for d

most advantage from travel under most advantage from travel under mustances. He is, above all, as such striking and pictures que feats

in any scene is instantly marked by it possible, transferred to his portfol or he looks, it is the picture in co pread before him, that first fixes and rewards him with the keene his journeyings. Next, he is an e have been noted, he turns to a stn and flora, and geological format is an archeologist, and compels and relie of a past civitize comes in his way, to yie him some portion, if not all, of the compels and relie of a past civitize comes in his way, to yie him some portion, if not all, of the compels are all the civitize compels and archeologists. history. Again, he is a skillf and delights in distinguishing the that inhabit the country he trav droing to each its peculiar physic characteristics. Add to these fac-complishments of the linguist, the the writer, and we have a sun of a single travelor. Nor must we tion the crowning grace of an adv perturbable good-nature, which M. seesed as a natural inheritance. The record of the experiences

able a man in one of the wilder smusement and instruction. And The savan will gather from it f seful knowledge, and the unscie useful knowledge, and the unscient abundance of genuine entertainmen. There is extreme diversity in Mr. raive. Now, there occurs an exact of a curious and unknown plant; ful portrait of some native man types of their race; then, a graphic a exetting, perhaps frivolous, meiong to the author; and, immediate a humorous sceue that provokes peter. And so the story moves on, and interesting succession of event

s himorous scene that provocas ou, and interesting succession of event charm for every reader. On half typen-sketch is supplemented with a ing from M. Marcoy's album, that aid in reproducing to the life the odent under delineation.

M. Marcoy set out from Illay, or Peru, for Para, at the mouth of He occupied just a year and fourtee complishing the distance, instead months in which he had wagered to But the difficulties of travel upon lected were commons, and Mr. Mar for the inducement of a thousand the temptation to stop, and take make collections, wherever the regional ry inviting. Nothing was of to him but to make the most of the ment, and of the surroundings ticularly inviting. Nothing was of the ment, and of the surroundings chanced to find himself. His life the perfection of vagrancy, and he the brum. Happy was it for him, ar terests of science, that he had to only own inclination in directing his From Illay to Echarsu, M. hiarco land and on horseback; the remajourney was performed by camoe the Bavers Santa Ana. Ucavali, and the analysis of the first-name troublesome and dangrous. The thestreams was obstructed to focurrent was rapid. The travelers was, for a few weeks, accompanied quasi-naturalists, whom he endance—were frequently compelled make a pedestrian tour along the their cances were gruded, by mea over some particularly-perilous passes these oft-recurring foot-excursions, found delightful employment. "vay, studied the effects of light at the landscape; I cut up flowers; I tried to note down the brids and the murmur of the winds arces the intervening space, the effection-balls,—those light clouds the doves of Dante, volum per l'accordic."

be doves of Dante, colan per portate."

But worse mishaps often occ agers than having to land and make an foot. Their canoes were, every n upset by contact with a rock, or and; and, while they themselves moid; and, while they themselves caped drowning, their baggage wo do tof the water in a deplorable con less altogether. In this way, as the along from day to day, each mem parted by piecemeal with the few teemed essential to his outfit, and the misery of seeing his most precise to the bottom, while he himself out for dear life. One afternoon, it mail lot of M. Marchy to suffer a cowreck. We borrow his account of the classification in the second of the classification.

mal lot of M. Marcov to suffer a co wreck. We borrow his account of the anistrophe:

When we started, our party was about the sum of the anistrophe:

When we started, our party was about the sum of the starter the sum of th

hoto-books, and my book of rhumbs, of the stream, and the bor which container flously-accumulated documents tumbling the stream of the misadventure. Tortunately, M. Marcoy's books was rescued, in a soaked yet not the stream of the misadventure. His bandme wearing appaiel, and other article mesessity, were gone irretrievably minute sufficed to work this gand had transformed me from traveler, properly provided with a shirt-fronts, to a poor devil red martest necessities." Yet he could loss without a murmur; in fact, it was only when his sketches and in value to his life, were aflost as of destiration, that fortitude fors he "screamed like a peacock"! thusiasms that inspire heroism in hearing the mediant of the strength of the strength

#### THE COURTS.

Made Yesterday for Di-Vorces.

alts and Judgmenta.

DIVORCES. Henry Smith is made the object of

her bill filed for a divorce that ed in 1863, and that her husband is a since March, 1872, a member of the About the same time she began ders to help the exchequer, and average ten boarders a week. De has paid her own board, and child, bought a large amount of d a part of the house-rent of \$130 on a lot at Nor.
And yet her husband arry to appreciate her thriftiness, a calling her by vile names and She also thinks that Heavy has sed inmate of houses of ill-fame, benefit of the doubt, and a di-

rifl complains that her husband rife living when he married her, has been habitually guilty of adulons women, so that she has been andon him, and has not lived with nat ten years. She therefore de

NITED STATES COURTS. ill sued C. C. Merrick and T. C.

Kibbe began a suit in ejectment all 8. Aldrich to recover possection 1. 1/2 of Sec. 31, 38, 15; another w. Hull and August Wusson for a Sec. 36, 33, 14; a third against a suit Wusson for the N. E. 1/2 of 1/2, and a fourth against G. W. Y. Schmidt to recover the S. W. Y. 1/5.

Co. began a suit for \$5,000 against Amboy.

ational Bank brought suit against ational Bank brought suit against claiming \$2,000.

mass B amerd and J. W. Steel sued at for \$1,500.

PERIOR COURT IN BRILLY.

n. Receiver of the Atlantic & Pace Company, fied a bill against John John Woltz and their wives to ortgage for \$5,000 on Lots 18 and of Butler, Wright & Webster's

se began a suit for \$2,000 against

CHECUIT COURT.
the commenced a suit in trespass
y Waller and Henry Best, laying A Iron Company sued Jacob Wer

hicago, claiming \$10,000.

THE COUNTY COUNT.

THE COUNTY COUNT.

THE COUNTY COUNT.

THE COUNTY COUNTY COUNTY and appearance of the c

ation of Thomas L. Kompster for in arrest at the suit of T. B. Evaps yesterday. This suit grows out of the defendant was arrested and the defendant was arrested and the debt upon a charge in contrader by the reason in the same of the reason in the reason as to whether the was guilty of the question as to whether he was guilty of the reason in t

granted to the administrator of the mes Spence to pay \$300 to J. H. torney's fees.

atter of the estate of George A. cased; the claim of the Pacifiony for \$10,000 against the estate was five Company prayed an appeal to Court, which was allowed on filing as in \$200 during the present term. In founded on the grounds that the nted to the administrator of the

t forth to the deceased to obtain ion. Furthermore, the Board of the Corporation set forth that they ent times required all the capital declared due and payable, the last t which was due on or about Sopt.

f Ernst Battger was proven, and mentary issued to Ann Battger, ndividual bond of \$7,000. The he will of the doceased:

a by these presents, that I, Ernst Bott of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and being in lil-health, and of sound and and memory, do make and publish I and testament, hereby revoking all me at any time heretofore made, to be sole executrix of this my last will, ing bound to give bonds for the faithere of such trust, rect my said executrix to pay all my funeral expenses, use and give to my said executrix all tate, and all of my real estate, owned secesse.

r Hazenborn, having previously to hiving in an open state of for-Annie Larrimore, was sentenced at the to the House of Correction—litz, tried for conspiring to definal in out of the proceeds of 114 galavine; verdict guilty, and term of ixed at imprisonment for oue year utiary.—To-day prisoners convicted cesent term of the Court will be aventence.—Judge Tree will preside December term, which commences along.

THE CALL MONDAY.

T-1 to 20 on new calendar No. 1.

OBERTS-1 to 20 on new calendar

ru-92 to 104.

JUDGMENTS.

ATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE DUOD

ROOME VS. D. D. Shickair, \$630.40.

ATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLOD
ATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLOD
ATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLOD
W. Dee, \$163.17.—Same vs. Daniel Cou-

COURT—CONFESSIONS—First National go vs. Charies Wippo, \$527.28.—S. D. vs. Taomas McNamara, \$465.14.— Lewis Kastens vs. W. H. Wrigley and \$4,070.—J. J. Dull vs. Samuel Delama--Confessions-Thomas Refly vs.

13,557,50.

13,557,50.

14,557,50.

S. Harrison vs. J. C. McCord, and motion for new trial.—Reuben Good-ical and E. D. Neal, \$340.—Edward Manifebell, \$100.—Patrich Cash et al. vs. ne, \$382,47.

DN.—Samuel Shoyer vs. Leander Wynn,

nd German Losses in the Late War.

correspondent of the London Times henu, Medical Inspector-General of rmy, whose statistical and clinical on the Crimean and Italian camexecedingly valuable, has published to on the last war. He reports the sed by the French to have been as disappeared, or died of wounds, 133,571; wounded by the enemy a men disabled by marching, 1,431; gare treated as dead. These figures officers kirled or who died of wounds and 98 missing, with 17,240 prisoners formany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and m. While 17,240 deaths, then county, only 1,220 soldiers were killed, the bloodiest battle of the war. Losses were; killed or died of wounds 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 42,7867. To these have to be added, 5,690 wounded, and 1,539 missing, patrols. and slight engagements. had 44,000 deaths, the French 138-mans 127,000 wounded, the French had 11,421 disabled by plaies. hat is, through defective socks, boots white the Germans suffered but lifecause. M. Chenu, shows that is the Italy, as well as in the last war, discretable to commissariat, outfit, and tenness of the state of the LITERATURE.

South America.

SIVES IN SOUTH AMERICA: FROM THE PACTIC
OCAS TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. By PAUL MARCOY.
Engineed by 252 Engravings on Wood, Drawn by E.
100, and Ten Maps from Drawings by the Author,
100, and Ten Maps from Drawings
Folio, New York: Scribner, Armrev Folumes. Folio, New York: Scribner, Armreview & Co. Price, \$15.

Paul Marcov is a Frenchman of culture. and and leisure, who, for teasons he does not amunicate to the reader, has spent from five seight years sojourning in South America. On seight years sojourning in South America. the gratification of a love of adventure, only surpose which he really seems in life. But, while carrying blect for the satisfaction of person ties, he has conferred a valuable benefit sence. For M. Marcoy is a vagabond par Re has every qualification for deriving the ut-

god advantage from travel under whatever cirsmissces. He is, above all, an artist; and smissces, the is, above all, an artist; and sobstiking and picturesque feature or figure sal suring and photocomic leasure or figure is any scene is instantly marked by his eye, and, possible, transferred to his portfolio. Wherev-th tooks, it is the picture in color, or form, before him, that first fixes his attention. and before him, that the keenest pleasure it is journeyings. Next, he is an expert natural-is; and, after the external beauties of a region are been noted, he turns to a study of its fauna, of fore, and geological formation. Then he as acheologist, and compels every ruin of relie of a past civilization, that none in his way, to yield up to is history. Again, he is a skillful ethnologist, addelights in distinguishing the various races is inhabit the country he traverses, and asgring to each its peculiar physical and mental duracteristics. Add to these faculties the acbments of the linguist, the musician, and is writer, and we have a sum-total of gifts which have rarely been united in the equipment single traveler. Nor must we omit to meubable good-nature, which M. Marcoy pos-

mared as a natural inheritance.
The record of the experiences of so remarkalls a man in one of the wildest and richest contries in the world should be replete with ment and instruction. And so it truly is. the savan will gather from it fresh stores of

mement and instruction. And so it truly is. The savan will gather from it fresh stores of reful knowledge, and the unscientific reader an abodance of genuine entertainment.

There is extreme diversity in M. Marcoy's narners. Now, there occurs an exact description of scurious and unknown plant; then, a careful portrait of some native man or woman,—tree of their race; then, a graphic relation of scurious, perhaps frivolous, incident happening the author; and, immediately following, a himorous scene that provokes peals of laughts. And so the story moves on, with a varied and interesting succession of events that have a dam for every reader. On half the pages the pealetch is supplemented with a pencil-drawing from M. Marcoy's album, that lends efficient and in reproducing to the life the object or incident under delineation.

M. Marcoy set out from Illav, on the coast of fern, for Para, at the mouth of the Amazons. He occupied just a year and fourteen days in accomplishing the distance, instead of the three mouths is which he had wageren to pass over it. But the difficulties of travel upon the route selected were enomous, and Mr. Marcoy could not, for the fodnessent of a thousand wagers, resist the temptation to stop, and take sketches and make collections, wherever the region was particularly inviting. Nothing was of consequence to him but to make the most of the present moment, and of the surroundings in which he dianced to find himself. His life en route was the perfection of vagrancy, and he enjoyed it to the strength of the three months and for the inment, and of the surroundings in which he chanced to find himself. His life en route was she perfection of vagrancy, and he enjoyed it to the first the chance of the consult simply his own inclination in directing his movements. From Iliay to Echarau, M. Marcoy traveled by last and on horseback; the remainder of the jumpy was performed by cance and sloop on the Rivers Sant Ana. Ucayali, and the Amazons. The assignation of the first-named rivers was routlesome and dangerous. The channel of the streams was obstructed by Tocks, and the arrest was rapid. The travelers—M. Marcoy was for a few weeks, accompanied by a party of mannaturalists, whom he encountered by chince—were frequently compelled to land and mits a pedestrian tour along the shore, while his rances were guided, by means of liance, were some particularly-perilous passage. During liase oft-recurring foot-excursions, M. Marcoy bend delightful employment. "I, in my own we studied the effects of light and shade on his and shad the murmur of the winds; I watched, tree the intervening space, the cirro-cumuli, rectton-balls,—those light clouds which, like is doves of Dante, volum per l'aer dal volar rette."

hat worse mishaps often occurred to the voy-ten than having to land and make a few miles stot. Their cances were, every now and then, that by contact with a rock, or engulied in a lad; and, while they themselves narrowly es-and drowning, their baguage would be fished may the water in a deplorable condition, if not of the water in a deplorable condition, if not the altogether. In this way, as the party glided stang from day to day, each member, in turn, puted by piecemeal with the few effects which leads essential to his outfit, and experienced to misery of seeing his most precious treasures to to his bottom, while he himself was striking outfurear life. One afternoon, it was the dismall set of M. Marcey to suffer a complete ship-wreak. We borrow his account of the serio-comic mistrone.

rice. We borrow his activities about 200 paces in war as started, our party was about 200 paces in strain, and, for an hour or so, all went on satisfactor, My young Induan maniged his paddle with such tensity, and passed several rapids so skillfully, as to pany confidence. I had, in fact, begun to reconcile many to the situation, and to think of the employment to the situation, and to think of the employment to the situation, and to think of the employment to the situation, and to think of the employment. constity, and passed several rapids so skillfully, as to the synchelence. I had, in fact, begin to reconcile waif to the cituation, and to think of the employment of several rowers as an unreasonable super fluity, and a allavial deposit of sand and stones, upon this I had not calculated, barred the bed of the rivalence of the calculated, barred the bed of the rivalence of the calculated, barred the bed of the rivalence of the cances in advance had passed through a vides of these channels without accident; so, and to make the care of the transple. He did his best to flow their example, He did his best in the current strenger than his will, and, bearing our craft its saft, when we should have kept to the right, there are no continued our course safely as far the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water was engulfed with extreme violence, the water was engulfed with extreme violence, the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water was engulfed with extreme violence, the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water was engulfed with extreme violence, the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water was engulfed with extreme violence. It was the water furiously shurled itself. The obstacle will far enough off to give me the opportunity of this my pilot; but the youth did not appear to be wanted. He smiled and shook his head, with an with signaled, "There is nothing to fear," His same, which I took for ignorance of the danger, has ensured the pilot; but the ourrent which bore us along the water of the water of the danger. He can be water of the danger was the water of the w

as record.

M. Marcoy's books and papers rescued in a soaked yet not runed conditions and having resumed his seat in the righted he contemplated courageously the results its misadventure. His hammock, mattress, and papers, and other articles of the first have been suppared, and other articles of the first have gone irretrievably. "A single state sufficed to work this great disaster, had transformed me from a respectable result, properly provided with stockings and artenies, to a poor devil reduced to the sithout a murmur; in fact, with a laughten only when his sketches and papers, next raise to his life, were affost and in danger destinction, that fortitude forsook him, and areamed like a peacock"! It is such entered to the property of the such entered to the provided with the such papers. areamed like a peacock"! It is such enmaintain that inspire heroism in human nature.

The M. Marcoy had at last reached Para, he
man M. Marcoy had at last reached Para, he
man is ingle day exploring its streets and obman its peculiarties, and the next morning
the in a steamer for an ocean-voyage to
peru. "At the rate at which I traveled,
as another year added to the length of my
many. But how many years one loses in
mach more profitless pursuits during a lifetime,
at then, I must confess, I was by no means
at the man in traveling, as in literature
any other things, to attain the end it is
many to hasten slowly. A prudent slowness
the necessary condition to all achievement.

forace has erected this formula into a maxim the classic Despreaux has made it the subject of an alexandrine; and, if this long recit-l is sup-posed to need a 'moral. T could not subjoin a latter note." letter.—vale."

Messrs, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., have published the work in a sumptions edition. The engravings, after originals by M. Marcoy, elicit the highest praise, while the other accessories are executed in a rich and attractive style.

Bret Harte's Poems.

ECHOES OF THE FOOT-HILLS. By BEET HANTE, 16mo., pp. 146. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Among the couple of dozen poems assembled in this collection, there are several which rank with the best that Bret Harte has ever written. All the author's power of pathos, skill in working out a plot, and art of hiding a climax until the in-etant it is reached, are displayed in full force in the Spanish idyl, "Concepcion De Argtuello," and in the dialect poem, "The Babes in the Woods." We question if Mr. Harte has produced anything, in prose or verse, which ex-cels in dramatic effect the latter poem. The whole long, sad story of love's ecstasy, temptaion, sin, sorrow, and sudden extinction, is un folded in its nine brief stanzas. So real and infolded in its ofne brief stanzas. So real and in-tense is it, that the mind staggers under the emotion excited, as if it had contemplated, an actual tragedy. And so, in the piece first mentioned, the "Concepcion De Arguello," the depth of agony unexpectedly revealed in the final clause of the concluding verse gives the reader a check that smites like a blow. It is a consummate artist that prepares such startling onsummate artist that prepares such startling

consummate artist that prepares such startling and overwhelming cultimusations.

There are other pieces only inferior in finish to these, as "After the Accident," "Half An Hour After Supper," "Grandmother Tenterden," and "The Idyl of Bottle Hollow." The tale of "Luke" is deftly told; but, unfortunately, the impression is weakened by the violence done to good sense in the absurdly-misplaced affection of the heroine. It is a capital saire on novel-reading, it must be confessed.

Occasionally, in the effort to construct a riddle that shall be inexplicable until the last moment, Mr. Harte obscures his poem in so dense a mystery that the solution cannot be determined, and the reader remains in a provoking state of doubt. tery that the solution cannot be determined, and the reader remains in a provoking state of doubt. It is pleasant to be led along blindfold, being sure in the end of full light; but, if you are finally left groping in the dark, the experience is most unsatisfactory. If Mr. Hartehad cleared away a little more of the obscurity enveloping "For the King" and "Don Diego at the South," it would have been comforting to some not wholly surind intelligences. some not wholly stupid intelligences.

Fine and Ornamental Arts. HALF-HOUR LECTURES ON THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF THE FINE AND ORNAMENTAL ARTS. By WILLIAM B. SCOTT, Assistant Inspector in Art, Department of Science and Art, etc., etc. Third Edition. Revised by the author. With 50 Illustrations, Engraved by W. J. Lixtox. 15mo., pp. 370. New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. In the nineteen lectures embraced in this volume. me is condensed the entire story of the fine and ornamental arts, from the commencement of the Christian era. The writer has practiced an admirable economy in the use of his space, and facts. It has been his object to put the utmost information into each half-hour; and he has, therefore, made an art of laconicism, and freighted every sentence with all the intelligence t could carry. The style of the work is a model f brevity, while the matter it contains has been

of brevity, while the matter it contains has been carefully gathered from many and scattered sources, and most skillfully methodized.

An account of the progress of the Arts involves a history of civilization; accordingly, we have here a minute and succinct review of both. In the chapter upon English Domestic Architecture from 1100 to 1500, for example, the detailed description of the homes in which the English people dwell for four centuries conveys a complete idea of their social habits, and of the amount of intelligence and refinement they posplets idea of their social habits, and of the amount of intelligence and refinement they possessed. So with the chapters upon Illumination of Books and Printing, upon Tombs and Monuments, Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass, etc., etc. In tracing the history of any art, a multitude of particulars fall into the narrative which are of deep significance in illustrating the state of society during the period under watment. Hence, the interest of this colline is not confined to those who affect a study of the Arts, but extends to the great body of the public who are curious o the great body of the public, who are curious o knoy by what slow, and awkward stops man-ting frave-advanced to their present condition of ulture and civility.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA; OR, A DISCOURSE ON DIVINE MATTERS BETWEEN KRISHNA AND ABJUNA. Translated from the Sanskrit by J. Cockburn Thomson, Member of the Asiatic Society of France, and of the Antiquarian Society of Normandy. 12mc., pp. 278. Chicago: Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, Price, \$3.

This celebrated philosophical poem, taken from the great Sanskrit epic called the Mahaba-rata, has been hitherto accessible to the English reader only through the translation of Charles Wilkins, & learned Oriental scholar, who first brought the work to the knowledge of Europe by an edition published in 1785. Several sec tions of the poem have since been rendered, in Latin, Greek, French, and German, accompanied by more or less copious notes and commentaby more or less copious notes and commentaries; but the need for an improved and augmented edition for the benefit of the AngloSaxon public has remained to be met by the
present translator. The work now appears in a
form calculated to make it clearly intelligible to
every reader. It is prefaced with an introduction containing a general view of the principal
schools of Iudiau philosophy, and a critical exposition of the doctrines embodied in
the Bhagawad-Gita. The translation has been
carefully rendered with a view to preserving the
spirit of the poem without loss or change, and
still to convey it in pure English. Foot-notes
furnish explanations for every obscure word or furnish explanations for every obscure word or passage, and an index of proper names gives further assistance to a full comprehension of the work. It is tresented in tasteful style by the American publishers.

Artistic Gems.

THE BIRTH AND TRIUMPH OF LOVE. With Illustrations sfer Barrologzi and Tomkins. Square 8vo. New York: G. W. Carleton.

At the birth of George IV., the Princess Elizabeth, sister of George III., produced, in commemoration of the event, a series of twentyfour designs illustrating the birth and triumph of Love. The designs were afterwards engraved by P. W. Tomkins, a pupil of Bartolozzi, and Historical Engraver to Queen Charlotte. In 1823 the designs were published in connection with a poem, written by Sir James Bland Lamb, with a poem, written by Sir James Bland Liamb, Bart. The book has long been out of print, but the fortunate owners of a copy have prized it as a rare treasure, not on account of the poetry, which is commonplace, but of the illustrations, which are exceedingly graceful in design and elegant in execution. They are, in fact, perfect gems in the way of engraving. Nothing can exceed the delicacy with which the fairy-thoughts of the designer have been delineated by the burin.

by the burin.

It was a happy thought of Messrs, Carleton to republish these lovely designs, apart from the poem which cumbered them. They lack the finish of the original engravings, as copies generally do, yet still retain so much beauty as to give pleasure to the connoisseur.

ESSAYS.

ORIENTAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES. Second Series. THE EAST AND WEST; RELIGION AND MYTHOLOGY; ORTHOGRAPH AND PHONOLOGY; HINDU ASTRONOMY. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNER, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale College. 12mo, pp. 431. New York: Scrioner, Armstrong & Co. The papers which compose this volume have

been collected from the different literary and

did not much more. Still, she has contrived to make a piquant little book out of her hasty visit. She does not profess to give in it the alightest information that would be of use to any-body. Indeed, she expressly declares that she is "not a Murray;" but she does relate, with uncommon dash, pertness, and point, the history of her experience from the moments when the first idea dawned upon her, on the heights of the Pyrenees, where she had undergone a singularly depressing sanitary regimen of "lukewarm water, umbrella, and foot-muffs," to the time when she returned to the seaport of St. Jean de Luz, after the tip to Madrid and an interview wit Castellar had become accomplished facts. Her little book is put forth in the neatest form, and is just one of those trifles to pick up and divert oneself with for a half-hour.

THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES: A GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES, POST-OPPICER, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES, ETC., ETC., IN THE AMERICAN UNION. By A VON STEINWERS, AM, Author of Eclectic Series of School Geographies, etc. Svo., pp. 1,016. Chicago: Ziegler & McCurdy.

It is twenty years since a Gazetteer of the United States has been given to the public, and, in the meanthing great and important changes.

in the meantime, great and important changes have taken place in the history of our country. Vast tracts of wilderness have been opened up to civilization and commerce; Territories have been promoted to the dignity of States; villages have grown to be cities; population has increased; industries have been devel oped, and wealth has augmented. To keep up with this rapid movement and expansion a work which pretends to mirror the life of the nation

which pretends to mirror the life of the nation must be renewed at frequent intervals. A Gazetteer which has existed a single decade is already antiquated. It has survived its purpose and usefulness. It must be replaced by another bearing the date of the current year.

The present work answers the first great demand for the latest statistics. It has been made up from the most recent official reports, and its various and comprehensive data exhibit the actual condition of the United States. It has been compiled by one fitted by enterprise and training to accomplish thoroughly the task before him, to accomplish thoroughly the task before him and it may be accounted trustworthy in all particulars. The convenience and value of the is need of it in every business-place and

Woolsey's International Law. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNA-IIONAL LAW: DESIGNED AS AN AID IN TRACH-ING AND IN HISTORICAL STUDIES. By THRODORE D. WOOLSEY, Lately Fresident of Yale College, Fourth Edition, Revised and Eularged. 8vo., pp. 487. New York: Scribner, Armstroug & Co. This work has held the place of a standard text-book on International Law for the past fourteen years. It grew in the beginning out of the author's experience in the class-room of the need of a suitable manual for the student's use

while pursuing a course of political history. The subject is one which Dr. Woolsey, as President of Yale College, was accustomed for many years to expeund, and which, by his learning and habits of research, be was eminently adapted to treat. This new edition presents numerous amendments in the form of corrections of the main text, additions to the list of writers on International Law, of collectors of diplomatic documents, and of the principal political treaties since the Reformation. A note discussing the case of the Virginius is also introduced into the third appendix. By this revision the work is brought down to the present time and its residences considerable. present time, and its usefulness considerably

Beeks Received.

Beoks Received.

OUTLINES OF COSMIC PHILOSOPHY, BASED ON THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION; WITH CRITICISMS ON THE POSITIVE PERSONER, By JOHN FISHER, M. A., LL. D., Assistant Librarian, and Formerly Lecturer on Philosophy, at Harvard University. Two volumes, 12mo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE DAILY SERVICE: A BOOK OF OFFICES FOR DAILY USE THROUGH ALL THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR. 16mo., pp. 494. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, 25.50.

OUR HELLEN. By SOPHIE MAY, Author of "The Doctor's Daughtey," etc. Illustrated. 16mo., pp. 372. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

PROGRESSIA'E PETTICOATS; OR, DRESSED TO DEATH. AN AUTOBIOGRAPH OF A MARKHED MAN. By ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT. 12mo., pp. 316. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

FROM MY YOUTH UP. By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 390. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

BRAVE AND BOLD; OR, THE FORTUNES OF A FACTORY-BOT. By HOBBATIO ALGES, JR., Author of the Regard Dick. etc., etc. 15mo., pp. 390. Rounder of the Regard Dick. etc., etc., etc., pp. 300. Rounder of the Regard Dick. etc., etc., etc., pp. 300. Rounder of the Regard Dick. etc., etc., etc., pp. 300. Box of the Regard Dick. etc., etc., etc., pp. 300. Box of the Regard Dick. etc., etc., etc., pp. 300. Box of the Regard Dick. etc., etc.,

TOBY-BOY. By HORATIO ALGES, JR., Author of "Ragged Dick," etc., etc. 16mo., pp. 342. Boston: "Rigged Dick, etc., etc., tenno, pp. ves. Bosons. Loring.
RUNNING. TO WASTE: THE STORY OF A TOM-BOY.
By GROEGE M. BAKER, Author of "Amateur Dramss," etc. 16mo., pp. 245. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
THE LILY AND THE CROSS: A TALE OF ACADIA.
By Prof. James De Mille. 12mo., pp. 264. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
SERMONS AND SONGS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.
By Proprint H Saans. Anthor of "The Heart of

RMONS AND SUNGS OF THE CHARLES AND SERVICE OF "The Heart of Christ," etc. 12mo., pp. 334. Boston: Noyes, Christ," etc. Holmes & Co. Theological Journal for December (Samuel R. Wells, New York).

Sanitarian for December (A. N. Bell, New York).

National Teachers' Monthly for November (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago). Literary Items.

The works of Marion Hailand have been sold to the extent of 500,000 volumes.

—The new volume just published in Paris by Victor Hugo, entitled "My Sons," ran through three editions within eight days.

—Juarez, the late President of Mexico, left in respective as uterating supplied to the property which manuscript an interesting autobiography, which is to be shortly published.

The Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams has just pub-

—The Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams has just published his Chinese Dictionary, and will soon return to the United States. He will be tendered the Professorship of Oriental Languages in the University of California.

—Mr. Murray announces "The Diary of H. M. the Shah of Persia During his Tour through Europe in 1873. Translated Verbatim from the Original. By J. W. Redhouse, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society."

—Mr. Serjeant Cox has in the press a treatise on "Heredity and Hybridism," in which he will

—Mr. Serjeant Cox has in the press a treatise on "Heredity and Hybridism," in which he will adduce the various facts and arguments that support his theory of the structure of all organized beings by the junction of two germs.

—Victor Hugo is expected immediately in Guernsey, but merely for a short visit, in order to arrange his private affairs in that island prior to his quitting it for good. Hugo has decided on relinquishing Hauteville House as a residence, and in future will live permanently in Paris. His

on relinquishing Hauteville House as a residence, and in future will live permanently in Paris. His daughter-in-law, Madame Charles Hugo, and her children, little Georges and Jeanne, who are now in Genoa, will also take up their abode with M. Victor Hugo in Paris.

—Edmund About writes to the Athenaum:

"Jules Verne, who has just obtained a great success with a drame de feerie geographique, is the most instructive of our novelists. Nobody commits sucide in his books nor pays addresses to married women; passion is absent from them, and crime is unknown. But never has the brain of an honest man found the secret of attracting readers by more novel or more varied deing readers by more novel or more varied de

ing readers by more novel or more varied devices."

—Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees and their bearing on civil allegiance will be published by the Harpers in a few days, in an octavo volume of about 150 pages. The volume will also contain an important and interesting article from Prof. Schaff's forthcoming work on "The Creeds of Christendom,"—in which the decree of Infallibility is examined from a theological point of view,—as well as the full text of the Vatican decrees, in Latin and English.

English.

—Harper & Brothers have begun the publication of a series of classical text-books, embrac-ing the writings both in Greek and Latin of the

The papers which compose this volume have been collected from the different literary and scientific magazines to which they have been contributed during a period extending over sixteen years. A glance at a few of their titles will show the scope and erudite character of their contents, viz.: The British in India; Chima and the Chinese; China and the West; How Shall We Spell? The Elements of English Pronunciation; On the accent is Sanskri: On the Lunar Zodiac in India, Arabia, and China. These esrays—they number a dozen—are the product of ripe schoiarship and keen, critical acumen, and will command the respect of studious and thoughtful minds. They address themselves to a somewhat narrow community, but, in this, they will be esteemed as veritable contributions to history, philology, and astronomy.

Kate Field in Spain.

TEN DAYS IN SPAIN. By KATE FIELD. Illustrated. Ismo., pp. 277. Bostom: James R. Osgood & Co.

During ten days in slow-moving Spain, the most active and energetic traveler can accomplish little more than to take a flying look at Madrid, eat a dish of oil and garlic, smoke a cigarette, discover the prevailing dirt and discomfort. perhaps witness a bull-fight, and surely bleed at every pore in support of a vast population of Spanish fleas. Kate Field, though one of the most clever and resolute of her sex,

#### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

The oyster is remarkable for its fecundity. According to Poli, a single individual producer

about 1,200,000 young in a season. Other observers increase this estimate to the enormous number of 2,000,000. The oyster may be called viviparous, as the eggs, after leaving the ova-ries, are retained and batched within the mantle. There they swim about in a whitish biscous fluid,—myriads of them finding room to move without jostling in a single drop of the liquid. When the younglings are ready to shift for themselves, they are expelled from the paren shell in little jets of the creamy substance in which they had been cradled. In the spawning season, multitudes of oysters in the same bank will emit their offspring simultaneously, and, spat, the water becomes clouded with it. At this point of their existence, the young oveters are individually almost invisible. It is the massing of millions that gives color to the water and makes their presence perceptible.

When first ejected, the tiny fry are in great

danger of destruction. The larger part are wafted away by currents and driven on unfadanger of destruction. The larger part are wafted away by currents and driven on unfavorable grounds, where they soon perish, or they are devoured by fishes and other marine animals. Each one is provided with an apparatus for swimming, by which it propels itself in the water until it has found some suitable body on which it may fasten and begin its growth. After it has become fixed, the pad and cilia with which it made its first and last journey dwindle away, and it continues stationary for the remainder of its life. When it first comes forth, the cyster is about 1-120 of an inch in length, and 2,000,000 may be packed in the space of a cubic inch. When a month old, it is the size of a pea. At 6 months of age, it is about the size of a half-dollar; and, at 12 months, it has grown as large as a dollar. At this age the shell is marked with longitudinal ridges or futing; but these gradually disappear, and, when the cyster is 4 or 5 years old, they are generally lost altogether. In very favorable situations, the cyster grows so rapidly as to be fit for the table in a year and a half or two years; but, in ordinary circumstances, it requites about five vears.

There are many different species, all inhabiting the seas in warm and temperate climates. Their favorite habitat is in bays and escuaries along the coast, where the water is not very deep. They will thrive equally well in situations where they are left dry by the ebbing tide. Immense cyster-beds occur on the coasts of Europe and America. The farms of Rochelle and the Isles of Re and Oleron, are famous for the quality of their produce. Very fine ovsters are grown on some parts of the British coasts. Nearly 2,000,000 acres of cysters-beds are possessed by Virginia, while the shores of Georgia abound in banks of great extent.

It is estimated that a man requires twelve counces of nitrogenized substance for his daily nourishment. To furnish this supply, sixteen dozen cysters could be required.

ounces of nitrogenized substance for his daily nourishment. To furnish this supply, sixteen dozen oysters would be required. No article of diet is so easily digested, or contains so little

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Miss Catherine Wolfe has recently presented to the "American Museum of Natural History." New York City, a conchological collection numbering 50,000 specimens, and valued at \$10,000. The collection is at present stored, along with the other possessions of the Museum, in the old arsenal in Central Park. The specimens are admirably prepared and classified, and, arranged on ten huge tables, occupy an entire story. With the shells, Miss Wolfe's contribution included a rare conchological library of 1,000 volumes. among which are many costly illustrated works in different languages. At the reception held Nov. 17, in honor of this munificent gift, it is supposed that no less than 10,000 people visited

the place where it is exhibited. Although the American Museum is not vet five years old, it has already become an important institution, surpassing, in the extent and value of some of its departments, all others of the kind in the United States. The department of Zoology embraces numerous large and important collections. Conspicuous among them is the remarkable body of material brought together by the German Prince Maximilian of Neurvied, which is especially valuable for the number of types it contains. One collection, of North-American birds, numbers over 2,500 specimens; and one of teetles and insects numbers 4,000. A recent contribution to the Entomological Department includes 8,000 specimens of American colcoptera, representing 3,000 species. A series of sixteen complete skeletons of the Moa—a gigantic, but extinct, bird of New Zealand—is one of the chief treasures of the portant institution, surpassing, in the extent of the Moa—a gigantic, but extinct, bird of New Zealand—is one of the chief treasures of the Museum, procured at a cost of \$13,000. The Mineralogical Department includes 7,000 cabinet

The museum is but poorly accommodated in its present quarters; but the City of New York is putting up an edifice for its use which will amply supply it with room for every purpose. The first section of the immense structure will be completed and ready for occupation the ensuing year. This section is but one-eighth of the projected building, yet its cost is estimated at \$500,000. The present has been the most prosperous year in the experience of the Museum. It has trebled its list of annual subscribers (\$10 each), on which it depends for the payment of It has trebled its list of annual subscribers (\$10 each), on which it depends for the payment of its current expenses; and the gifts to its various departments have been numerous and important. Its reserve fund (\$100 subscriptions) is used in the purchase of additional scientific material. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of its present location, its halls are thronged with visitors. Frequently the number reaches 10,000 in a single day. Two days of the week are set apart for the visits of school-children with their teachers. At all times the Museum is freely teachers. At all times the Museum is freely

A GIGANTIC WATER-LILY. While the celebrated traveler, M. Marcoy, was exploring the tributaries of the Amazons, he found in the Nuna Lake, near the mouth of the Icagali River, a gigantic species of the Nymphaa, which he concluded to belong to the same genus as the Nymphaa Victoria. The surface of the lake was, in places, covered with the immense leaves and magnificent flowers of this huge water-lily. The leaves, of a brownish-green tint, lay like broad carpets on the water : and a mulitude of plovers, ibises, spoon-bills, Brazilian ostriches, and other tropical birds, were running over them without any danger of being suc merged. The outer petals of the flowers were merged. The outer petals of the flowers were of a milky whiteness, and the inner ones of a dull red with violet spots. The weight of a single leaf which the discoverer secured was 14½ pounds, and its circumference was 24 feet and 9 inches. The flower, which measured 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, weighed 3½ pounds. Its outer petals were 9 inches in leugth. A bud weighed 2½ pounds. The stout stems of the flower and bud were covered with hairs 3 or 4 inches in length. The leaf-stalks were as large as a ship's cable, and resisted the combined efforts of length. The leaf-stalks were as large as a slip's cable, and resisted the combined efforts of several men to detach them from their anchorage at the bottom of the water. They had to be severed with a woodman's ax. The veins of the leaf, which was perfectly smooth on its upper surface, were an inch in diameter, and bristing with prickles. This glant plant abounds in various waters in the region of the Amazons—sits interlacing stems often forming an effectual barrier to the progress of a cance.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING.

M. Nouel, a French scientist, has recently de-

M. Nouel, a French scientist, has recently devised an original plan for protecting buildings from lightning. The idea is not to prevent the bolt striking a house, but to direct its current so that it shall harmlessly reach the ground. Usually the highest point, say the chimney, of a house, attracts the fluid. Thence it makes its way from one metallic projection or surface to another, until it attains the spout, when it fol-lows the stream of water to the ground. As water is an excellent conductor of electricity, M. Nonel suggests that the chimneys of city-houses be provided with an iron bar, or even with funpels, which shall be united with the spout by plates of zinc. Thus the lightning, first striking the chimney, will leap along the track laid down for it, and enter the ground without deflecting from its course and causing damage to the house or its inmates

SEA-WEED. Sea-weed is becoming a product of consider-able commercial value. It has been long used for manure, and as a material for packing; but a new disposition of it has lately been invented, and quantities are now converted into artificial ebeny. The process consists in first treating the plants for two hours with dilute sulphuric acid, then drying and grinding them. To 60 parts of this powder are added 5 parts of liquid glue, 5 parts of gutta-percha, and 21/4 parts of India-rubber,—the two latter being dis-solved in naphths. Later, 10 parts of coal-tar,

5 parts of pulverized sulphur, and 5 parts of pulverized resin, are added, and the whole heated to 800 deg. Fahr. When cooled, a substance is obtained which, in color, hardness, and capacity for receiving a poliah, resembles ebony, and is much cheaper. This material is being manufactured on a large scale, and is employed for nearly all the uses to which abony is applied.

DISCOVENIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Harkness has reported to the San Francisco Academy of Sciences the discovery of an extinct volcano. It is upon the line dividing Lassen and Plumas Counties, California, and is 3 miles long by half a mile wide. The ground is void of vegetation for several hundred acres surrounding the crater, and flakes of lava, from a cubic foot to the size of a ton, lie scattered about. It is the omition of the Deckir that the a cubic foot to the size of a ton, lie scattered about. It is the opinion of the Doctor that the voicano has been active within twenty-five years. The same person also reports the discovery, in the region of the volcano, of a larke larger than Tahoe, and hitherto unknown, except to an co-casional hunter. The take is 7,330 feet above the sea,—an altitude above that of any other lake known. It has been named Lake Living-stone by the discoverer, in honor of the great explorer. The region extending from Plumas County to the Oregon line abounds in varied and magnificent scenery. It is rich in broad valleys, and in tracts of heavy timber.

OAT-sFEAL.

According to Liebig, oat-meal is almost as nutritious as the best English beef, and is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburg. was in the habit, for some twenty years, of mer uring the breadth and height, and testing the strength of both the arms and loine, of the students of the University. As the result of these experiments, he found that, in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and in muscular strength of chest and shoulders, and in muscular strength, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them were the French; very much higher were the English; while above them all were the Scotch, and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are accustomed, in their early years, to have one meal a day of milk and oat-meal-porridge. This evidence is held as strongly supporting the conclusions of Liebig.

A patent has been recently taken out in France for the preparation of leather from tripe, intestines, and other animal membranes. are soaked in milk of lime while still fresh, then

washed in water, and finally immersed in a paste made of starch and white of egg. The sub-stance thus formed is to be used for glove-making, etc., and may also be tanned or cur-

BALTIMORF, Md., Nov. 27, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune: Sin: I observe in this morning's Sun the fol-lowing extract from a recent letter of your corre-

VIRGINIA.

spondent, Mr. George Alfred Townsend: "In Old Virginia the State does not pay in "In Old Virginia the State does not pay in-terest on its debt. I know that, as a bondholder. Why not? Because the people will not pay their taxes. They can pay them well enough; and if the State would collect the taxes and pay off the boudholders, credit must expand in Virginia. But the people solace themselves with the reflec-tion that they lost their slaves, are poor, and not able to pay the Commonwealth. Hence negli-gence makes panic worse."

Mr. Townsend speaks so confidently, as from Mr. Townsend speaks so confidently, as from

knowledge, that his assertions, uncorrected, might be received by your readers as established facts. He holds up Virginia as a dishonest, not an impoverished debtor. He avers that Virginia "does not pay interest on her debt," and adds, "I know that, as a bondholder." The fair in ference is, that this State pays no interest on her debt. The fact is, that she has paid two-thirds of her January interest -i. e., 4 per cent-in money. to all who applied. If Mr. Townsend holds her bonds, with the coupons receivable in payment of all State claims, then he is entitled to six per cent, and these coupens find a ready sale at \$1.
The people of Virginia, then, did pay their taxes for 1873 to an extent sufficient to meet 4 per cent on her debt. Why be concludes her people will not pay the taxes of 1874 I do not undertake to inquire. Her officials say they will. These taxes are not payable until the 15th of December coming. It is true that Virginia cannot raise in money sufficient to pay 6 per cent,—sue can barely pay 4 per cent; yet, when you know her real condition, you will agree with me, I am sure, that the wonder is that the pays anything. I am earnestly in favor of paying to the fullest capacity of the people; and, to sustain the opinion of our Governor and Treasurer, I examined into the resources of the State, and my conclusion is, that it would be unsafe to promise more than 3 per cent. If you will examine the State and United States official records, you will discover, inter atia, that Virginia fails to provide grain enough, including—potatoes, to feed her for 1873 to an extent sufficient to meet 4 per cen 1,300,000 people, the entire products of her soil, converted into money, at market-rates, with no allowance for the cost of carriage to market, no allowance for the cost of carriage to market, would be \$22 per head per annum, or 63-10 cents per head per day; that the adult males number (taking the registration) about 300,000; that, at the moderate allowance of 30 cents a day, the market-value of the products of her soil will feed only 273,831 people,—nothing being allowed in either case for other necessaries; that the tax now paid by her people aggregates one-third of these market-values; that the products of her soil, less cost of production, but exclusive of cost of transport, yielded only 4% per cent upon the farmer's investment; and that the tax now levied is 3 per cent on the same,—leaving only 1% per cent as the return on his investment, which averages about \$3,700, or \$55.50 per annum to the farmer for the use of investment, which averages about \$5,700, or \$55.50 per annum to the farmer for the use of his property; that less than one-fourth of her improved lands are under cultivation; that her present taxes equal 3 per cent on the assessed value of her real and personal property; that her assessments are above what can be realized for her lands when offered on long credits; that indements to the amount of millions upon mill. judgments to the amount of millions upon millions of dollars he unsatisfied because three-fourths of the assessed values cannot be real-

fourths of the assessed values candoized.

I might pursue this matter further; but
enough has been cited to show your readers that
Virginia can bear no heavier burdens than now
imposed; that, however impoverished, she is
not justly obnoxious to the legitimate inference
from Mr. Townsend's letter, that she is dishonest; and this is the object of this note, for
which I respectfully ask a place in your columns.
Very respectfully,

S. Bassett Fernon,
Of Virginia.

CYMBELINE AND THE QUARRELERS.

Cymbeline, the King, and his Queen Went with a loraly train to ride, To see the land in its Summer pride, And what besides there was to be seen,

Prancing along with laugh and song
They found a quarrel of man and wife;
And these, when asked of the cause of strife,
Each on the other cast the wrong. Each one said, "That ever I wed— Wed with a creature so froward and ill!" Spake the King with a right good will, "Let them both to the palace be led!"

That same night, when lamps were bright Over the lords and ladies there, Cymbeline said with his kingly air, "Bring the two we found at fight!" Mute with shame the culprits came, And each was set to stand alone Out before the royal throne, While Cymbeline spoke to both by name,

Baying, "As wide as side from side Of the heaven above us I set you twain; Each is free to marry again— Choose from the Court a bridegroom and bride,"

Each in guise of blank surprise
Looked around on the circle there,
Lords so fine and ladies so fair—
Ended in the other's eyes. "Choose!" cried the King; "by my signet ring
I promise to wed you with your choice!"
They scarcely hoard the royal voice,
So passing wonderful seemed the thing.

Round she gazed, her vision dazed
With splendors of manly form and face;
He beheld the womanly grace
Decked in jewels that melted and biazed, Then the scene and all between Their tender wooing vanished away; There came a waft of their marriage day And all the sweetness that had been.

She was there, that maiden fair, As first he saw her when times were glad; And he was there that blooming lad, As he first went by with his jaunty air.

Then the thought of their babes was brot Into each other's arms they sprang! Loud and loud the rafters rang, And many eyes with tears were fraught,

"You choose the best and leave the rest?"

Cymbeline cried with a shaking voice;

"I promise to wed you with your choice,
And each has chosen the way I guessed!"

chool Work.

that answered to the modern university was the Medical College at Salerno, which had gained a wide reputation some years before the date 1100. The University of Paris, the nucleus of which had been in existence for a considerable period, attained pre-eminence early in the twelfth century, through the lectures of the learned Abelard, that drew students from all parts of Europe. At first this famous school had only a Faculty of Arts,—the study of Jurisprudence being prohibited by the Popes, who controlled affairs in Paris as they did everywhere else in Europe. But, in the thirteenth century, Faculties of Theology, Medicine, and Canon Law, were added. So great did the popularity of this school become, that, in the sixteenth century, it had 30,000 students in attendance. Theology was the principal study, and the scholars pursuing it generally remained at the university fifteen of sixteen vears, or until they were of middle age, before they were considered sufficiently learned to enter the priesthood.

The University of Bologna is said to have been founded by Theodosius II. in the fifth century; but it did not come into great repute until the twelfth century, when Irnerius, or Wernerus, an eminent teacher, attracted a vest concourse of students about him. Its fame was great throughout this century, chiefly on account of its School of Jurisprudence. In Roger Bacon's time, along about 1262, 20,000 students were enjoying the benefit of its instruction. This university derives special celebrity from the facts that the dissection of the human body was first practiced here; and that, for centuries, women were allowed a place among its Professors. In the thirteenth century the Law School at Padua was founded, and in 1224 the university at Naples, which surpassed the other schools of Italy in the range of its studies and its the century of its studies and

Professors. In the thirteenth century the Law School at Padua was founded, and in 1224 the university at Naples, which surpassed the other schools of Italy in the range of its studies and in the extent of its funds.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are scarcely ante-dated by the oldest on the Continent. The first claims to have been founded by King Alfred; the second was established in 1110, by Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland. From the twelfth to the fourteenth century, these schools accomplished almost as much for the advancement of science and political liberty as did that of Paris. England has at present two additional universities, —that of London, founded in 1827, and that of Durham, in 1833. Scotland has four universities, viz.: St. Andrew's, Abendeen, Glasgow, and Eduburg. Most of these date from the fifteenth century. Ireland has Trinity College, Dublin, and the three affiliated colleges of the Queen's University.

The oldest university in Germany was founded by Charles IV., at Prague, in 1348, and was very soou visited by thousands of students. It was followed in 1355 by the University of Vieona; in 1386, by that of Heidelberg; in 1409, by that of Leipsig; in 1477, by that of Tubingen; and so on. The German universities increased rapidly, especially after the Reformation. Their number is at present about twenty-siz. Unit the close of the seventeenth century, Latin was the only language in which lectures were delivered; but, since that period, the German sudent has received instruction in his own vernacular. From 1690 to 1730, Halle held the first place among the German universities. The University of Berlin rapidly rose from its foundation in 1810 to the highest honor. In 1835 there were 2,000 students in attendance, and in 1860 it had 178 instructors. There are four Faculties in all the German universities and two.

There are four Faculties in all the German universities save two.

Spain has no institution deserving the name of university, and its youth have, for a century, been obliged to resort to Paris of Germany for a liberal education. Russis has seven universities, all constructed upon the German plan. Switzerland has three universities, and Holland three. Belgium has four, Deomark two, and italy twenty. The most important and richly endowed of the Italian schools are those of Bologie, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Poira, Pisa, and Turin. These have in all 6,263 students. During the academical year of 1366-67, there were 7,601 students attending the universities of Italy, 15,000 those of France, 6,490 those of Austria, 7,500 those of France, 6,490 those of Austria, 7,500 those of Germany.

The following valuable table, borrowed from Hurst's "Life and Literature in the Fatherland," gives the location, number of instructors and

gives the location, number of instructors and students, of the German universities, with a few

	Date of foundation	Professors in Ordi-	frofessors Extraor- dinary, and other teachers.	Total instructors	Number of students.
GERMANY.		-			
Berlin	1809	53	130	195	3,051
Bonn	1818	63	45	103	834
Brealau	1506	49		107	1,022
Eclangen	1743	34	21	55	408
Friburg	1457	38	13	51	294
Giessen	1607	34	23	57	326
Gottingen	1737	56	48	104	979
Griefswald	1456	34	20	54	831
Halle	1697	45	47	92	961
Heidelberg	1386	40	- 63	108	883
Jena	1558	26	33	64	425
Kiel	1665	34	24	58	174
Konigsberg	1544	44	30	74	581
Leipsig	1409	551	92	147	2,835
Marburg	1,527	32	32	64	892
Munich	1,472	66	45	111	1,128
Rostock	1,419	271	7	34	128
Strasburg	1,566	60	24	. 74	405
Tubingen	1,477	41	36	77	896
Wurtzburg				54	830
GERMAN AUSTRIA.	1.486	42	- 00	-	800
Gratz		38	90	72	722
Innsbruck	1,673			58	640
Prage	1,347	51	62	113	1,442
Vienna	1,365	79	143	222	3,440
SWITZERLAND,	2 440	00	-	40	
Bale	1,460	30	30	60	150
Berne	1,834	30	32 42	62	315
Zurich	1,832	33	42	- 72	462
GERNAN BUSSIA,	1,632	39	281	66	756
Dorpat	1,032	33	28	00	106
Total		1,159	1,188	2,398	25,067

AVERSIONS. Did ever our reader chance to know an individual with an instinctive, invincible autipathy to a cat, who would actually turn pale, and tremilous, and faint, at the sight of that innocent domestic animal? Strange, incredible as it may eem, there not unfrequently occurs a person who is born with an intense and uncontrollable horror of this honsehold pet, that renders it absolutely impossible to tolerate the creature's presence. The phenomenon is to be classed among the inscrutable vagaries of Nature, but history records many another of a kindred

THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE.

The modern university dates its origin back to the eleventh century. It grew in the beginning out of the schools which had, prior to its time, been confined to the monasteries, and provided churchmen and laymen with their only means of education. The first institution of any celebrity that answered to the modern university was the Medical College at Salerno, which had gained a wide reputation some years before the date 1100. The University of Paris, the nucleus of which had been in existence for a considerable period, attained pre-eminence early in the twelfth century, through the lectures of the learned Abelard, that drew students from all parts of Europe. At first this famous school had only a Faculty of Arts,—the study of Jurisprudence being probabited by the Popes, who controlled affairs in Paris as they did everywhere else in Europe. But, in the thirteenth century, Faculties of Theology, Medicine, and Canon Law, were added. So great did the popularity of this school become, that, in the sixteenth century, it had 30,000 students in attendance. Theology was

GERMAN LIBRANIES.

Germany, the land of books and of authors, is rich in libraries of great magnitude and of valuable contents. Every German scholar has his collection of precious volumes, often num-bering many thousands. Perhaps few of these will boast of covers, and, in their plain, rough condition, they will not light up the shelves where they rest; but they will be sure to possess the highest intrinsic merit. The number and wealt; of the chief public libraries of Germany are shown in the appended table:

Royal Library of Munich
Royal Library of Bestim
Imperial Library of Vienna
Royal Library of Dresden
Royal Library of Stutigardt
Ducal Library of Wolfenbuttel
Ducal Library of Wolfenbuttel
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University Library of Leipeig THE ORIGIN OF THE ABABIC NUMERALS.

YANKTON, Dak. Ter., Dec. 1, 1874. YANKTON, Dak. Ter., Dec. 1, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sib: In a recent article answering a correspondent's inquiry, you give some interesting facts in the histo y of the Arabic numerals and

their introduction into Europe. You state, also, the changes in form which several of the numer-als have undergone, but add that their origin is

the changes in form which several of the numerals have undergone, but add that their origin is unknown.

It has long been an accepted opinion among my associates that all our ideas and expressions of numerals by the decimal system came from the primitive use of the figures of the two hands for the purpose of industing numbers. All savage tribes, when discovered, used them. The Navajo Indians and other tribes in Arizona, particularly the Moquis and Zunis, and the Pueblos, supposed descendants of the Aztecs, or related people, use a well-developed decimal system. The Navajos are able to enumerate large numbers, many thousands, and to express them by the fingers and hands, in connection with a few words. There, as I sm imformed by one who recently studied them intelligently, one may daily observe all the rudiments of decimal enumeration, and see plainly the origin of it from the ten points of the two hands. So the system doubtless originated independently among separate peoples.

And is it not equally probable that the first written expression of the numerals copied rudely after the fingers and hands in the characters used? So it must have been in the system of Roman numerals. The one, two, three, and four I'e represent as many fingers; the V represents the full-spread hand; the X two such hands. So one can observe, but not so clearly, an evidence of a similar origin for the character of the Arabic numerals. The character for I is clearly one finger. Hold three fingers of your right hi ud before you, slighly opened and pointing to the left; they indicate the origin of the numerals. The character for I is clearly one finger. Hold three fingers of your right hi ud before you, slighly opened and pointing to the left; they indicate the origin of the numerals. The character for I is clearly one finger. Hold three fingers of your right hi ud before you, slighly opened and pointing to the left; they indicate the origin of your right hi ud before you, slighly opened and pointing four one of a very early date, we should do

THE PALMER.

A holy man returned from Palestine? Now let the castle-gates be opened wide? In God's name bid him enter; food and wine Set forth, that so to him this even-tide May joyous be. Mayhap it onances so That he somewhat of our dear liege doth know

Thy blessing, father !- Nay, but sit and eat, A cup of water? Sure thy yows must be Austere indeed, forbidding wine and mest. On weary journeys. Prithes now to me Unfold if aught thou knowest of my lord, who went to Paynim lands with his good swe

Thou sayest well: he was the statellest knight.
That ever marched to those far-distant shore God wot, I know that on the breast of fight.
Ever in front his created helmet towers!
The prince he was of princellest Christian mer Want must be be to frighted Saracon? I mind me, Palmer, how my bosom swelled When first I saw him couch his pennoned lar In merry joust his valiant right arm quelled The best and bravest of the knights of Fran-And when victorious in the gallant fray He crowned ms Queen of Beauty on that day.

And when he brought me hither as his bride,
And through these gates we entered hand in h
No queen was ever flushed with more of pride,
No dame so happy was in all the land;
And when he armed him for the holy war
God speed I gave him, though my heart was sore

Also the day! My memory lingers yet.
Upon the scene of parting that befell;
He stooped him, while his prancing steed did free.
To kiss the little child he loved so well;
Then sternly rode he forth, my kingly one,
And all his armor glistened in the sun. Come hither, Hubert! This the comely boy
I held in arms the while he rode apace.
My Hubert! Thou art still my only joy!
See, doth he not reveal his knightly race?
Will not my lord, when he doth come again,
Rejoice to see his boy admired of men?

Thou tremblest with fatigue, good Palmer; yes, Before thou goest to thy rest, I pray.
Tell me but this: My noble spouse hath mes.
With naught of fill, so far—so far away?
What sayest thou, dreadful monk, beneath thy coul?
Perdition seize thee for thy tidings foul?

Retorn no more again to France and me?
At hands of swarthy Payoim hosts he bled?
Ris fallen, lifeless body thou didst see?
Jesu have mercy! Dead! My lord is dead!
Thou liest, monk! Ah, pardon! See, I kneel;
My heart is breaking, and my brain doth reel!

presence. The phenomenon is to be classed among the insecretable vagaries of Nature, but history records many another of a kindred acture.

A mand of swelly prime host he bied? The host host had a bindering average to a viole. Scolley grew pale before the water-crees. Lady Honerge, lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth, haded the rose, and it is even asid that a blister was once raised on her cheek by a rose being laid upon it while she slept. Grety, the composer, and Anne of Austris had the same overpowering aversion to the queen of flowers. Montaine prided himself upon an inherited antipathy to medicine and physicians, which had descended from father to son for two centuries. James I. could not avoid a tremor at the sight of oak seel, and, when he kinghted Kenelin Digby his hand so shock while poising the royal blade that diverse him the coverable when the state of the state of the state of the sight of a woman; and another nobleman was so distressed at the sight of oak women that at last he dropped dead when some mischievous hards of the sight of a woman; and another nobleman was so distressed at the sight of oak women that at last he dropped dead when some mischievous priceated his bete noir before him and caused her to address him in speech.

But the list might be lengthened out indenitely of those who have charished imberent articable the sight of the operators. Then three, four, or Nature is so charming to the sense or the mind and the sight of the operators. Then three four, or national song in which to pour out its loyal ending the prime of the prime of the pour late of the prime o

#### PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Retrospective View of His Administration.

Arrant Injustice of the Abuse that Has Been Poured upon It.

The Good Works that Have Been Attempted and Accomplished.

Non-Responsibility of the President for the Evils that Have Occurred.

How Our Government Compares with That of the Best Contemporary Rulers.

From Our Ocen Correspondent,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1874.
newspapers of this country are now enpered in a struggle for comorehensive monotony. Every sheet opens with the standing item 'Another of Grant's mistakes."

That was the general tone during the War, and he reached the rank of General. It has continned since the Peace, and he has twice been President. It goes on, in spite of his dominance, and will not prevent his Administration from stand-ing out, intelligible and conspicuous, amongst the best reigns of contemporary rulers, and comparable with Luccoln's work.

The actual rulers of modern nations are their

Prime Ministers. In this light, LOOK ABOUT US!

Where are Sir John MacDonald, Emile Ollivier, Castellar, Serrano, and Gladstone? Canada has passed through a scandal which in olved MacDonald's own name, despite his long scendency, and tumbled his Ministry. No Cap o-General has escaped either corruption or de feat in Cuba, though the ablest men in Spain have successively ruled the island. Brazil has not realized any of her promises as to Slavery. The Argentine Republic, the most progressive State in South America, though inheriting all the favors of Sarmiento, its wisest Republican, is broiled in civil war. The two States which touch us-Canada and Mexico-have enjoyed more perfect peace in Grant's two terms than fo years, and largely from the example, mag-nanimity, and decision of the United States. On both borders, Fenian and partisan raids have cased. The American railroad-systems approach Mexican soil on the Gulf and the Pacific sides the St. Lawrence is bridged at Buffalo; and, but for Congressional selfishness, Mr. Fish would have concluded a Reciprocal Treaty with our Northern neighbor, which would have made the Lawrence and Lakes a mutual internal highway from Illinois and Minnesota to Montreal. ABROAD,

we see nothing to imitate in MacMahon's Republic, with 180,000 troops in Paris, French commerce and clan decrepit, the whole policy of stration repressive, the colonies full of exiles, the press silenced, and the bourgeoisie Nor in Gladstone's canny policy of frightening before chimeras and facing disgust at the polls, leaving Britain to a successor icse name and party are synonymous with whatever is not England's in growth and glory-The ra e of discount at the Bank of England tolay, far out of its usual course, is, contemporaseous with American securities, firm, gold low in New York, and money, on realties, easy.

Spain has two Governments, and none. Neither

has a policy. The people murder each other by naval actions in their own ports; the ships-ofthe-line turn purates: Cuba is avenged upon her bloodhounds at home. Italy and Austria have been in a drag throughout this question, without any conspicuous Administration. The rugged policy of Dismarck is petering out inglori some Safe-Burglary foolishness to recover his correspondence from Von Arnim. Holland is at war for her remaining colony, paying debt for despotism. The Australasian colonies of England have dropped out of the contemplation of the Western World. Japan is preparing for war with China. Russia is lost in the contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation of the contemplation.

A drag, a glut, is upon civilization. The ships of the North Germans are in the market for sale. The builders on the Clyde and the carrying folk of Liverpool begin to apprehend evil days. Emigration wavers, scarcely knowing on which Continent to abide.

Continent to abide.

Where is there more stability than in the American Administration, hedged with none of the glory of a King, and silent and composed in the midst of faction as in the midst of battle?

Grant To the world.

None of the loud, resentful vituperation which has been raised against the President by the press of this country has been echeed abroad.

That is the scale of what figure it will make in history.

story. Nothing that lies in the justice of mankind, or the standard of a righteous patriotism, has been abused by this President. He will measure up, fame for fame, with the motives, selfure up, fame for fame, with the motives, seif-respect, and wasdom, of the combined press which is now assailing him. Possessing the power of retailation in a degree to which no edi-tor in the earth can aspire, he has never used language like this, to be repeated by the jour-nation of every country in incredulous execration of the journalism of this:

"I offended that editor by retrieving a battle in which he accused me of drunkeness and him

natedness has been trying to outlive my

That one I offended by not rewarding him being a spy around my headquarters; and r since he has filled the Capital with spies. working on the molety plan, to abuse my daughter's wedding-table, or bring tears to the eyes of my wife. Had such tyrants control of this Government, what might it be, since they have so vastly abused the smaller estate they pos-

As Congress is about to assemble, and THE BALANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY
to be struck between its work as a Republican
body, and the executive head of the party, this a good time to re-examine the acts of both.

I have lived here all the while since the Presi-

hoson. When Johnson could not use Gen. Grant, he When Johnson could not use Gen. Grant, he endeavored to compromise him in a statement, and was made aware that his tactics were understood, and that he was not trusted. Nothing in Grant's Presidency has been so often adverted to as the course he made with Johnson, swing-ing around the country. He was then the President's subordinate, steady and loyal, without lip-service. Mr. Johnson has gone deeper and deeper down from self-respect, catering to the hybrid politics of Tennessee, until he is flung away by his new allies, and nothing remains but his old devotion to the Union to be proud of.

The first act of the new President, who was elected without pledges, and with the promise that he would have no policy to enforce, and desired chiefly Peace, civil, political, and social, was the nomination of a Cabinet. The pivotal place was the Treasury. That was to be the Administration.

ministration.

CONGRESS FIGHTS STEWART.

He named Alexander T. Stewart,—probably the most experienced merchant in the world; a man ithout abstractions as to what proportion of breamment should be here or yonder, but endowed with unequaled powers over details, such as the Treasury system involves; with the habit of managing thousands of clerks; aware of Custom-House abuses and the modes of foreign invoicing; and never robbed by his subordinates without detection. A purchaser in every market of Europe; a manufacturer on both sides of the coean; dealing with the greatest merchants of the interior; retailing to the Metropolis; rich beyond greed, and willing to work for the duty and honor. This childless merchant was rejected by Congress, because an old law, made in the infant and apprehensive days of the Republic, forbade any importer to manage the Customs.

at sea, was subjected, for a second choice, to the gress should have repealed the law.

gress should have repealed the law.

THE SEQUEL.

Mr. Boutwell got the place. He wanted it.
The Treasury Department drifted into personal partisanship; Mr. Boutwell aspired to the Senate and the Presidency, and made a coalition with Butler, who could help him in Massachusetts. Thence followed Richardson, Boutwell's man Friday; the ascendency of Butler; the Sanborn contracts; and the whole procession of petty scandals which have loaded the party down.

down.

The President's choice would have put at the head of the Treasury a man too cautious not to rebuke the railroad-lobby and the transcontinental dreams of optimistic financiers. Mr. Stewart would have observed the tendency to Stewart would have observed the tendency to overprotection in iron, and chastised it by recommending foreign competition, both for revenue and policy. National Banks would not have been caught drained dry by their Directors. An Argus, a Stewart, in the Treasury, might of himself have rarded off this stagnation.

But Mr. Boutwell put a stop to Mr. Wells, who

but Mr. Doutwell put a stop to Mr. Wells, who had feebly begun to inquire into the probabilities of national decline. He was turned out. The port of New York continued to be a factional caucus, intstead of a business house. The errors of the Treasury are the Senate's wisdom. What it might have been was Grant's choice.

contained Gen. Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, -a man or smeericy, out too reminde in its fature. He was made the victim of a pseudo attempt to corrupt him by a claimant; the President ordered a stay; Cox went out in a heat to repent at leisure, and one of his last acts was to call upon leisure, and one of his last acts was to call upon the President and renew exchanges of respect. His successor, Delano, has administered the office so that there has been less than the usual inquiry, and has not scrupled to remove the President's staff-officer, Parker, without reprimand. General peace exists amongst the Indians. The census was taken better than ever before, by one of the President's proteges, Gen. Walker, and would have been taken better if a certain Senator had not stamped out the new law certain Senator had not stamped out the new lav certain Senator had not stamped out the new law to assist him, in revenge for the defeat of that Senator's nominee. Congress has also widened the list of pensions and increased the rate. The Patent-Office has been operated without scandal, and has returned a profit to Government. The Land-Office has been as well administered as might be expected in railroad-times.

WAR.

The Secretary of War, a young soldier of conspicuous gallantry at Atlanta, where he pulled a rebel Colonel over the breastworks by the hair of his head, has maintained the War Office without a stain. The army, reduced and effective has been put under the civil arm the fective, has been put under the civil arm,-the resident preferring that the civil Government f the Secretary should, in time of peace, superof the Secretary should, in time of peace, supercede the military Government of the General. This is the only explanation, of a public nature, of Sherman's removal to St. Louis. No partiality has been shown amongst Generals. Hancock, a political rival, has the best Department in the country, with headquarters in New York; and Crook was promoted to a Brigadiership, for services in the field against the Indians, wholly subsequent to the War.

The original choice for Attorney-General, E. Rockwood Hoar, was of the highest type of

Rockwood Hoar, was of the highest type of Puritan Republicanism, the President's own Puritan Republicanism, the President's own choice. Again Congress antagonized Judge Hoar, deeming him too little amenable to mere partisanship, preferring even Akerman, who had served without scandal; and the Senate, acting under Butler's influence, defeated Hoar even for a Justiceship, while readily passing Williams. When the Chief-Justiceship came up, every section interfered. Sumner supported Caleb Cushing; Williams retired from the contest on account of gross and brutal attacks upon his family, not himself. The President showed no obstinacy for any candidate, and Mr. Waite took the seat. Who is worse off?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has been vilely abused for all reasons which are not decent of themselves: for having some property; for being respectably connected; for keeping the peace; for the English treaty; for recalling Sickles; and for the occupations of his

son by marriage.

Apropos of this last charge, I possess a letter Apropos of this last charge, I possess is letter never yet made public, although one year old. When the Arabs were charging this Secretary for the occupation of Mr. Sidney Webster, his son-in-law, and, with their vulgar malice, were calling him, at his years, of the purchase of Spanish gold, I published an examination of the case in Tar Charles Of The Purchase of The Purchase of The Purchase Theory and the second to the case in Tar Charles of The Purchase of The Purchase Theory and ie case in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and sent it to Mr. Fish, whom I did not know,—merely pen-ciled: "A Bohemian's justice." The following

AUTOGRAPH LETTER was received :

Washington, Dec. 8, 1874.

To "Geth."

Dear Sin: Thanks for your letter, and for the accompanying one to The Chicago Tribune.

The class whom you designate as "Bohemians," while numbering very many of the most high-toned and honorable gentlemen, has, like all other professions and callings, its black sheep; and from these same come, without either provocation or justification, the abuse and the cruel insinuations which you have very generously demounced.

As I had no personal claims to your interpetition, you have very generously demounced.

As I had no personal claims to your interpetition, you have no hesitation in fixing on the one to part with.

The case is different with the farmer who can do nothing out of long rows of corn, or large crops that require a steady effort; for, with him, it is not wages, but a loss of profits, or of himself about doing it. And, when work becomes slack, and a part of the help must be dismissed, you have no hesitation in fixing on the one to do nothing out of long rows of corn, or large crops that require a steady effort; for, with him, it is not wages, but a loss of profits, or of himself about doing it. And, when work becomes slack, and a part of the help must be dismissed, you have no hesitation in fixing on the one to do nothing out of long rows of corn, or large crops that require a steady effort; for, with him, it is not wages, but a loss of profits, or of himself about doing it. And, when work becomes slack, and a part of the help must be dismissed, you have very generously demounted.

The class whom you designate as "Bohemians," quantity for the season; in q

lations with one of them.

With the most scrupulous delicacy these matters are been, almost alone of subjects or questions, not littled to in his intercourse with me.

Receiving my acknowledgments, I am, very respect-

The delicacy of such a relation between father-in-law and son ought to blister some of our journalists who deal in insignation and mock the liberty they make a surfeit. Mr. Fish has won a place amongst the sterling peace-keepers of the world. His Ministers abroad have won golden opinions: Washburne at the bombardment of Paris, sheltering the German refugees; Bancroft in Berlin, securing the right of expatriation; De Long in Japan, Americanizing the nobility; Schenck in England, settling the Alabama claims; and Jay in Austria, compaling our tradesment to respect themselves. the Alabama claims; and Jav in Austria, com-pelling our tradesiment to respect themselves. The effort to support Castellar in Spain was an earnest desire to liberalize that Peninsula, and, since it failed, Spain has been a slaughter-house. Nor are we to forget Mexico, where Foster's Legation is the favorite of the mild and tran-quil Government there, secured by American in-terposition.

sad as it was, the dignity and unity of Government had to prevail over the heroic rage of a noble but impracticable Senator, accustomed to have his will. The Chairman of Foreign Affairs had by a long target of the senator. have his will. The Chairman of Foreign Affairs had, by a long teoure of place, and private correspondence with foreign statesmen, controlled an undue amount of our diplomacy. His literary friend, Motley, had been removed. Unappeasable, without even patriotic intercourse with the Secretary, it became the Senate to reconstruct his Committee. As decisively was the Minister of the Czar rebuked, though the son of the Czar was his guest. Persons who would find a counterpart for this need only examine the Secretaryship of Mr. Marcy, whose authoritative satire arrested Gen. Scott in the midst of the conquest of Mexico, and ruled our diplomatic service with the absolutism of a Gortschakoff.

Nor, when the men of the day have passed, Nor, when the men of the day have passed, and the dialectic Schurz repents the precision of his sentences, will all the rumpus over Santo Domingo be the mighty orime it was. "Save the Black Republic!" will sound bathetic as the Mussulman cry of figs in the name of the Prophet. And what North Germany undertook to do with Porto Rico will seem a very natural piece of policy for a Democracy which raided Souora, Nucaragua, and Cuba, for less useful intents than to coal our vessels and recruit our commerce. Over Summer's bier, Grant and Fish stood together, respectful men,—rememommerce. Over Sumner's bler, Grant and lish stood together, respectful men,—remembering, perhaps, that-

To drop on Fox's grave a tear, 'Twill trickle o'er his rival's bier.

Twill trickle o'er his rival's bier.

NAVY AND POST.

The American navy is dilapidated, by the apathy of Congress and the people; but, in the solitary necessity for its employment, Mr. Robeson showed no want of vigor, and, although a target for small shot, previously boiled soft in personal spleen, he attended the investigation of the Secor claims, and his accusers would have sold out for two cents.

The Postmaster-Generalship has always been a Congressional perquisite, mail-contracts included. In this Administration, the franking privilege has been abolished by Congress, only after viscrous abuse of the Executive for using the mails to facilitate public petitions thereabout.

It seems that everybody can potitice and here

about.

It seems that everybody can petition and have an organ except the power that is responsible, through public opinion, for the country. What responsibility has any editor for the country? Its glory may be a matter of circulation, or of sensation, to most of them.

I think that the weakness of this Administration has been less in its virtue and capacity, than in its disregard of the modern influences which can make or unmake public men as easily by slauder and falsehood as by truth.

THE PRESS AND PRESIDENT.

In England, the two great prints, Times and Telegraph, are like the lion and unicorn, fighting aye for the Crown. down and culture has evaporated the mossure from the soil. It is a complaint, made of late years, that the late afring-frosts have been carried farther South than formerly, thus endangering the early-planted cotton, and inducing a later plant-

ist's target. He fires poisoned arrows and burning brands, and chuckles that he is "a power."
Yes, if in one soot the Government encourages a
press, that becomes "an organ."
The time is coming when, to have public station worth striving for, the press must be its
shield. There is nothing mercenary, incendiary,
or improper in an Administration battling for
self-existence by the liberty of the press against
its abuse.

what is more monstrous than that I can, if I choose, live in this Capital, and employ spies to hunt down the personal character of the President and Cabmet, publish the wedding-presents of Bill Tweed's daughter beside the weddingof Bill Tweed's daughter beside the wedding-gifts of the ruler of my country, and fill the pub-lic mind with skepticism and hate of the authori-ties of the Republic, and still be more popular with the press for this ribaldry than if, even once, I recoil upon it, and swear that I will not do it, even to be popular? The President has stood naked, with a gag in his mouth, trusting to the good opinion of men. He may still conquer by that docility; but it was not the way of Jefferson and Jackson. It was not Lincoln's way.

was not the way of Jenereon and Jackson. It was not threoln's way.

Mr. Jefferson established the first political press in the country in the first year of his first Administration. Gen. Jackson trusted to nothing ready-made at the Capital to be his blundering exponent. Frank Blair and the Globe he set was this side. Takent and force appoint to drive

ing exponent. Frank plair and the 6400e he set up at his side, —talent and force enough to drive Calhoun and Clay together to the wall.

President Grant has not a pen at his command, except of that rising friendship which is beginning to see that the decay of the times is equite as attributable to some of its journalism as to anything else. The name of John Wilkes, the cock-eyed termagant of the day of the Georges, has come down to us without insire, worn by the has come down to us without lustre, worn by assassin of a President and liberator; while the noble Milton, the defender of the Common-wealth, rises in fame to the stature of Hampden.

BITS.

It is the boast of Englishmen for Victoria, that she is a virtuous wife and mother; of Napoleon III., that he improved Paris; and of Victor Emanuel, that he united Italy. These praises may be renewed of a President who has been all these to his family, his capital, and his country.

It was at the other end of the Capitol that salary-grabs, Credit Mobilier, and Butlerism ran their course. There the financial debate moved on, like the recollections of Shallow and Falstaff, until the age grouned with the length of it.

The alcoholt of the Administration, has been until the age grouned with the length of it.

The elephant of the Administration has been the South. It was the fault of the people there that they did not long ago recover their Governments and liberalize themselves. Reconstruction was the work of Johnson's time. Inside of Grant's party-obligations, he leaned toward those people. Longstreet, Orr, and many more were the recipients of his favors. An intolerance they could not breast broke them down.

But to the lest, the lest the Southern sentiment was "If. But to the last, the Southern sentiment was, "If we must have a Republican, Grant."

These things have been said because they are freeh. Strange as it is, to speak well of the President is startling. Deceney has got to be sensational. Abuse is a poor old drab, cursed out with inherent malignity.

Take this sensation then, thou drab, and curse

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Change of Farm-Labor-Difference in Farm-Hands—Looking After Smail Things—The Effect of Water on the Closing of the Season—To Correspondents—The Middlemen— No Bard Times-Condition of the Corn-Fodder - Distributing Fruit from Chicago-How 25 Per Cent of the Apple-Crop Is Lost-The Produc Exchange.
From Our Agricultural Correspon

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 3, 1874. We are drifting along toward the ragged edge of winter, and have passed the long days of hard work, and are among the short days of many cares; a constant demand for little helps; day of odd jobs and small chores. This is

for many farmers and farm-hands, and many of them fail at this point. Many farmers and farmhands who can do good days' work when they have a steady line of work for all day, make a lecided failure at this time, when they have to go bobbing around, an hour at this, a half-hour at that, and, when all the small matters are attended to, put the team to the wagon and go to hauling manure. Of two farm-hands equally valuable for summer-work, one may be good for these odds and ends of work, and the other

are in the ground, frozen fast, and will be a total loss. And yet Mr. P is a hard-working man . but he cannot comprehend that some things must take precedence of others : or, rather, when the time comes for action, it must not be put off. "Well, John," said Mrs. P, a morning or two ago, when the mercury was within a fraction of zero, "those beets and things in the garden are ruined; and we must go without them this winter. It would have taken less than haif a day to have saved them, and you should have left off corn-husking when I wanted you to, have left off corn-husking when I wanted you to, and put them in the cellar." "Well, Jane, I know that is so." said Mr. P, a little crestfallen: "but I did not think that it would freeze that night, and I wanted to finish that field of corn that I was at." "You know, John, that freezing of the corn would not harm it; and that the putting off of this work has lost ue the vegetables that we so much need. Last year, half of the potatocrop was lost in the same way. The fact is, John, you must make up your mind to look after these you must make up your mind to look after these small things in time, as I do not like to go withsmall things in time, as I do not like to go without vegetables during the winter,—at least, after it has been so much trouble to grow them."

And the good wife passed her apron over her eyes and went into the house. Mr. P did not mean to neglect those things; but it was not in his nature to look after small things when he had larger ones to look after, as though the small things did not make up much of the comforts of life. This may account for the many poor gardens in the country; the farmers cannot find time to look after them. It is the capacity to look after the entire needs of the farm that makes the difference between one farmer's success and that of another; and, in farm-hands, the difference between constant employment and the want of it. another; and, in farm-hands, the difference between constant employment and the want of it. Thanksgiving is over, followed by a snow-storm of unusual severity for the season. In the early settlement of the country, when the sloughs and ponds were filled with water, and the whole surface was damp with the autumn rainfall, heat was given off slowly from this great body of water, and mild weather was carried far into December, and not infrequently through the first week in January; but now the CHANGE HAS BECOME PREMASENT. THE CHANGE HAS DECOME PERMANENT.

THE CHANGE HAS BECOME PERMANENT, and we may as well dismiss the indea of open weather into December. Pasturage, meadows, and cultivated fields, all aid evaporation, and thus the old conditions are wanting, and nothing is left to give off heat. The old settler wonders if the seasons won't change back again. Of course not; for now the sloughs have long drains through them, and, if not planted to corn, are in grass; and the ponds have been tapped, and grass has taken the place of the tall rushes and flags, while the last drop of water has disappeared from the surface. It is this that has brought our Thanksgiving so much nearer winter than formerly.

han formerly.

The same cause that hastens winter also protracts it. During the warm periods there are no large bodies of water to take up and hold the heat by changing back to water, and the winter is thus carried forward among the days of spring, and we have a week or two subtracted at that end of the season. We may count the two ends of the season thus clipped as nearly equaling a most line as the season when the season thus clipped as nearly equal-We may as well make up our minds to this new

We may as well make up our minus to this new state of things, as there is no prospect of amendment, for it is a change made permanent by the new conditions that are imposed; and, so long as these remain unchanged, so long may we look for the shortening of the season.

This change, This change
Is Not Local with Us,
but affects the whole settled and cultivated portion of the Northwest, and extends far into the
Cotton States, where the forests have been cut
down and culture has evaporated the moisture
from the soil.

ing. Twenty years ago, it was a common practice with the farmers of this county to begin planting corn April 25, but now few think of doing so before May 5, ten days later. Then all the ponds and sloughs were filled with water, and it was difficult to get into our woodland on account of the bad roads; but now there is little complaint on that score. We have had a very fine aniumn to do farm-work, and yet the closing is rather sudden. This will have the effect to draw more freely on the fodder-reserve, as the pasturage is cut off for the present.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is curious how letters accumulate when on is not prompt in disposing of them. Many go to the waste-basket, and others are disposed of to the waste-basket, and others are disposed of by printing them or writing a private answer. But there is another class that are laid by for future use, the subjects to be written up at the proper time; but the proper time does not come, or the matter is pushed aside. Some of these have been replied to incidentally. To-day I have been sorting these out, and making a note of those that need attention hereafter; so every person who has supposed his or her letter lost, mislaid, or ignored, may know just how it is, and be assured that they have not been forgotten. There are many letters in regard to the new order of middlemen,—the
GRANGE SELLING AND FURCHASING AGENTS,—both sides of which are advocated; but, I regret to say, in too many instances without due regard.

to say, in too many instances without due regard to the rights of all. There is much to be said to the rights of all. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, and I prefer to wait and let the new system prove itself, which it must do in a short time of fail. No doubt that many of the Grange agents will prove both honest and capable. At the same time, there honest and capable. At the same time, there are a large number of such ageots that have been selected that have neither experience nor integrity to commend them, and have been selected by votes, just as office-seckers manage to get votes by dint of importunity, and thus foist themselves on a confiding people. Every person who has occasion to use an agent should look to it that the person has business-typerione, and that he makes prompt returns; experience, and that he makes prompt returns : and, as a rule, he will be better served by some well-established business-house than to put his well-established business-house than to put his goods into the hands of some person of whom he knows little. A small per cent of these new men succeed in building up a new business, but the greater number fail; and I do not see why this rule may not prove as inexorable with the Granger as with any other class. In fact, we are having proof of this too often already, to shue our given against this oftencasted requires are having proof of this too often already, to shut our eyes against this oft-repeated result.

Thus far the State and County Agents of the Farmers' Association, that started off so grandly two years ago at Bloomington,

HAVE ACCOMPLISHED BUT LITTLE which little is growing beautifully less, while business has gone back to the old channels with year little produke the next the tree is little form.

over little modification, and there is little fear of any material disturbance. Not long since, I was listening to half-a-dozen men talking over this matter of business. They all agreed that it was desirable to have one great supply store at the county-seat, where goods could be purchased at net cost,—something on the plan of the Zinn Purchasing Agency of the Mormons. of the Zion Purchasing Agency of the Mormons. But one of their number suggested that this store must purchase all the farmers' eggs, butter, hams, poulcry, potatoes, and vegetables. The more they discussed the matter, the more was it apparent that one store of this kind for a farming population of 45,000 would have to be ery large, and they would have to employ near-all the dealers and clerks now engaged to do the work, and, as these must all be paid, there could be no great gain. I concluded that they were losing faith in this system of co-operation for a farmers' store: and, the more that it is inestigated, the less attractive it will appear. vestigated, the less attractive it will appear.

It is well to talk these things over, to see if
there are not some leaks that may be stopped.

A year ago, my door-bell was wrung daily by
SOME BENEVOLENT PERSON,
who desired to do the Grangers good; but,

judging from their absence this year, I suppose hey have not met with as much encouragement as they anticipated; hence their disappearance to some other field of useful employment. At first, this county presented an inviting field to this class of men, as no county took more firmly to the Farmers' Clubs; but, fortunately, they made no great move to change the order of made no great move to change the order of business; and then our courts had sent several persons to Joliet for doing our farmers in the way of hayforks and certain patent games; and to-day this whole class of benevoleut men appear to give this county a wide berth. The wholesale grocer and dealer in cheap dry-goods have not wholly abandoned us; but they find so little ancouragement that they have not pressed have not wholly abandoned us; but they find so little encouragement that they have not pressed sales. Our would-be leading Grangers have given their efforts to politics, seeing that busi-ness was taking care of itself; and in that innocent amusement they became so absorbed that all other things have been left to prosper; and, though crops are light, we hear little com-plaint of hard times.

complaint was made in regard to the bad effects on stock that fed on these chinch-bug cornstalks; but, of late, this appears to have given way,—probably on account of the cold weather destroying the insect, or driving it to the ground; but we should keep a good look-out in time that it does not reduce any stock too much time, that it does not reduce our stock too much, as at best the fodder is less nutritive than usual.

Some parties at Benton Harbor and other fruit-points in Michigan have conceived the plan of masing Chicago the central point from which to distribute fruit. The machinery for this is to be a commercial agency of fruit-deslers and orchardists that shall control all the points to which shipments of fruit can be made. The condensation to the companion of the compa DISTRIBUTING FRUIT FROM CHICAGO which shipments of fruit can be made. The orchardist is to be put in possession of the commercial standing of all these dealers, and, if he prefers, he may ship direct to any of them; or, he may ship to certain houses in Chicago, and they make the distribution. This, it is supposed, will keep prices at a fair average, and prevent a list in the weaker.

will keep prices at a fair average, and prevent a glut in the market.

It is proposed to charge the orchardist \$5 as a preliminary fee to put the plan into operation. Thus far the plan has met with little response, as the fruit-growers are slow to make any change in their relations to their agents, who have served them so well for the past; and it may be a question if the proposed plan is much, if any, in advance of that pursued at present. The fruit-growers of Alton and the Cobden district had more difficulty in the proper distribution of their fruit than the Michigan growers, who have shipped mainly to Chicago, and allowed the surrounding points to draw from that one great centre. This has proved to be the true policy; and, as a general draw from that one great centre. This has proved to be the true policy; and, as a general thing, all fruit-growers, after they have supplied all their local customers, ship the surplus to the grand centre.

But this is only a partial remedy, and we

but this is only a partial remedy, and we NEED SOMETHING BEYOND IT; in short, we must have some plan by which all the surplus fruit may be utilized; and this a point of the first importance. I have shown, on a former occasion, that, on an average, at least 25 per cent of the apple-crop is lost. The greater part of this could be saved in vinegar. An orchardist who makes a part of his application into

20 per cent of the apple-crop list. The greater part of this could be saved in vinegar. An orchardist who makes a part of his apple-crop into cider and vinegar told me, the other day, that he made over 3,000 gallons of vinegar, or cider for that quantity, out of a crop of 2,000 bushels of apples. Allowing 4 gallons of vinegar to a bushel of apples, we have 800 bushels of the 2,000 tunned into vinegar; but this is not quite true, in one sense at least. Assuming that he made 1,000 bushels into cider, he would have 3,000 gallons of cider from what is called the first pressing, and 1,000 gallons of cider for vinegar from the second pressing. This would leave 500 bushels of waste apples for vinegar-making.—2,000 gallons, or 25 per cent of the crop. When the apples began to ripen for market, it was found that quite a large percentage of them were under size, wormy, or in some way unfit for shipping: and those were saved, ground, and pressed for vinegar, with the result as stated. Now, this cider will require about two years to be changed into first-class cider-vinegar. Without having verified the fact, no one would suppose that there was so large a waste in the apple-orchard, and so simple a remedy at hand to save it.

There Vi GROWING DEMAND FOR CIDER-VINEGAR made from cider, to replace the stuff sold under that name: and there is no reason why it should not be made, as there is no lack of the fruit that not be made, as there is no lack of the fruit that is now going to waste. If one has only a few trees, and cannot afford a cider-press, he can make a leach, just as they are made to leach ashes for soap-making. Put the apples in this foon day to day, and let the juice run from the decaying fruit, and put it into well-painted, iron-bound casks, and set them in the shade; and, in the winter, put in the cellar, out of the reach of frost.

We will suppose that evaporation, leakage,

ing, and selling, we have 30 cents a bushel as the net value of these waste apples, or, in the aggregate, \$150, as an added profit on an orchard of 2,000 bushels. As a general thing, after deducting labor and other expenses, it is doubtful if the sound first-class apples average a net profit of more than 30 cents a bushel,—the figures that we have shown for those turned into vinegar. This would give a net profit of \$600 for the 2,000 bushels of apples as they grow on the trees. Now, while we are complaining of low prices and gluts in the fruit-market, we allow this great waste to leak away a large share of the returns that our own want of knowledge or of attention is constantly permitting.

is constantly permitting.

Taking the above as a basis of operation, the manufacturer of cider-vinegar could afford to pay the orchardist 30 cents a bushel for his waste apples. All of this implies capital in order waste apples. All of this implies capital in order to secure these results,—not only capital, but business tact and habits; and this will call into requisition a class of dealers or manufacturers, to be located among the orchards, who will work up all of this surplus fruit. It appears to me

up all of this surplus fruit. It appears to me that the first move to equalize the sales of fruit should be in this direction. The surplus berries, peaches, cherries, etc., should be canned or dried; and, when the price is too low for shipment, these establishments would soon regulate the market-demands.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE
will no doubt do much toward regulating the price of fruit in Chicago, as they will know, from day to day, the quantity thrown on the market, and will be posted as to the crop. As a matter of course, it will be the interest of its members to know the standing of their correspondents in all the towns tributary to this produce-trade; and it is for them, not the orchardist, to investigate this subject and know produce-trade; and it is for them, not the orchardist, to investigate this subject and know who to ship to. We will suppose that an orchardist has early apples, cherries, grapes, etc., to ship from Centralia. It would be to the interest of dealers south of Chicago to purchase of him; but, in practice, this has not been found the most satisfactory. In case the orchardist uses his own judgment in regard to the quantity per day, the market will be either over or understocked, and the prices never satisfactory. Some arrangement must be made with over or understocked, and the prices never satisfactory. Some arrangement must be made with the great body of shippers at Centralia, so that a certain quantity may be shipped daily to the several intermediate points. To all points beyond Chicago the case is different, and the dealer can order through his Chicago house what he may need from day to day. It will thus be seen

may need rich day to day. It will thus be see that, so far as distributing fruit from Chicago the great centre of the trade, the system

IS ASSUMINO PERFECTION
as near as any other commercial matter; and that the orchardist, as such, has little need of that the orchardist, as such, has little need of any new organization to be created at his expense in order to dispose of his products. The orchardist must bear in mind that his sales are to be made through other parties; that he cannot, at the same time, be an orchardist and a salesman, and that he should be careful to put his goods in the hands of reliable parties, whose reputation is a guarantee of fair dealing. But he has an interest in the encouragement and building-up of a class of small manufactures for the drying and curing of fruit, and the making of cider and cider-vinegar. If one orchardist, having 2,000 bushels of apples, can make 1,500 gallons of cider-vinegar out of the imperfect and unmarketable fruit, and three-fourths of a gallon to 3 gallons of and three-fourths of a gallon to 3 gallons of cider made, most certainly others can do the same thing.

Fruit-growing, with all other departments of

rural economy, must be managed under general rules, and a close watch kept on the points that are liable to leaks. We hear much said in reare hable to leaks. We hear much said in regard to dishonest commission-men; but, after an experience of more than twenty years with this class in Chicago, I am free to say that, to my knowledge, none of them have wronged me out of a single dollar, and I

HAVE AN UNSHANEN CONFIDENCE IN THEM.

I always deal with old-established bouses, and

I always deal with old-established bouses, and take no stock in the men who are ambitious to build up a man and business at less than regular rates, that the old houses have found needful to maintain the business in a healthy condition. The sooner that we give up the idea of getting semething for nothing, it will be the better for us. To those Grangers who complain of the extortions of dealers, I would say: Seil your farms and become dealers, and among the dealers stand, and have a happy time—if you can.

#### THE BALLAD OF BETSEY CODDINGTON.

About two hundred years ago
When spring kissed off the winter snow
Under the reyal law,
Good William Coddington was made,
With all the olden fire parada

A bandsome, courtly man was he, New England's aristocracy. New England's cristocracy,
And rich in gold and lands,
With diamond buckies, powdered cue,
Knee breeches, broad cuffed cost of blue,
And ruffles 'round his hands.

He wore a blood-red signet ring, With cost of arms and quartering And old heraldic creet, A sword with rubied, silver hilt, And curious gold-embroidered quilt Upon his saith vest.

manners colm and dignific Of goodle ancestry.

His gabled, quaint old house was known,
With massive chimney built of stone,

century gone !-at early dark, n summer-time, the old town clerk, His dull day's labor done,
Shuts his small office creaking door;
He bears the honored name of yore,
Of William Coddington.

Crooked and queer, with eyes that blink,
And hands custained with truant ink,
With pleasant, dovelike look,
Albeit the day is cold or hot—
He travels on a little trot,
And lugs a ponderous book. ow by his broad wood fireside,

He chats with a befitting pride,
Of wills, and bonds, and deeds;
While Betsey, handsome, tall, and bright,
His child, his household's warmth and light,
His oft-told wisdom heeds. She looked and moved a gypsy queen; contrast to the quiet scene And low-browed room was she,

Years glide like ghosts; the old town clerk rears ginde like glocks; the old fown clerk Sleeps heath a slate stone, grim and dark, And all the folks, amazed, On Sunday after meeting's done Gather in groups, and one by one Say, "Betsey, she is crazed."

Twas said a red-cheeked Englishman Stole her heart's love, and with it ran Across the tossing sea. Be that sa't may, nor wind nor sail Filled with its suit perfume the gale That proved his constancy.

So she went mad; and when the snow Fell silently and soft and slow. She stalked the narrow street, A leafless branch in her brown hand, Waving it like a witch's wand At those she chanced to meet.

Grotesque and weird her motiey guiss, Like coals of fire her glowing eyes; And even boys in fun Paused as she passed—always alone— And whispered in an under tone. "Poor Betsey Coddington!"

And so a day in winter came,
When sunset lights its crimson flame
On Narragansett's Hill;
On Coaster's Harbor, cold and white,
The poor-house shines with evening light,
And Betsey, she is still. Yes, stiff, and cold, and stark, and dead, Upon a pauper's narrow bed; And on the white wall at her head, Now life's short dream is done, There hangs a painting, old and rare, With costume rich, and powdered hair, Of Governor Coddington,

And at the poor, worn, weary feet,
That nevermore will tread the street—
Safe from all storms and harms,—
There is a faded canvas spread,
Strange meckery to the pauper dead,
Her ancient coat of arms.

—Providence Journas.

From the Louiseille Courser-Journal.

The new currency party, just organized at Indianapolis, proposes to go it on the general idea of an old Georgian of whom Gen. Robert Toombs told the President last spring. During the hard times of '37, when money was scarce and the State Bank was at its wits' end, this astate financier of the rural districts came to Milledgeville and sought his representative in the Legislature. "Mr. Toombs," says he, "we must have more money. We're obliged to have more money. "Well," says Toombs, in his brusque way, "how in the —— are you going to get it?" "Out of the State Bank," says the financier. "But," says Toombs, struck by the earnestness of his constituent, "how is the State Bank going to get it?" "Stamp it," says the financier. "Stamp it," roared Toombs; "and how in the —— is it going to redeem the money it stamps?" A glow suffused the face of the financier. "Why, Mr. Toombs," says he, "that's just what I'm a-comin' to, You see, Mr. Toombs, I'm agin redemption I"

#### TOLD AT NIGHTFALL.

From Peterson's Journal of Popular Literatu was a stormy September evening. Guy Urquehart and my respected self-Charles Effingatone, painter—were sitting in the studio-window of his delightful little villa at Fraecati near Rome, high over the rounded tops of woods now lurid in the red setting sun. Beneath a eaden sky the gloomy Campagna stretched like dead sea, and with its far rim cut the disc, a portentous blood-red ball, slowly, slowly sink-

Guy and I had been old friends and school fellows in England. He was two or three years older than myself, but that had made his friendship for me all the tenderer, and mine for him reverential. Besides, I had looked on Guy as a kind of genial young saint. I had always felt rather wicked in his company, because he really seemed, quite naturally, never to do anything wrong, or to have so much as a wrong thought. He would have chosen art as his profession, I knew, had he been allowed a voice in the ar rangement of his own future; but the bilious old father who ruled his destiny made a civil ngineer of him, without the slightest reference to any possible fancy or protest of the lad's. Naturally, he did not take kindly to his work though he buckled to it conscientiously.

When I came to Italy to study art, Guy and I kept up a pretty briek correspondence for about a twelvementh. But in my second Italian summer his letters suddenly ceased to arrive. I wrote to him in vain hope of answer for six months, and then let the correspondence go with I easily ascertained that he was alive and well,

but could find out nothing else about him that was more reliable than the gossip retailed out by certain English military men, who had flappe their lazy flight across the sea one winter, and perched in Rome. "Got into a scrape about a "'Who are you?"
"'I am sorry for you,' said he, in a gentle drawl, looking at me quite compassionately this woman has treated you very badly. Sind you know, you have only yourself to thank. Your conduct has been quite inconceivably neb, you know—' "'Who are you?' I repeated, staring at him bluntly. woman, and didn't behave well to her, or some thing of the sort," drawled out one of these amiable gentlemen. And this was all I could discover about poor Urquehart.

But at last I heard from Guy himself once

But at last I heard from Guy himself once more. Lo! he had inherited a small fortune from a distant relation; he had thrown civil en-gineering overboard; he was coming to Rome forthwith to study art in earnest at last; and we must spend the ensuing summer in Villeggiatura together, eating figs at Tusculum. At the time my story begins, he had been about six weeks in Rome, and had already painted one or two cap-ital little pictures.

"I am Capt. Edward Ringwood. This woman is an actress, whom I became acquainted with about a year or two before you fire saw her. I assure you I knew nothing of your love affair or proposed marriag. If I had known in time, I should certainly have considered it my duty to warn you of the awful blunder you were making. When I was abroad with my regiment, it seems she chose to go down and wriggle herself into my family. What her motive was, I can't imagine. She is a most artful, dangerous person, that is der. She saw my return to England in the papers we terday, and sent me a note inviting me to come and see her at this address, which I did. I give you my word of honor I had not been hers ten minutes when you made your appearance. She had just told me she was married, and this way your house; upon which I got up and wished he good-day."

"By this time I had found myself unable to stand, and was sitting on the sofs with my head between my hands. When Capt. Ringwood left off speaking, I looked up, meaning to say something, out forgot what it was, and only stared as him silently.

"He was a fair, slight young man, about 30, with handsome, thin features, and large light brown whiskers. He stood there looking at me Rome, and had already painted one or two capital little pictures.

No village in the world drives such a roaring trade in scandal as grand old Rome. You have seen how Urquehart's character went before him, as Sir Peter Teazle's stayed behind, for the comfort of the community, and what mercy it met with. Now, when circumstances are served up in this mixed way, there are generally certain facts which one may trace like pebbles through disturbing waves. I felt couvinced that I should do so in Urquehart's case, if ever it pleased him to give me his confidence.

Eut I could not try to thrust myself into any chamber of his past not freely opened to me. I could not help guessing that there was a shut and locked door, behind which lurked the solution of a mystery. This mystery was the great

could not nelp guessing that there was a snit and locked door, behind which lurked the solution of a mystery. This mystery was the great and grievous change in my friend, not to be accounted for by the mere lapse of two or three years. And this change was all the more remarkable that it was not always obvious. No two men could be more unlike than Urquebart to Urquebart in different moods. It seemed to me as if much evil had flowed into his heart by some rent where much good had run out, but that the poison had never mixed with the healthy juice of his life.

On this September evening, as we sat together, Guy had been muttering some very bad sentiments, which would have grieved me more if I had not attributed them in part to some unripe peaches and the state of his stomach.

"Guy," said I, suddenly. "I've found a key to much that makes people gasp and stare at you."

silently took out his card, laid it on the chimney piece, and went out.

"I don't know how many hours I remains lying on the sofa, with my eyes abut, in the strange torpor; but it was night when I opesed them, and found my wife standing by ma. She had lighted the candles on the chimney-piece, and was stooping down over me. She stated upright as my eyes opened, but she did not avoid them. She confronted me, arching barther stymph-like figure, and leaning one has on a table behind her. I felt no emotion at sight of her, but looked at her at if she had been a picture. Her beauty was splendid. All her fair golden hair was turned off her white face in a sort of glitteding nursols. Her great turquoise-blue eyes flared under slightly contracted brows; the nostrile of her delicate, straight nose and her infanine mouth expressed rage and pain.

"What do you mean?" returned he, rather

roughly.

"Most persons," I went on, "are balf-angel, half-devil, they saw. But your angel and devil seem to share their lodging on the most curious terms of mutual forbearance. They seem to take you turn and turn about, in watches, as it take you turn and turn about, in watches, as it were. Your angel never torments your devil, or interferes with his mode of enjoying himself, his Walpurgie nights with his man; and your devil, with equal politeness, never intrudes himself on the angelical prayer-meetings. They could not possibly come in contact without disturbing the harmony of the system; but they seem to agree to differ, like certain polite married course."

aureoia. Her great turquoise-bine eyes fared under slightly contracted brows; the nostrile of her delicate, straight nose and her infantine mouth expressed rage and pain.

"'I am glad you are awake, 'said she; 'I wan' you to hear me say I hate you!'

"'I don't care, 'said I, wearily. 'Go away.'

"Her face flamed out with the fury that was burning her heart.

"'But you do care!" she cried; 'you shall care! I tell you I always laughed at you and despised you. I only married you from pique—because he left me. I got into his family, and toodied them, and made myself their servant, only to hear of him, and to feel nearer him, and be where he had been—I fove him se! I love no one else in the world—I never did. I would kill you, and a dozen like you, to save him from a fingerache. I would rather a thousand times have a blow from him than a kies from you—a hundred million times! When I think of him, and that you are between us, I hate you—I abhor you! How dare you smile at me? I'll kill you!"

"I was quite unconscious of smiling; but she darted at me, and struck at my throat. I caught her hand; this time she had a penknife in it, and I felt that she had pricked me. That instinctive act of self-defense roused me, and probably saved my wits as well as my life. When I had mastered her and thrown the knife away, I held her hands in mine till she put down her face and bit them savagely. I tied her wisk with my pockethandkerchief, and she sank paning on a chair. All of a sudden the unbappy creature burst out crying as if her heart was broken—as it well might be. Probably Ragwood's cool treatment of her throughout the interview recently passed was at the bottom of that frensy of vituperation, that desperse bhavior toward me. She did not hate me, but was simply mad with pain, and raved and struck out in her delirium. I thin she really liked me when she marned me, notwithstanding her assertion to the contrary, and meant and when she marned her, and when I stood beside the sofa on which her good resolutions burnt like straw. I r mehart took his pipe from his mouth, and blood on the livid horizon, till even that crimson speck was absorbed. Then he brought himself

rickety old sofa, and from that dusky corner spake.

"You hooked a fine fat fish there, my young friend, with your moral-critical line. Your sagacity really deserves patting for having snapped up such a good head of game. Still, you don't know how the devil got into me; how should you? He had hardly set claw on your friend when we were boys together, and I rather the better boy of the two."

"You may well say that, old fellow! At that time (and what a little time ago it is, after all!) you really seemed incapable of evil, or even of comprehending it. You trusted everybody implicity, because you yourself were—"

"An ass!" roared Urquehart. "And now listen."

"An ass!" roared Urquehart. "And no v listen."

So, as the night fell, and "the casement slowly grew a glimmering square" in the blackness, Urquehart's tale was told.

"Fourteen mouths ago, I was lodging for the summer in a farm-house in a village, no matter where. The only house there belonging to gentlefolks, except the wretched old parsonage, was Squire Ringwood's. It was a big, stupid-looking mansion, on a hill, staring down overbearingly at the poor little tenements huddled together below; and the burly Squire himself was for all the world like bis house, as he sat on his tall horse, and looked down pompously over his wast waistcoat at a frightened crew of village children. The Squire had an ugly, sickly wife and daughter, and they had an humble companion that was an angel of beauty. I fell in love with her at church. Oh, the little church in the west countrie, hid in the bowery orchard hollow! Oh, the sudden delicious gust that littered the graves with bloseoms!—your mother's grave, Charley; has the dear woman the violets I planted there? or did they die like the faith and hope she set in me? I fell in love with Fauny Vale before I knew her name; I learned that from the farmhouse folks with whom I lodged. They told me, moreover, that she was a young widow, and still in weeds when she came to lodge very humbly in the village six months before; that the Squire's wife and daughter had taken a fancy to hor, and had adopted her into their family, as a kind of reader and useful companion of all work. I made her acquaintance by a note which I threw at her feet over a hedge the first time I spied her walking alone. I need not swear to you that I never had an evil wish or thought about her. To me a woman was a holy thing, desecrated by no lowness of condition, deserving of any gentleman's love and reverence, if endowed with certain qualities. These qualities I now took on trust, and, being enchanted by her beauty, saw also the perfection of moral loveliness in her face. Such an angelie face, charley! There she sat melancholy blue eye and fair half-moon of brow, such a breathing sensibility in her silence; and when I came to know her, what sympathy in her smile, what silken manners, so soft, graceful, caressing, yet modest and full of suave dignity! She did not answer my note; but when I went to the copse behind Ringwood house, where I had implored her to meet me, she was there. She came, she said, only to beg me to come, and write, no more. She was a poor dependent, and had implored her to meet me, she was there. She came, she said, only to beg me to come, and write, no more. She was a poor dependent, and the least suspicion falling on her would cast her homeless and friendless on the world. I will not dwell on this stale love-story: it was perfectly commonplace of its kind, except that the dupe was not, for once, the humble beauty, but the gentleman from London. She consented to be my wife; and at the summer's end, without asking her a single question as to her past, without knowing more of it than the farm folk had volunteered to tell me the first day I saw her, I brought this girl to London, and married her. That's what came of being too good for this world, incapable of evil, or the comprehension of it. I had written to tell my father of my intended marriage to (I frankly confessed) a perfectly obscure and penniless young woman, that had of course everything but position and wealth to recommend her. I wrote a respectful letter which I received back in a blank cover. Yet my heart yearned to the crossgrained old man, and from the glory and joy of my fool's paradise I emerged voluntarily, before the honeymoon wasover, to seek a reconciliation with my father.

"When I got to his door, he drove me away like a begar, like a strange dog, with his lifted stick, with his month full of curses. That is the

last I ever saw of him. He died six months at ter, implacable.

"I hurried back to town, to be comforted by the angel in my house. I returned sooner than I was looked for. I opened the door by a latch key, and went softly up-sairs to surprise my wife. It was about 2 in the afternoon. On which were now ajar. No one we in the front room, but I heard-I heard my wife's voice in the other. I heard he voice and a man's. I had but to step forward, and I saw—"

It was quite dark by this time, and here the voice that had come out of Urquehart's black corner suddenly broke into an awful sob.

"Don't go on," said I, much distressed.

"Let me alone," gasped Urquehart, savarsh. In less than a minute he resumed, steadily.

"I saw my wife with her arms round a man't be leave her; he was trying to release himself. The next moment they saw me, and started apart. Then, instantly, my wife, that tends apart. Then, instantly, if you touch him! He blue eyes glared much like vonder blue lightning that keeps flashing out there, and smatched ur her sound a pulled down her hand. She was going to fall into his arms again, but he pas her from him, not very gently, and told her to si down. She obeyed him instantly. I cannot in the least describe my state of mind all mins, which was only a minute or two, I suppose. Wy impression is that I ned ceased to feel; that if my brain and heart had been scooned out could not have been emptier of emotion and thought: that I was not conscious of any vindictive rage, or any transport of despair. Some people may think I ought to into the instant was he who took the initiative, and made me sign to go into the front room with him, which him, I said suddenly, and, as it were, involuntarily:

"Who are you?"

"I am sorry for you," said be, in a sentlast I ever saw of him. He died six months at.

'Who are you?'

bluntly.

"I am Capt. Edward Ringwood. This whom I became acquainted."

"He was a fair, slight young mas, shoat 33, with handsome, thin features, and large light brown whiskers. He stood there looking at me with the same good-natured concern in his fact that he had expressed in words, in his fashionable, affected way.

"It last I recollected what I had been going to say, and told him I wished to be left alone. He silently took out his card, laid it on the chimney mace, and went out.

What They Have Fou Not Sufficient the Purpose,

> But a Practical Plan Has Furnished by Mr. Dobbins.

A NEW GRAIN-W

The Richmond Con

tion Has Search

Many Days

for One.

Steam Transportation Lakes and the Erie Canal.

Report of the Committee olutions --- The Windo Scheme Approved.

Metal Currency the

Not the Cause, of Co mercial Prosperity

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Our Shipping Should Be Resur The Government Should a Freight Railway. STEAM ON CANALS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The most

thing in the proceedings of the Convine the reading of a paper by Mr. D. P. I puffelo, on the reform in transportatedly made by the New York & Eric Co. matter of general interest to West, I give the paper to full

cents per bushel.

Fourth—That the shipping should be dead.

Fourth—That the shipping should be dead.

Fifth—The laws of the States should broid against certain railway abuse secommended by the Windom Commin Sizth—That Government ought to hillway for freights between the gust stains of the West and the Atlantic These are the main propositions of term. In it there is a great deal of showing that the Convention had less thing by the debates of vesterday and that must be credited to Messrs Utiley, of Illinois, and Mr. Potter, of CLOSING FROCEEDINGS.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
The Journal has many excellent qualities as a newspaper, although for wrapping up a large bundle, like a pair of overshoes, I still press
the Adtertiser. Advice to Strikers There is only one way in which any this country can fix his own wages, and by becoming a member of Congress.

and when I stood beside the soft on what streaming eves, to forgive her. I did so, frest. Of course, Ringwood was right. I had so could be the consequences thank. My infatuation had been so monstrous, that I could no more complain of the consequences thank aman, sober, can complain of the consequences of some drunken foly.

"In the morning I took Fanny away to a farshouse in Kent, a place she knew of, and come herself for a retreat. She was quiet and humble, and apparently broken-spirited. But as did not remain there a mouth; nor do I know whither she went, or where she has been existed. Before she left she wrote me a long letter expressing her remorse at her behavior toward me: 'bad as I am, 'ended she, 'tail never trouble you more. I do implore you to be sure of that, and to forget me, or think of me added.'

"I am afraid to think of her at all. I make every possible effort to trace her, quite in vain; and I hadle know where would be the good if I

every possible effort to trace her, quite in van; and I hardly know where would be the good if I

"That's all," added Urquebart, after a mo-

"That's all," added Urquebart, after a moment's pause. "and there's the history of your friend and the wife of his bosom; and if you still wonder how or when my devil got into me, I don't. I believe you love me enough to think he is not so black a devil as he is painted. I amot the kind of man in whose heart such could be made, and hea! and leave no mat. For a long while this world seemed, and ofter does seem, really an Inferno; nothing the plunging and breaking one's heart in a savang of suffering, with intervals of quiet from mere exhaustion and despair. O Charley! how I wheel your mother had been alive! I wanted so kind woman, that was honest and pure, shotten we men all do in our dark hour. Basalulet us go down to the drawing-room, and your friends, and the lamp. By Jove, what a fash! There's a mighty storm brewing, young fellow.

A Candid Opinion on Bostos News

(Signed)

D. P.

Not with a standing the tremendous from Scott yesterday, a Texas delegate mg introduced another resolution in meaning the Southern Pacific. It was accordingly from Illinois instantly moved to lay tion on the table. It was accordingly an amost unanimous vote.

The Committee on Resolution marized as embracing:

First—A recommendation of the vater routes recommended by the Se mittee, and the Hennepin Canal.

Second—That a metallic currency is bot the cause, of commercial prost that this last is to be brought about kansportation, inland and occanical thall have specie payments, and pappear.

This d—That this is also the only its paper.

ppear.
This d-That this is also the only tree. rotecach of domestic fabrics, and griffs are naturally productive of

He died six months af-

wriggle herself into my family, we was, I can't imagine. She is a angerous person, that is clear, urn to England in the papers vesnt me a note inviting me to come this address, which I did. I give t honor I had not been here ten you made your appearance. She as a he was married, and this was pon which I got up and wished her

ow how many hours I remained offs, with my eyes shut, in that; but it was night when I opened and my wife standing by me. She a candles on the chimney-piece, ing down over me. She started we eyes opened, but she did not she confronted me, arching back he figure, and leaning one hand behind her. I felt no emotion her, but looked at her as been a picture. Her beauty All her fair golden hair was white face in a sort of glittering

died them, and made myself their ohear of him, and to feel nearer he had been—I love him so! see in the world—I never did. I and a dozen like you, to save him che. I would rather a thousand blow from him than a kiss from dimillion times! When I think of you are between us, I hate you—How dare you smile at me? I'll

ou are between us, I hate you—
How dare you smile at me? I'll
unconscious of smiling; but she
and struck at my throat. I
d; this time she had a penknife
that she had pricked me. That
of self-defense roused me, and
d my wits as well as my life,
setered her and thrown the knife
or hands in mine till she put down
t them savagely. I tied her wrist
thandkerchief, and she sank pantAll of a sudden the unhappy
tout crying as if her heart was
well might be. Probably Ringsatment of her throughout the iny passed was at the bottom of
'vituperation, that desperate beme. She did not hate me, but was
with pain, and raved and
in her delirium. I think
liked me when she marned
anding her assertion to the
meant and wished to lead a new
ight of Ringwood's name in the
se knowledge of his nearness, in
revived her passion for him, in
I resolutions burnt like straw. I
hands, and brought water and pus
and when she was quiet through
dvised her to lie down, and hoped
to sleep. As I was leaving the
i me back, in a low, broken voice,
od beside the sofa on which she
d her hands, and asked me, with
, to forgive her. I did so, freely,
gwood was right. I had no one
thank. My infatuation had been
that I could no more complain of
the straw is a man, sober, can commesquences of some drunken follyning I took Fanny away to a farma place she knew of, and choostreat. She was quiet and humble,
y broken-spirited. But she did
here a month; nor do I know
sut, or where she has been ever
she left she wrote me a long
ng her remorse at her behavior
bad as I am, ended she, 'I willyou more. I do implore you to be
at to think of her at all. I made
effort to trace her, 'quite in vain;

did to think of her at all. I made

"added Urquebart. after a mo"and there's the history of your
wife of his bosom; and if you
we or when my devil got into me, I
see you love me enough to think
ack a devil as he is painted. I am
I man in whose heart such a gash
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atty storm brewing, young fellow."

papers.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
has many excellent qualities as a hough for wrapping up a large pair of overshoes, I still prefer

A NEW GRAIN-WAY.

the Richmond Convention Has Searched Many Days for One.

What They Have Found Is Not Sufficient for the Purpose.

arta Practical Plan Has Been Furnished by Mr. Dobbins.

Steam Transportation on the Lakes and the Erie Canal.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions --- The Windom Scheme Approved.

Metal Currency the Result. Not the Cause, of Commercial Prosperity.

In Tariffs Naturally Produce Strife and Bitterness.

Our Shipping Should Be Resurrected---The Government Should Build a Freight Railway.

STEAM ON CANALS. Breward Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Breward, Va., Dec. 4.—The most interesting ting in the proceedings of the Convention was assembling of a paper by Mr. D. P. Dobbins, of fafile, on the reform in transportation practi-ally made by the New York & Eric Canal. As a west, I give the paper to full:

lum Baxter and others, and to-day we have a state of tweive Baxter steamers on the Eric Canal situation River, and we are enabled to assure the same of the Convention that these Baxter steaming repeatedly made the trip from Buffalo to New this less than six days, as a saint fourteen days sair consumed by the horse-toots, and have done situation of the control of t

which, and DELIVER DIRECT INTO THE SHIP referring export, thus saving the cost of storage and exirs transfer, and doing away with the necessity sching, as the identical grain shipped in Chicago is transfer, and doing away with the necessity sching, as the identical grain shipped in Chicago is trace on tills of lading in New York. In 1874 in wer shout 60,000,000 of which were shipped east on artis Canal. Buffalo has already elevator capacity had an always expensely had an an artistal canal. Buffalo has already elevator capacity had an always expensely had an always expensely had a save to so the great lakes and Eric Canal was not not eve of the palm for the control of the palm for the palm for an artist transportation; and I now say to you, stand, who have been advocating other water-as, improve them and introduce steam generally, and po, o, will secure cheap and rajid transportation.

(Space)

D. P. Dobbins.

No standing the tremendous defeat of an bott yesterday, a Texas delegate this mornist introduced another resolution in behalf of thad any the Southern Pacific. A delegate is allinois instantly moved to lay the resolution on the table. It was accordingly tabled by same tunnimous yete.

a amet inanimous vote.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

and a final report. The resolution may be sumlarited as embracing:

Five—A recommendation of the four great

the router recommended by the Senate Comthine, and the Hennepin Canal.

Accord—That a metallic currency is the result,

to the cause, of commercial prosperity, and

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The d-That this is also the only true means of mattern of domestic fabrics, and that high that are naturally productive of strife and

That the shipping should be resurorde against certain railway abuses, about as someonded by the Windom Committee.

And That Government ought to construct a large for freights between the grain-growing loss of the West and the Atlantic seaboard. withe West and the Atlantic seaboard.

The are the main propositions of the platma. In it there is a great deal of good sense, and that the Convention had learned some by the debates of vesterday and last night.

The must be credited to Messrs. Dore and lay, of Illinois, and Mr. Potter, of Iowa.

CLOSING PROPERTINGS.

Illinois, asking for a reduction of tolls on the Eric Canal, and suggesting a committee to present the matter next winter to the Legislature of New York, was carried by an almost

present the matter next winter to the Legislature of New York, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Veruon, of Canada, made some remarks on transportation in general, but though they were good, no result was accomplished thereby.

At 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die, the victim of cold water and the champion of "the raging canawl."

The final funeral ceremony was a paper on steamship subsidies, written by Sheilabarger, I suppose, and signed by John Rozch.

There never has been a finer fiasco than this. If the Associated Press.]

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention to day, all the substitutes for the report of the Committee on Water Routes were withdrawn, and Col. H. C. Cobell, of Virginia, offered as a compromise a resolution recognizing, in addition to the lines of transportation recommended by the United States Senate Committee on Transportation, the proposed Rock Island & Hennepin Canal in Illinois, connecting the Mississippi with the Illinois River and Canal, and the chain of water-ways to the seaboard as a project of great merit, and urging upon Congress the necessity of speedy construction of the work. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolutions by Col. Frobel, of Georgia, showing the necessity of cheap transportation to improve finances, were adopted.

The railroad men came to the front, and the rest of the session was spent in discussing the advantages of railroad transportation, and in hearing an able paper from Engineer Greene, of New York, on steam canal-hoats.

The name of the Association was changed to "The American Board of Transportation and Commerce."

of the Convention was addressed by the Hon. J.
M. Vernou, of Canada, on water-transportation.
The Committee on Resolutions reported a digest of all the resolutions previously passed on the subject of cheap transportation in the form of a memorial to Congress, together with a petition to the New York Legislature for a reduction of tolks on the Eric Canal to the lowest possible rates, and a recommendation to Congress to build a ship-vard in the East. tion to Congress to build a ship-yard in the East, and a steamboat-yard in the West. The report

and a steamboat-yard in the West. The report was adopted, and committees appointed to present the memorial to Congress and the petion to the New York Legislature.

OFFICERS ELECTED
The following olificers were elected for the ensuing year: President, the Hen. Jossah Quiner, of Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, John F. Henry, of New York; Col. C. S. Carrington, of Virginia; John C. Date, of Huseks, I. Nelson. Henry, of New York; Col. C. S. Carrington, of Virginia; John C. Dore, of Illinois; J. Nelson Harris, of Kentucky; Charles Polham, of Alabama; Gov. Booth, of California; Gov. Garland, of Arkansas; Col. W. F. Greenwood, of Colorado; J. G. Berrete, of North Carolina; S. D. Niblack, of Florida; Jno. Smith, of Georgia; F. C. Johnson, of Indian; Col. H. B. Smedlay, of Low. W. M. Florida; Jno. Smith, of Georgia; F. C. Johnson, of Indiana; Col. H. B. Smedley, of Iowa; W. M. Burwell, of Louisiana: Stephenson Archer, of Maryland; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; William Windom, of Minnesota; Gen. A. J. Vaughan, of Mississippi; R. L. Bonner, of Missouri; Dudley T. Chase, of New Hampsline; M. J. Jameson, of New Jersey; George B. Porter, of North Carolina; Seeb Vance, of North Carolina; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; William Maxwell, of Tennessee; J. G. Biaine, of Maine; Lyman Hinckley, of Vermont; B. Kitchen, of West Virginia; the Hon. Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Daniel Clark, of Oregon; James Bailey, of Pennsylvania; John Davis, of Kausas; the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of James Bailey, of Fennsylvania; John Davis, of Kansas; the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio; J. B. Johnson, of Texas; R. H. Milroy, of Washington Territory; E. B. Crews, of Dakota; F. C. Capreol, John Ross, Walter Shandley, and Maj. Fisk, of Moutreal: Gov. Jewell, of Connecteut; Elisha Dyer, of Khode Island; the Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona; Gov. Cochran, of Delaware: Treasurer, F. B. Thurber, of New York; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.

An able paper by John Roach, of New York, on ship-building, was read. on ship-building, was read.

Some further business of no public interest was transacted, and the Convention, at 11:30 p.

OHIO.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Legis-

COLUMBUS. O., Dec. 4.—In the House this morning, bills were introduced to cleet School Boards on the first Monday in April; to divide the State into school districts of not more than three counties each, and for the appointment of District Examiners, with power to issue teachers' ertificates for five years; to reduce the fees of probibit the shooting of qual between Feb. 1 ad Oct. 30; to establish township, agricultural,

that suits on account may be orought before Justices in the township of either the plaintiff or defendant, providing both parties reside in

In the House this afternoon bills were intro-A resolution providing for amending the Con-

A resolution allowing woman suffrage was laid on the table to print.

In the Senate a bill was introduced authorizing the Supreme Judges to divide the State into five districts, one for each Judge.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS. Special Liepatch to The Chicago Trioune.
New York, Dec. 2.—Wheat—Lieth was done at
the opening of Change, but holders were firmer
inder the more favorable Liverpool advices and the opening of Change, but holders were firmer under the more favorable Liverpool advices and thinted arrivals. The market closes lower and riegular for spring, but steady for winter, though quiet. Shippers hold off. Freight-room is still scarce and wanted. The sales are 181,400 but at \$1.10@1.11 for No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.07½ @1.08 for No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.13@1.13½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.26 for No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.26@1.27 for red Western, \$1.28 for amber do, \$1.36@1.37 for white Michigan, and \$1.30 for amber do.

Sales of 17,000 bu State at \$1.30 for two-rowed; \$1.35 for four-rowed; and \$1.50 for common \$1.35 for four-rowed; and \$1.50 for common Canadian.

Batley malt is dull and heavy.

Oats are firmer, and mixed quite active. The demand is in part speculative. The sales are 158,000 bu; new Ohio mized at 67 @68c on track, and 69½@70c afloat; white at 70%71c; Western mixed at 70@70½c, afloat, and 69@60½c in store; white at 70½@71½c; State mixed at 63@69c, on track, and 69@69½c, afloat, white at 70%71c; and 70c bid for prime No. 2 Illinois, in store, at the close. Rye is quiet but firm.

bid for prime No. 2 Illinois, in store, at the close. Eve is quiet but firm.

Corn is stronger, but less active. Shippers held off. Old is stronger, and 95c was paid affect. The sales are 53,000 bu; best Western mixed at 81@91c; for new mixed, affoat, and 31½c for yellow; Western white at 88@90c; Western yellow at 86@88c, and old in store at 93c. The pork market is very quiet and tame. Sales of 1,500 brls old mess at \$21.00; new do is held at \$21.50 for January, and \$21.70 for February.

held at \$21.50 for January, and \$21.70 for February.

Lard quite, active, and rather weaker at the close for the future, though pretty strong on the spot at our inside figures. Sales of 250 tes city at 13%(213%c; 500 tes refined at 14%@14%c; 650 tes Western steam at 13 3-16@14c, the latter for choice. For future delivery we hear of 2,750 tes, seller December, at 13%(213%c, the inside price last night; 5,000 tes, seller January, at 13%(214c; 2,500 tes, seller February, at 14%(14%c); 2,750 tes, seller March, at 14%(2148-16c; seller six months, 13%c bid.

Freights—Rates for berth-accommodation are

latch, at 174 cell block, and the strongly upheld, with a good inquiry for room, but only resulting in a limited business, owing to the scarcity of available conveyance. The chartering business is fairly active, and the vessels engaged obtained very full rates. The supply of tonnage is chiefly from the petroleum and cotton interests, for European ports.

Whisky—The market is steady at yesterday's advance, with a fair demand. Sales of 450 brls at \$1.03.

OLIVE IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 4.—The property belonging to the Olive Logan troupe was seized by the officers here to-day for debt. It seems that officers here to-day for debt. It seems that Olive had agreed to deliver a lecture here last winter under the management of Mr. Jones, a lawyer of this city. When the evening for the lectures arrived the lecturess was not forthcoming, and Mr. Jones was never able to get any kind of satisfaction until to-day. The debt was paid and the show goes on. paid, and the show goes on.

Antwerp, Dec. 4.—Steamer Vaderland sailed for Philadelphia to-day with 700 passengers.
QTEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—Steamship City of London, from New York, has arrived.
New York, Dec. 4.—Arrived—Steamship Elveia, from Glasgow.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 4.—Steamship Java, from New York has arrived.

FOREIGN.

An Animated and Trenchant Debate in the German Reichstag.

Caused by a Proposal to Recall Germany's Representative at the Vatican.

Admirable Conduct of Bismarck Under Fire.

Boisterous Manifestations of Approval and Disgust.

A Thorough Investigation of the Emma

Mine Company's Affairs.

The Argentine Peace Confirmed.

GERMANY. NO LEGATION TO THE VATICAN.

BERLIN. Dec. 4 .- In the Reichstag to-day a etter from the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck, was read. It announces, in the name of the Emperor, and in accordance with the decision of the Federal Council, that the sum for the maintenance of a German Legation to the

The Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine sent a written notice to the President of the Chamber that, in view of the condition of their country, they cannot serve in the Committee on the Al-sace and Lorraine Budget and Loan bill. Both communications were referred to the

Committees.

In the course of the debate on the estimates for the Committee of the Federal Council, Herr Joerg, one of the Bavarian Deputies, and a member of the clerical party, made a vehement and

ATTACK ON BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICY. ATTACK ON BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICE.

He remarked that in consequence of Russia holding aloof, the Chancellor had made a flasco of his attempt at intervenition in Spaih. He wished to know whether the Committee of the Federal children secondary to the Constitution, Council, which, according to the Constitution existed for the consideration of questions of for-

existed for the consideration of questions of for-eign policy, performed any fauctions.

FRINCE BISMARCK BEFLIED

that all important diplomatic dispatches were communicated to the Committee, which met whenever summoned by the President. Nothing was concealed from any of the federated Gov-ernments. He emphatically received the insinua-tion that the Federal representatives out not adequately protect the rights of the various soft that the Federal representatives oid not adequately protect the rights of the various States. There had never been any idea of intervening in the affairs of Spain. When apprized of the murder of Schmidt, he said to himself, such a thing would not have happened to a British, French, or American citizen. He remembered the humilisations formerly improved around the formers and conformerly imposed apon the Germans, and considered the time had arrived to avenge such wrongs. The only way of helding Spain was to recognize those elements in the country which were disposed to restore public order. Russia was less affected by Spanish concerns than Germany. He resuscied the decision of Russia as many. He respected the decision of Russia as many. He respected the decision of Russia as a power with which Germany had lived in intimate friendship for a century. "If," continued Lismarck, "your darks are directed against that Intendship, they will miss their sim. I can quietly bear the charge of "flazeo."

Referring to an assertion of Herr Joerg that Kullmann was a maduran Burmarck replied. Beforing to an assertion of Herr Joerg that Kuliman was a maduan. Bismarck replied:

"He was not a madman. You don't want to have anything in common with Kulimann. That I comprehend; tut he clings tightly to your coat-tails. I asked Kuliman why he wished to kill me. He answered: On account of church laws and because you insulted my party.' I asked which party, and he replied: "The Center of Ultramontanes."

tre, or Ultramontanes."

Great tumult in the Chamber. Bismarck continued: "You may thrust Kull-mann away. He nevertheless belongs to you." Here the House burst into cheers, which were mann away. He nevertheless celongs to you."
Here the House burst into cheers, which were
loud and long-continued.
As the applause subsided, cries of "Pfui"
were heard from the Ultramontane benches.
The President declared these exclamations unparliamentary.

Prince Bismarck—I have no right to censure

polite to so express them.

Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane, rose and said that, in his speech from the balcony in Kissingen, after Kullmann's attempt, Bismarck gave the signal for an attack on the Centre. It was wrong to incite one party against another.

They were drifting, without that, towards war.

Prince Bismarck repelled the accusation. He
pointed to the continued incitement in the Ultramontabe press, and to events which led to the

ramentate press, and to events which led to the attempt of Kuliman on his life, and added: "Were I to believe half of what the Ultramon-tane papers say against me, who knows what I should do?" Herr Lasker declared Windhorst's remarks about inciting to war unworthy of a representa

The President called Lasker to order.

It is reported that the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine were so incensed at Bismarck's speech of the 50th ult, that they threatened to withdraw from the Reichstag and quit Berlin, but their friends remonstrated with and induced them to stay.

their friends remonstrated with and induced them to stay.

London, Dec. 5—6 a. m.—The Daily News' correspondent in Perlin telegraphs that the debate in the Reichstag continued until a late hour, amid scenes of great excitement. The evening papers issued extra editions after dark (a sign of unusual enterprise), giving reports of the proceedings down to adjournment.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL NOT POSTPONED. BEPLIN, Dec. 4.—The report that the trial of Count Von Aroim has been postponed is incorrect. An application of bis counsel for a postponement has been rejected.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE LOST STEAMER LAPLAK. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- The Messrs, Siemens write to the Times explaining the loss of the steamer Laplak. They say that the heavy sea which carried the two boats away also tore out their davits, causing openings in the side of the steamer, through which the water came in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fires, and when the machinery ceased to work the ship was helpless.

THE EMMA MINE SWINDLE. Mr. Looke, the Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, having refused to produce the books and papers before the special examiner, Vice-Chancellor Malius, on behalf of Mr. Askew, the petitioner for winding up the Company, ordered their production, remarking that the case was one requiring investigation, and it would be scandalous to the administration of justice if the petitioner had not the remedy which he sought, and that the principles which might apply in winding up a bone fide concern could not apply to a company which has suddenly broken the property of the progression of the property and the property of the progression of the progression of the property o down after enormous sums have been obtained from shareholders upon the faith of statements

from shareholders upon the faith of statements which to all appearances were utterly untrue.

London, Dec. 4.—Twenty rides and bayonets with ammunition have been seized in Cork, and one man arrested.

Five fresh cases of small-pox are reported in the Liverpool Workhouse among the steerage passengers of the steamer Abbotsford.

London, Dec. 5.—6 a. m.—The Foreign Office has a dispatch from Aden, dated Nov. 28, stating that Dr. Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibarin safe hands.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, formerly Governor of Trinidad and Mauritius, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Fiji Islands.

COMMENTS ON MAC MAHON'S ADDRESS. Paris, Dec. 4 .- The newspaper organs of the Republican party think that the message of President MacMahon to the Assembly is directed against the Legitimists, while the journals published in the interest of the Conservatives believe it is pointed toward the Radicals. The public generally is favorably impressed by the message.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The general impression is that the message of President Machianon has made no change in the political situation. The Legiti-

mists are firm in their refusal to vote the consti-tutional bills.

A meeting of the Left Centre to-day rejected a proposition that immediate discussion of bills be moved in the Assembly, and resolved to await

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—There was a slight mutiny at this city yesterday by a battalion who refused o obey an order to proceed to the north. The demonstration was soon suppressed without bloodshed, and tranquility was restored in the barracks. The detachment subsequently pro ceeded for their destination.

A CABLIST LEADER SHOT. The Carlist leader Sohano, who was captured while traveling in a railway train to Cordova, was shot yesterday at Altaceta, having been adjudged guilty of assassination and robbery.
LONDON, Dec. 4.—A telegram to the Standard from Madrid says thirty arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURGENT SURRENDER.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 4.—It is officially anand finding himself closely pursued by the Government forces, proposed terms upon which he rould capitulate. His proposition was rejected, and he finally surrendered unconditionally with his army, and peace has been restored. In the Province of Buenos Avres the Govern-

INDIA. LONDON, Dec. 4 .- A special to the Times from Calcutta says: "The Government is satisfied that the Groalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib." The same dispatch states that Yakoob Kohn is ITALY.

NO CONCESSION ALLOWED. ROME, Dec. 4.—The Pope absolutely refused o recommend the Bishops imprisoned in Brazil to resign their Sees, as a measure for a reconciliation of their differences with the Govern

DISASTERS.

A British Ship Goes Down at Sea with Twenty-six Lives.

Four Persons Killed by the Bursting of a Pneumatic Cylinder.

Record of Minor Accidents.

WENT DOWN WITH THIRTY LIVES. HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish coasting steam-er Thomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck yesterday morning on the Morrillo, near Guantanamo, and sunk immediate ly. About thirty lives were lost.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA. LONDON, Dec. 5.—A ship, supposed to be the Pontiae, from Sunderland for Bombay, has been urned at sea, and twenty-six of her crew per-

FELL FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW. Мвмрнів, Dec. 4.—Henry Hendrixon, em-ployed on the Memphis & Little Rock Railway, rmerly of Chicago, while intoxicated last night fell out of the third-story window of his boarding-house, No. 12 Main street, and was instantly killed.

STEAMER SUNK. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—The steamboat Sa-tine, from Shreveport for New Orleans with a car-go of cotton and lot of sugar, struck a enag at Creal's Bend, and sunk in 20 feet of water. The boat will probably prove a total loss. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat was valued at \$15,000. Insured in New Orleans

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 4.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon near Slades' Ferry, where the Old Colony Railroad Company are constructing a bridge across the Taunton River. While the workmen were engaged in sinking a pneumatic cylinder, which is to form the portion of the pier of the upper flange of the air-lock, to which the lower was secured together with to which the lower was secured together with, the cover was blown off by the pressure of air in the cylinder. Eight men were on the cylinder at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously, and three escaped uninjured.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St Paul, Minn., Dec. 4.—Particulars of the purning of Mrs. William Landis, at Lake City. on Saturday last, were received to-day. The family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Landts and two children, were aroused at 4 o'clock by the house burning, and all escaped but Mrs. Landts. She entered the house again and was suffocated. The husband tried to rescue her, but could not find her, and was badly burned about his head in the effort. When the fiames lighted up the room her body was discovered, and efforts were made to keen the fig. from it, which were only room her body was discovered, and entorts were made to keep the fire from it, which were only partly successful, the body being chaired all over. When she returned into the house, she grasped some clothing, and turned toward the door, but suffocated and fell behind the door into a corner of the room. The day of her death was the twelfth anniversary of her marriage.

Yet-Heavy fall in the Price of

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Dec. 4 .- Treno W. Park says that he resignation of Mr. Sage from the Pacific Mail management had not in the least affected the Panama Railroad, or its relations to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In their interests they are entirely separate, and no change in the steamship management could effect the railroad. The names of several prominent men have been suggested for President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; amonglothers, those of A. A. Low and William H. Guion. These of A. A. Low and William H. Guiot. These two gentlemen rejected the position, and the latest candidate was Rufus Hatch, present Managing Director. Under the pressure of general distrust, accompanied by heavy sales, the price of the stock fell off from 44½ to 41½. The Auditing Committee of the Company, who reported the financial condition of the Company on Sept. 18 have in view of the decoratory newspaper. 18, have, in view of the derogatory newspaper stories, published a circular declaring that this report was true in every particular, except in regard to taxes due, which were then in dispute. These amount to \$131,000, which they allege have been paid. have been paid.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—For the Upper Lake Region and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain and snow, with south or west winds, and slight changes in tem

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain Wither. Maximum thermometer, 47; minimum, 32,

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 4-10:18 p. m. Station. | Bar. Thr Wind. | Rain | Weather. 

A resolution will be proposed in the City Council of Grand Rapids, Mich., Monday, to

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Hanging of Hiram Smith at Watertown, N. Y .--- The Crime.

Two Friends with One Sweetheart --- One Murdered by the Other.

Smith Arrested as an Accomplice and Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence.

His Innocence Stoutly Protested to the Last---A Possible Mistake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
New York, Dec. 4.—Hiram Smith was hange at Watertown, N. Y., to-day for complicity in the murder of Charles Wenham on Jan. 6, 1873. Last night the Governor telegraphed a final decision not to interfere. Smith was tried in June convicted, and sentenced to death July 24. Great

convicted, and sentenced to death July 24. Great efforts were made for a commutation, but a brief respite alone was secured. He has DENIED HIS GUILT FROM THE FIRST. and has comported himself like a man, eating and sleeping well to the very last. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. J. W. Rubnam, spent the morning with him. At 12.30 p. m. Sheriff Babbitt conducted him to the gallows, which had been raised in the jail-yard. After religious services, the doomed man made a speech, cailing God to witness that he was innocent.

The evidence against this man was little more than circumstantial, and it is by no means improbable that his name is another added to the long, sad list of innocent victims of evil circumstances.

stances.

THE CRIME.

Never was a stranger story connected with a murder, and seldom in recent times has evidence been more of the circumstantial order than in Smith's case. Nearly three years ago Charles Wenham, the murdered man, and Charles Sutherland, his friend, were warm friends, in love with the same girl, and living in neighboring twens. Wenham possessed a little money saved from his earnings, with which he decided to go to California and grow wealthy. Before starting he received a letter from his friend, requesting an interview. Wenham met his friend, requesting an interview. Wenham met his friend, and arranged to go to Cleveland instead of California, Sutherland offering to drive him to the depot in a cutter. On Jan. 7, Sutherland called for Wenham to drive him to the depot. The trunk was put on the cutter, and the friends drove to Carthage, where the trunk was deposited at a hotel. The two friends went out driving in the cutter, and, at a considerable distance from town, were met by a statistic terms in the cutter of the party of the party discounted when deviated when developed the party discounted the party discounted the party discounted the party dis cutter, and the friends arove to tarkings, where the trunk was deposited at a hotel. The two friends went out driving in the cutter, and, at a considerable distance from town, were met by a third person, much disguised, who joined them. The three men were seen in the sleigh that evening. When the cutter returned there were only two. Wenham was missing. Sutherland took possession of the trunk at Carthage, and there the matter ended. It was given out that Wenham had gone to California as he intended, and therefore his absence aroused no suspicion. Not long afterward, before a thaw had come, a farmer living near Carthage observed tracts in the snow. There was blood sprinkled about, and the track of a cutter. He noted these marks and aroused the neighborhood. A hunt was made for the evidence of a murder, which was rewarded by the discovery of Wenham's body, which had been pushed through a hole in the ice into a small creek, and left there. It took the citizens of Carthage little time to connect Wenham's disappearance with Sutherland's visit, and subsequent possession of an unusual amount of money. One cold, stormy night a posse of policemen started in a cutter for his house, and there arrested him for the murder of Charles Wenham. Many of the clothes of the murdered man were found in the room in which he slept, besides other evidence of his connection with the crime, all of which were carefully noted by the scrutinizing officers of the law. But a strange fate was in store for the homicide, which rendered their vigilance unavailing. When the cutter bearing the prisoner reached the scene of his crime, the guilty wretch shuddered and died. The cutter brought to the jail the body of the murderer, but that was all. The law was apparently satisfied that retribution had overtaken the guilty, and the matter would have rested but for the pertinacity of the Carthaginians. They put detectives on the scent, and allowed them to work up the case.

The identity of the third member of the sleighing party was yet to be established.

The identity of the third memoer of the sleigh-ing party was yet to be established. The fact that he was flush of money after the murder, and absent from home on that night, started the detectives. They entrapped him mto petty thefts, and led him to pass counterfeit currency. thefts, and led him to pass counterfeit currency. Then they planned a bank robbery, and, by doubting his courage, led him to assure them that a man who had taken a hand in a murder could be trusted with a little affair of that kind any day in the week. The matter was given to the Grand Jury, and a true bill found against Hiram Smith for being an accomplice. In May his trial commenced, and in June he was convicted. Every effort was made for the commutation of his sentence hur. made for the commutation of his sentence, but excepting a respite of three months, without avail.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm of fire at 10:45 last night was caused by fire breaking out in the engine-room of the tannery, Nos. 40 and 42 West Division street, owned and occupied by C. G. Wertzler & Co., who lose by damage to building about \$500. Loss on stock and material on hand about \$4,500. They are insured in the following companies: National, of Philadelphia. \$750; Mer-

cantile, of Chicago, \$750; and Melville, of New AT LEBANON, DEL. DOVER, Del., Dec. 4.—The large canning factors and jelly works of J. S. Collins & Co., at Lecanon, Del., were burned last night. The loss is \$50,000; fully insured. The origin of

AT WILTON, N. H. AT WILTON, N. H. Dec. 2.—A fire in this village to-day destroyed Wallace's Bleck, the Wilton Savings Bank, the Post-Office, Masonic Hall, the Whiting House, and other buildings. Loss, \$100,000; largely covered by insurance.

A BREWERY BURNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 4.—Ambrose Gleed's ale brewery, in the southern part of the city, was destroyed by fire this evening. The building contained about 50,000 bushels of malt and barley, a large portion of which was burned. The loss cannot be less than \$30,000; insurance about \$15,000. about \$15,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. The Episcopal clergy of Iowa meet in Des Moines to-day. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Spring

Lake (Mich.) Grange, held their regular annual anniversary yesterday, at Horticultural Hall, Spring Lake, by holding a festival. O. W. Dodge, of Minnesota, has been awarded the contract for the labor of 100 convicts at the Fort Madison, Ia., Penitentiary, at 60 cents per day. Boots and shoes will be made.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen yester-day adopted a resolution instructing the Mayor to communicate with the family of Chief Justice Chase, and request from them his remains for interment in that city.

Superintendent Walling, of New York, yester-day instructed the Police Captains to enforce the law prohibiting theatrical and musical exhibitions on Sunday, except in cases where places are restrained by injunctions.

The preking of Stewart Bros., of Council Bluff, this season, aggregate in twenty days' work, from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1, 13,500 head. They will swell the amount to 20,000 or 25,000. The total packed in the city in November was 20,000. Judge Zane, of Springfield, Ill., has refused to dissolve the injunction which was issued some time ago restraining the city offcers from ex-pending money in violation of law or issuing warrants when there is no money in the treasury appropriated to pay them.

Mr. J. T. Allen, President of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, yesterday received a silver medal from the Peansylvania Horticultural So-ciety, with the following inscription: "Awad-ed to the Nebraska State Horticultural Society for collection of fruits, Sept. 16, 1874."

The case of Cassius G. Whitney, of Pekin,

against some twenty citizens of Mason County for malicious prosecution of him while State's Attorney of the Twenty-first Judicial District, was decided in the Circuit Court at Jacksonville yesterday, the jury awarding Whitney \$5,000 damages.

The Government Engineers are making a pre-liminary survey of the Mississippi River, be-tween Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, The object is to ascertain what improve-ments are necessary in that locality, in order to obtain a basis for asking Congress for an addi-tional appropriation

tional appropriation.

Ex-Deputy Warden S. P. Evans, whose charges against Warden Jackman a few mouths ago resulted in the resignation of the latter from the Minnesota State Prison, has been taken to the State Asylum dangerously insane, with his health fast failing. Evans has been noted for years for eccentricity, and was suspected of for years for eccentricity, and was suspected of partial insanity during Jackman's trial.

partial insanity during Jackman's trial.

The regular annual Convention of the Indiana Universalists is now in session at Mt. Vernon. The Rev. A. Soule, President of the Women's University Association; the Rev. R. H. Pullman, Geneva, Secretary for the United States, both of New York City; the Rev. J. S. Cantwell, editor of the Star of the West, Cincinnat; the Rev. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State; and the Rev. I. J. Vator, Secretary, of Indianapolis, and several other prominent divines, are in attendance.

ACENTS OF EVIL.

Their Work Is Too Often Bloody, Bold, and Resolute.

Some of the Latest Specimens Are Submitted Below.

Terrible Retribution-Triple Elopement-Outrage in California.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR. SHOT HIS COUSIN,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

LANCASTER, O., Dec. 4.-An altercation of arred this evening between Hugh and Robert Hardwick, cousins, on the farm of the latter, in Berne Township, about tearing down a hog-pen. After blows had been passed, Hugh ran to the house, snatched up a gun, and shot Robert, who followed him, tearing off his chin and longing a big charge of shot in his right shoulder. The wound will probably prove fatal. Dr. Turner, of this city, was summoned to attend the wounded man and left him in a critical condition. Hugh Hardwick has not yet been arrested, but will be, in all probability, before morning.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUIGIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4.—There was a desperate attempt at murder and suicide on the bridge over the Ohio River between this city and Newport at an early hour this morning. Between 1 and 2 o'clock a young man, named John Knegg, connected with a well-known German family, in an of jealousy enticed his mistress, Ells Woode, a servant girl at No. 55 George street, to the middle of the bridge. Knegg swallowed a big dose of laudanum, and then attempted to throw the girl over the railing into the river. The girl fought him desperately, scratching his face, and tearing out his hair, and at last managed to escape. The young man was captured, and his life saved by the prompt work of physicians.

MILWAUKEE'S COUNTY TREASURER AT HOME MILWAUKEE'S COUNTY TREASURER AT HOME.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Fridune.

"MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Edward Ehlers is said to be either at home or in a friend's house seeking repose after his troubles. There is some talk about arresting him, but nothing has been done yet. The sureties on his bond are Harrison Ludington, John Black, Joseph Phillips, Francis Bergenthal, Edward Hackett, Carl Busch, Fred Kuetmeyer, Fred Miller, John Fellenz, William Swain, and Charles Munkwitz.

Special Disacted to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Dec. 4.—A son of Johnson, the murdered man, entered the court-room this afternoon, and, approaching Howard, on trial for the murder, aimed a terrible blow at his head with a brick, which would have crushed his skull had not a bystander warded it off. The excitement was intense in the court-room, but order was restored and the would-be avenger was taken to jail. WHOLESALE POISONING CASE

New York, Dec. 4.—A Scranton (Pa.) dispatch says: "A man named Ludwig, his wife, and their infant child were found in bed yesterday, the prients dying from the effects of poison. The wife died within an hour, without returning to consciousness, and the husband survived long enough to say that they had been given something to drink, but refused or was unable to tell by whom. The child is still living, but suffering "

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

New York, Dec. 4.—Albert Jackson was found guilty of murder in the first degree last evening, as the accomplice of Jarvis in the murder of Samuel Jones, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Judge Armstrong immediately sentenced both Jarvis, who was convicted two days ago, and Jackson, to be hanged on the 15th of January. CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—In the Criminal
Court to-day, Albert Jones, who killed Plato
Logan at Independence, Mo., in June, 1873, was
found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment

CLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS. From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 27. A reporter of the Chronicle, in an interview with a passenger who arrived by rail from Kern County yesterday, learned the particular of an outrage that for inhuman bestiality throws into the shade all the recorded acts of Italian or Greek brigandage. The locality of the outrage is about 25 miles west of Summer, the present terminus of the railroad running towards the Panamint country, and about 5 miles off the line

Panamist country, and about 5 miles off the ine of the road.

About six months ago a man named William Payton, from Illinois, with his wife, a fine-looking woman, and a boy about 9 years of age, settled upon a Government tract near the point indicated. Last Friday morning Payton, with his boy, took his team and went to a place about 5 miles distant from his residence, leaving his wife at home. On his return, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, he was astonished to find that his wife was missing. The nearest neighbor was nearly a mile from his residence, but Payton sounded the alarm as soon as possible, and search was immediately commenced for the missing wife and mother. On Sunday afternoon she was discovered in almost a dying condition in a ravine about 6 miles from her residence, and from her was learned the horrible story of her sufferings.

a ravine about 6 miles from her residence, and from her was learned the horrible story of her sufferings.

About an hour after her husband left home on Friday, a party of five Mexicans or Californians rode up to the house and asked for a drink of water, and, as Mrs. Payton entered the house to procure it, two of the men dismounted. When she returned with the liquid refreshment, she was suddenly seized, bound hand and foot, and placed on the horse of one of the unmounted parties. The two men then mounted, and the whole party dashed off at full speed, making for a ravine in the foothills some miles distant. After about three hours' ride, in which the poor woman suffered not only great physical pain from the tightness of her bonds and the way in which she was borne on the horse, but indescribable mental agony from the fear of what her fate might be, the party arrived at a place which gave indications of being an old camp, and where there were some extra horses and a quantity of provision. Here the party dismounted, and then commenced a hellish orgic, which continued until Sunday morning. The narrative of the sufferings of the helpless woman who had been dragged from her home to gratify the unnatural lust of these demons cannot be described, and the wildest imagination cannot conceive of a more awful crime than was thore enacted. Not once, merely, but repeatedly did each of these fiends in human form subject their weak, struggling victim to a nameless outrage; and, in adtion, she was beaten with their fists and lashed with their riding-whips, until the blood flowed down her body.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the scoundrels broke camp, and, heading the poor woman down the ravine upon which they had been located, gave her several "cuts" with switches, started her off in one direction, thay

woman down the ravine upon which they had been located, gave her several "cuts" with switches, started her off in one direction, they riding off in another. For several hours she wandered, blindiv ataggering and stumbling along, until at last, almost famished for want of rood, and nearly dead from the injuries she had received, she fell in a faint at the point where her husband discovered her in the afternoon. The poor woman was taken to the nearest regi-

received.

The country in which this unparalleled outrage was perpetrated is sparsely settled, but all of the available forces of the region were soon afield in search of the perpetrators of the crime. The roughness of the region and the small mass of the pursuing force are such, however, that but little hopes are entertained of capturing them.

little hopes are entertained of capturing them.

A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

From the Sonora (Cat.) Independent, Nov. 21.
On Saturday morning last, the citizens of Columbia were startled by a terrible occurrence. It appears that early on Saturday morning Thomas Hays proceeded to the cabin of Adolph Parrou, a Frenchman, aged 50 years, called him from his bed to the door, and without warning, shot him through the heart. killing him instantly. Hays gave himself up to the Constable soon after, but was evidently released by that officers as he was arrested later in the day on a warrant of the acting Coroner. The cause which led to the crime is said to have been information given to Hays, the night previous, that his daughter had been discharged from school for immoral conduct, and that she had been seen in criminal intercourse with deceased a few days previous. As he waived examination before the magistrate, it is presumed that he prefers to leave the case to the Grand Jury, before whom he has given bonds to appear. The age of the girl is variously stated at from 13 to 16 years, and the evidence warrants the belief that she did not unwillingly step aside from the path of virtue; but whether the deceased was the author of her ruin or not is not in proof. The evidence shows that Parrou was a moral monster, and more dangerous to be at large in the community than a wild beast. No home was safe from the terrible soourge of his presence, and the record of his crimes makes one blush for humanity. It is plainly evident that the man must have been insane, and that he had indujed his baser passions until the mania had control of his whole nature. To us it appears to be the strangest part of this whole terrible business that his neighbors, who had been cognizant of his actions for three or four years, should not have had him taken care of.

A TRIPLE ELOPEMENT.

Prom the New York Trimes, Nov. 29.

One of the most extraordinary elopements lately recorded is the main topic of gossip among the people of the City of Orange, N. J. Several months ago John Haines became agent in that city for a sewing machine company, placing his wife and two childron—one 3 years and the other 10 months old—in a boarding-house in Caldwell, a suburt of Newark, and, in order to be nearer to his place of business, procured accommodations for A TRIPLE ELOPEMENT 10 months old—in a boarding-house in Caldwell, a suburb of Newark, and in order to be nearer to his place of business, procured accommodations for himself in the house of a Mrs. Smith, who keeps a boarding-house on Snyder street, in Orange proper. While residing there he became acquainted with the handsome wife of a weil-to-de carpenter, named George Roach, who resided in the neighborhood. His attentions to her finally became so marked as to elicit unfavorable comment, and Roach forbade him the house. Tuesday afternoon last Haines visited his wife in her Caldwell home. He told her that he desired her to live in the same house with himself, and had made arrangements for her accommodation in the house of Mrs. Smith. He wished her to move down on the following day, and in order that the labor of moving might be as light at possible for her, he would take their two children with him to the house that afternoom. Mrs. Haines gathered and packed up the clothing of the little ones, and with them and their baggage he went away. When Mrs. Haines went to Mrs. Smith's house on the following day she was astonished to learn that neither her husband nor the children had been at the house since his visit to Caldwell, and that no preparations had been made for her entertainment. Bewildered and unable to understand what this meant, she wandered back to the Orange Railroad depot, and met Mr. Roach, who was in a high state of excitement. He informed her that her husband and the children, accompanied by Mrs. Roach and a woman named Rose Merrill, had gone to New York on a Morris & Essex train, on Tuesday night. Neither Mrs. Roach nor Mr. Haines has been since seen in Orange. Roach armed himself with a six-shooter and statted out in search of his wife. He declares that he will shoot Haines on sight.

The fact that Rose Merrill accompanied the flying party indicates another elopement. A man named Herndon, living in East Orange, were time are disappeared from his home. His The fact that hose motion elopement. A flying party indicates another elopement. A man named Herndon, living in East Orange, man named Herndon, living in East Orange,

man named Herndon, living in East Orange, some time ago disappeared from his home. His wife had been previously afflicted with heart disease, and the snock produced by her husband's flight has brought her to the point of death. Rose Merrill and Herndon are said to have been very intimate, and it is supposed that she is on her way with Haines to join him in Canada, whither, it is said, all the parties have fled. The affair has created a great sensation in the two Oranges, where all the parties are well known. Council Blurrs, Ia., Dec. 4.—Col. Alvin S. Grosvenor, of this city, died this evening at the age of 68. He was an early settler, wealthy, and enjoyed a large circle of acquaintances through

out the West.

The wife of Alexander G. Cattell (late United States Senator) died, Nov. 80, at her residence near Camden, N. J.

Dr. John A. Hunter, a Republican member died

near Camden, N. J.

—Dr. John A. Hunter, a Republican memberelect of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died,
Nov. 29, at his residence in Leechburg, Armstrong County.

—The Rev. Francis C. Wainwright, a son of
the late Rishop Wainwright, of New York, died
at the Retreat in this city, yesterday, of typhoid
fever. He was formerly Rector of a parish in
Saratoga, N. Y., and was thrown from a carriage,
striking upon his head, which produced a permanent injury of the brain.—Hartford (Ot.)
Times, Dec. 1.

—Gen. James Pierce, who died at his residence
near Sharon, Pa., on Wednesday morning, was
one of the wealthiest, oldest, and most conspicuous of the iron manufacturers of the Shebango
Valley. He had been ill but a few days. Mr.
Pierce was one of the Trustees of Ruchtel College, at Akron, O., and a liberal subscriber toward its construction. Last spring he donated
the handsome sum of \$10,000 to endow a woman's
professorship.

—The Rev. T. J. Thompson, Presiding Elder
of the Wilmington District of the M. E. Conference, died at his residence in that city, Nov. 30.
Mr. Thompson was born in Dorchester County,
Maryland, March 13, 1803, being at his death in
the 72d year of his age. He had been in illhealth for some time. He had served as Presiding Elder in the North Philadelphia. South
Philadelphia, Reading, and Wilmington Districts
of the Philadelphia Conference, and since that
time he has served in the same capacity in the
Easton, Dover, and Wilmington Districts of the
new conference, filling the latter ut the time of
his death.

THE HON. H. S. SENTER.

Correspondence of The Chicage Tribune.

Aven Ill. Dec. 2. The Hore. H. S. Senter.

THE HON. H. S. SENTER.

Correstondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ALEDO, Ill., Dec 2.—The Hon. H. S. Senter died at 6 o'clock last evening, having been attacked the previous evening with inflammation of the bowels, suffering very intensely until his death. Mr. Senter was one of the oldest citizens and most prominent merchants of this place. He represented this district in the State Senate two years ago; and his labors as member of the Revenue Commutee were highly culogized. He also was a prominent candidate for the nomination before the Independent Congressional Convention this fall. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole community, and all justly pay tribute to his high sense of honor and strict integrity. His wife and children are in Ohio for their health, and it is feared by friends that his wife's life will be endangered by the shock that such news will give her.

Edward Malone, foreman in Miller & Cooper's distillery, accidentally dropped a revolver from his pocket while changing his clothes at his boarding place, No. 319 Elston road, last evenploded. The ball struck him in the right breast, inflicting a serious, and, it is thought, fatal wound. Dr. Lund attended him, but could not find the ball. The injured man was removed to his brother's house, No. 371 Girard street.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.-The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows elected the following officers to-day: M. A. Grand Master, Theodore Bodolf, La-Crosse; R. W. D. G. Master, J. V.Jones, Oshkosh; R. W. G. Warden, J. W. Ostrander, Jefferson; R. W. G. Secretary, L. B. Hills, Madison; R. G. G. Tressurer, David Adler, Milwankee; R. W. G. Chaplain, E. B. French, Milwankee; B. W. G. Representative, O. Van Vechten, Jr.

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The formal order post poning the Proctor-Moulton suit till next

of the United States Circuit Court to-day. It is

or the United States Circuit coday. It is expected that Gen. Butler will conduct the defense.

If the Tilton-Beecher case comes up on Tuesday, the Proctor case will probably go over, a the same counsel are engaged in both cases.

## WASHINGTON.

Civil - Service Reform Vanquishes the Doughty Simmons.

President Grant Will Endure No Trifling with His Order.

Mr. Poland Said to Be Unfavorable to the Garland Government.

Prospect of a Revival of the Terrible Louisiana Question.

The Government Printing-Office Altogether Untrustworthy.

The Condition of Washington Pavements --- Lieut. Hoxie's Report.

Spinner's Report Properly Abridged by Secretary Bristow.

The Treasury Investigation of the Dutiable Value of Cast Steel.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE REGULATIONS FOR BOSTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. vice regulations for Boston were to-day printed at the Treasury Department, and will be immediately promulgated. The republication will re-sult in the defeat of some of the plans of the Collector of Boston. Simmous, ever since the President extended the civil-service system to oston by an Executive order last summer, has endeavored to fill all vacancies which have occurred in the expectation that the positions he would appoint would evade the civil-service examination, and that the system would not be considered in force until the rules were issued. This has been especially true as to some of the

This has been especially true as to some of the most lucrative positions within his appointment. Simmons, for some time, has been seeking to have his course approved, but
WITHOUT SUCCESS.

The rules which have just been completed show that the civil-service system is to be considered as having been in operation in Boston from the date of the President's order extending the rules to that city. The rules contain the following language:

anguage:
Applications filed previous to the adoption of these
guilations must be reviewed or perfected in accordice herewith to entitle them to consideration. Auications are to be made in writing, and, as each case
to be torsted upon its merits, personal importunity
il have no weight.

sill have no weight.

So Simmons is defeated. The delay in the publication of the rules has been occasioned by the absence of Dorman B. Eaton, Chief of the Civil-Service, from the city. The rules are more strict than any rules which have been published, and it is the intention of the Commissioner to make Boston the model civil-service city in the Union.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

AFFAIRS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—A crisis in Lou isiana affairs seems to be rapidly approaching. The supporters of the Kellogg Government, the most prominent of whom are here, are of the ion that that Government must be affirmatively recognized by Congress within the next tablished himself in the State-House peaceably or by another revolution. The Louisiana Legislature, which has become Democratic, assembles on Jan. 4 pext. slature is, if the situation of the Kellogg Government before Congress remains un-

Government before Congress remains unchanged, to impeach Kellogg, Governor, and Antone, Licentenant-Governor, and to take control of the State. The Louisiana case first comes up in the Senate, where the question of the ADMISSION OF P. B. S. PINCHBACK as Senator is to be determined. This question involves the validity of different returns, which have been a text for such extended debates. The House has already established a precedent for the recognition of the Kellogg Government by seating three Congressmen elected at the same election with Kellogg. The position of the President upon this question remains unchanged, and has been entirely consistent. He recognized the Kellogg Government as the defact Government, pending the determination of the legality of the election by Congress. He twice urged Congress to definitely decide the question, but Congress has declined to take any final action. The locality of the McKnery returns, which were so great a mystery pending the investigation of Louisiana in the Senate, has recently been discovered. They are known to be concealed in a safe in Baltimore.

THE ARKANSAS COMPLICATION,

Concealed in a safe in Baltimore.

THE ARKANSAS COMPLICATION.

A considerable number of the followers of Brooks, of Arkansas, have already arrived here to advocate before Congress the claims of the Smith Government. It now seems probable that the Poland Committee will not report before the last of next week or early on the preceding week, and will consider the draft of the report which has been completed. As but few of the members of the Committee have been in attendance upon the sessions of the Committee, there is no certainty that they will be able to come to an immediate agreement. It is stated that the report which Judge Poland has drawn supports the Constitution of 1868 as against that of 1874, and opposes the Garland Government.

opposes the Garland Government.

DURELL EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK. Dec. 4.—Judge Durell, who is now in this city, was interviewed by a Tribune reporter, by whom he is represented as saying that he is a victim to party exigency: that the head and front of his offending is his literal construction of the Enforcement act,—a bad law, known to him as such,—passed by a Republican Congress seeking to perpetuate the Republican party, but which he found on the statute book, and which was executed impartially. He gave in detail his objection to the law, which is as strong as its worst enemy could desire, and said that, when its unpopularity and inexpediency had been exposed, he was deserted by those who passed it, and was by them accused of having overstepped his authority.

A dispatch to the New York Heral<sup>2</sup> overstepped his authority.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says that walker Fearn, who has been appointed Judge Durell's successor, is a relative by marriage of the President's.

THE COVERNMENT PRINTING.

THE OFFICE MANAGEMENT TO BE REVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Another raid rill be attempted upon the Printing-Office this win to attempted upon the Finning the House and Senate as to the contract of the Public Printer is likely to be renewed. There has been much dissatisfaction expressed by Cabinet offi-cers at the looseness with which Government secrets have been recently guarded. To-day the Chronicle gives expression to this feeling in

reports hereafter in manuscript until they are ready for presentation to the public, and to make the general distribution and furnishing of the copy to the Public Printer at the same time. The President is compelled to keep his message in manuscript for the same cause, it being impossible to trust it othis office before its general delivery to Congress. It is understood that an official statement will be made to the Chairman of

LIEUT. HOXIE'S REPORT. THE PAVEMENT QUESTION.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4 .- Lieut. Hoxie, the Engineer of the District Commissioners, has tted his report. He discusses at great ength the pavement question, which was so prominent a feature in the District investigation, and concludes : "Where the streets are subjected to little wear from heavy travel the pavement of the carriageway has been constructed of bituminous concrete, wood, and macadam, and as these roads approach the boundary of the city, and merge into the county roads, the various patent pavement gave place to gravel. The concrete are of various characters and com-Some of these constitute an pavement, and others are The repair of the latter mer, with such improvements as have been suggested by experience, will have solved the problem of pavements, for localities at least which dispense with blocks, and require

SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL than gravel or macadam. It is to be regretted that so large a portion of the pavement of the carriageways is of wood, the life of which in this District is very short. Unless some preventive measures be taken, more than a million square yards will have to be replaced within a few years, and the process of repair by which this is done gradually, is a very expensive one. As far as these repairs have been made this year, they indicate that the decay of the wood is they indicate that the decay of the wood is mainly from the surfaces." Hoxie is opposed to the contract system for public improvements. He says the working of the contract system has been pretty thoroughly tested in the improve-ments of the Capitol, and, in the light of presments of the Capitol, and in the light of present experience, it does not after advantage. When contracts are advertised to be let to the lowest bidder, it is

DIFFICULT TO DISCRIMINATE
in favor of responsible parties, and the work is liable to fall into hands of contractors who de-

liable to fall into hands of contractors who de-pend upon slighting their work to make good the loss on their bid. In such cases the suf-ficiency of their securities is not adequate pro-tection to the District. Whatever may be re-served from them by the slow process of law cannot make good the loss of time and the in-direct injuries sustained. For all work under contract it is necessary to maintain a force com-petent to assume the direction and control of all of the work.

of the work.

TO PROTECT THE DISTRICT
from the consequences of fraud and incompetence, and to keep such accurate account of the work as may serve as the basis of monthly estimate and settlement with the contractors. The cost of such a force is hardly less than would suffice for another competent to undertake the supervision of the work and its safe completion, without the intervention of the contractor, without the margin for profits, and
WITH COMPARATIVE IMMUNITY

with Comparative immenity for the chances of bad work. If in several, ma-terial only were furnished under contract, and labor and supervision organized with a distribu-tion of responsibility, he believes the work could be done in the District of Columbia more cheaply, and certainly better, than the average of the present contract work.

THE STEEL-TRADE. TREASURY DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE FOREIGN MARKET PRICE AND DUTABLE VALUE OF CAST-STEEL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2,—Gen. F. A. Staring, of Chicago, Special Agent of the United States Treasury for Europe, was recently in structed to visit the steel districts in England, and to ascertain, if possible, "the true market prices of steel and manufactures of steel and on," the cause of the diversion of this trade from New York to Boston, and the foreign market prices and quotations for certain descrip tions of cast-steel.

In his letter of instructions his attention was liverted to the following points of inquiry: First—Are the recent advances in the open mark rice of iron and steel, and manufactures there represented in the price involved when exported ces in the open marke ica ?

"nd—Are special prices made for America ?

"nd—Are those special prices properly to be taken
basis of duty ?

-Has the open market price at Sheffield for ourth—Hins the open market price at Sheffield for esteel during a year peat been quoted at 60s, and as for a long time previously? gifth—Would a cash purchaser obtain a greater dis-nat than from 2% to 5 per cent from the market e at Sheffield?

Bighth—What is the foreign market value of im-oried cast steel?

Ninth—What are the prices of iron and steel, and anninctures thereof, in other parts of England? Number—what are the prices or from and steel, and manufactures thereof, in other parts of England?

Yenth—What is the cause of the diversion of the steel import trade, by which nearly all imports have for some months past been entered at Boston, to be after entry shipped coastwise to New York, Philadeiphia, and elsewhere?

Gen. Starring, acting under these instructions,

has prepared a very elaborate and valuable re port, which not only answers the specific in-quiries of his instructions, but is a useful contribution to the literature of the "steel controversy" and of the steel trade. The report, which comprises about 100 printed pages, has been received by the Treasury Department.

which comprises about 100 printed pages, has been received by the Treasury Department.

Gen. Starring summarizes the results of his inquiries in the following recapitulation:

This report may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

1. The steel controversy has arisen in respect of importations into the United States of what is known as best cast steel, which is manufactured at, and exported from, Sheffield.

2. The recent advances in quotations and raw material have only been partially represented in invoice prices to the United States, owing to the fact that the manufacturers have been making their steel from Swedish and other iron in stock and store, or contracted for before the rise in prices, and have given their customers the benefit, simply because they could not realize the higher quotations.

3. The best cast steel manufactured in Sheffield for the United States market is made specially for that market, at special prices, and is different in both quality and value from that sold in Europe, although in some cases bearing the same designations. It is shipped by special manufacturers, whose prices vary from other firms.

4. The designations of various firms are sometimes identical, but the quality and consequently the price differ, owing to variation in mode of manufacture and in materials used. As a general rule, each manufacturer adopts a number of designations as his own, but this would be no proof of the quality.

5. One designation of steel of a peculiar manufacturer which can be adapted in the manufacture to the price to be realized.

6. Steel precisely of the same quality, as well as designation, is sold to different persons at different prices, according to the quantity taken, the desirability of the sale, and the comparative shrewdness of buyer and seller. The sales in Sheffield are at higher rates than to the United States, because the former are small and treated as retail sales, while the latter are mostly wholesale transactions.

small and treated as retail sales, while the latter are mostly wholesale transactions.

7. No market price of cast steel can be established from quotations, which are at much higher rates than actually paid, nor from actual sales, which are as variable as the designations and the wants of the markets to which the goods are sold.

8. The appraisement of any given bar of steel is a pure matter of guess-work, because steel of different qualities bear an undistinguishable resemblance, the manufacturers themselves being unable to tell the value of their own steel if the marks are removed, and if they are unable to refer to the prices of the materials used in its manufacture.

value of their own steel if the marks are removed, and if they are unable to refer to the prices of the materials used in its manufacture.

9. The discount deducted from consignments of steel to the United States by the principal Sheffield exporters is now uniformly 10 per cent in lieu of lower rates formerly adopted by the same firms, and still adhered to by smaller manufacturers, which discount is autported by sales of steel of same designation at same rates.

10. Steel made from the best brands of from can be made to look as coarse in the grain and in all other respects similar and even inferior in appearance to common descriptions made from cheap materials, the difference being only discernible by the consumer who uses it for a particular purpose.

11. The diversion of the steel trade from New York to Boston grows out of the fact that it is impossible for merchants, manufacturers, or appraisers to reconcile the various quities. designations, and values of steel, and that the steel trade from a values of steel, and that the steel trade the appraisers at New York question their accuracy.

12. All these difficulties arise mevitably from time to time owing to the peculiar nature of the steel trade as above set forth, and the utter hopelessness of adapting the multiform qualities of cast steel to the present tariff.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

arance alone, and that the customer, helpiess as no ye be in buying steel, is far less at the mercy of the later than the customs officials, to whom the consid-klion of future transactions does not apply. While re is every motive for treating the purchaser liberal-in the hopes that he will appear again with further siness, there is the reverse in dealing with the aply in the nopes that he will appear again with further business, there is the reverse in deating with the appreciace, and the latter as well as the former are incapable of valuing definitely otherwise than by weight. The difficulties continue to recur with every fluctuation in the market price of crude materials or labor, and I can see no hope of ameliorating the position unless some speedy change of the tariff laws as

As to this, if ad valorem duties are to be continued would respectfully recommend the adoption of the ule that all steel should not merely be labeled, but amped hot with the maker's mane, and particularly the designation and purpose for which it is manufactured, for instance: "Best cast steel for tools; best cast steel for dies;" "best steel for axes; best cast steel for dies; "cto, etc., etc. It will be seen from the accompaning samples the terman steel, as well as other descriptions of chest teel, very closely resemble best cast steel, and the action priced qualifies of best cast steel, and the action priced qualifies of best cast steel, and

German steel, as well as other descriptions of chest steel, very closely resemble best cast steel, and that the high-priced qualities of best cast steel very closely resemble steel at 10s, 20s, and even 30s lower in price There is nothing whatever to prevent steel of highe value from being invoiced as a cheap article, and there can be no doubt that with such facilities for false des a be no doubt that with such facilities for raise desiation advantage is taken thereof and unsuspected the customs officials, whose attention is necessarily capied in ascertaining the market value of the desiation involced, they being itterly unable to discern on the article itself the value of the materials from the itself as made. The greatest danger to the revee, therefore, evidency lies in the matter of designs. nue, therefore, evidently lies in the mailer of designation, and not in the question of value, secing that for a considerable period the descriptions in dispute if correctly designated have paid the higher rate of duty.

I forward herewith a copy of the draft of a bill relative to duties on imports of steel prepared in 1870 by
Mr. George J. Abbot, then United States Consul at
Sheffield, upon suggestions by Mr. Benzon and others.
It is the only practicable classification of steel, assuming that there should be varying duties. As I believe
this document has never been submitted, I respectfully
invite the attention of the Department thereto. There is
but one loop-hole for fraud, and that is
the invoicing of best east steel as German invite the attention of the Department thereto. There is but one loop-hole for fritid, and that it the invoicing of best cast steel as German steel, the duties upon which would have to be identical; as even specific duties would be on oavail, if, while remedying undervaluations, there remained a possibility of false description. The duties upon cast steel should be regardless of quality price, and the many arbitrary designations invented by the trade.

conclusion.

I have exemined the case carefully and importian all its details, with the advantage of unusual faciles, and it is my belief that specific duties offer they solution to the question, and that for the effects

ties, and it is my belief that specine duties over the colly solution to the question, and that for the effective application of any system of duties there must be such classification as will enable any official to assign at sight any given specimen of steel to a definite class, without regard to invoice designations or even to marks upon the steel itself.

The system of levying ad valorem duties upon cast steel, while fraught with great danger and annoyance to the honest importer, gives every facility for defrauding the Government to unscurpious traders, who have more facility for deception in this than in any other class of dutable goods.

On the contrary, specific rates would protect the honest importer, do away with all the suspected fraud and trickery, promote the interests of the fevenue, and facilitate the collection of the duties.

The United States appears to be the only principal country where ad valorem rates upon steel are applied.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

NEW REGULATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. .4-The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes in the regulations of the Naval Academy: The annual examination of all cadets will commence on the 16th of June instead of the 20th of May. The effect of this is to give the classes more time to get through the course. The Academy year will begin on the 20th of September, instead of the 1st of October. The effect of this is shorten the practice course, which considered unnecessarily long, and to give additional time to study at the Academy. The examinations of candidates of admission as cadet-midshipmen will take place on the 21st of June, instead of between the 5th and 15th of June, and 13th of September, instead of between the 20th and 30th of September. The examination of candidates for admission as cadet anymers. of candidates for admission as cadet engineers will take place on the 6th of September, instead of between the 15th and 17th of September, a ormerly. These changes, rendered necessary by the change in the commencement of the acaiemic year, will facilitate the examination for dimission, as there are ample facilities for contacting it in a day or two, instead of extending toward was a very contacting it. it over a week or ten days.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GEN. SPINNER AND HIS 3.65 BOND THEORY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Prit Washington, D. C., Dec. 4 .- It was stated in these dispatches some time ago that Gen. Spin ner had been induced, by "subsequent considerations," to emit from his report the argumen he had prepared in favor of the convertible 3.65 bond. The fact is, however, that Secretary against the will The latter gentleman is undignant at this treatment, and has, it is said, prepared his report second time, with the interchangeable-bond beory in full detail, which he proposes to hand o the President in person, accompanied with a emonstrance against the action of the Scc-

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE. endation will precipitate an issue on the untry which will be disastrous, and should be voided. Those who favor specie resumption however, insist that the country has already met this crisis, and that the repeal of the Legal-Tender act would result in no further or mats

rial disturbance of values.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON
arrived here to-night, and will preside at the opening of the Senate next Monday. He is ooking exceedingly well, and announces that he is in much better health than he has enjoyed for

speaker blaine
arrived to-night. The proposition for a caucus,
which was suggested by him, does not meet with
general approval.

GEN. BUTLER
left to-night for New York, and it is expected he
will immediately take a prominent party of course

left to-night for New York, and it is expected he will immediately take a prominent part as counsel in the Moulton-Beecher case,

A RUMOR.

There is an unverified rumor to-night that in case Justice Swayne retires from the Supreme Court of the United States, Secretary Bristow is likely to be remired.

likely to be nominated to succeed him.

HARD ON THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

[To the Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order forbidding letter-carriers issuing New Year's addresses calculated to induce the public to make them gifts.

The President to-day read his message, though not quite completed, to the Cabinet, several members of which, while avoiding a reference to its contents say it was satisfactory; as all its contents say it was satisfactory.

its contents, say it was satisfactory in all its DIVORCE.

The Massachusetts Statutes on the Subject Declared Unconstitutional. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Dec. 4 .- The Divorce law passed by the last Legislature of this State has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The following is the rescript on a petition for

The following is the rescript on a petition for leave to marry again:

Under the Constitution of Massachusetts the power to grant divorces is a judicial and not a legislative power. It was declared by the Constitution to be in the Governor and Council until the Legislature should by law make other provisions. The Legislature and as such provision by the statute of 1785. Chap. 69, resting the power in this Court, and it has so remained to the present day, and the Legislature, while it may regulate the grounds and forms of divorce in future cases, has no power to grant divorces or substantially to alter the nature of divorces already granted by the Court. A divorce nist under the statute of 1870, Chap. 404, was in substance and effect a divorce from bed and board, and did not dissolve the bonds of matrimony. The statutes of 1874, Chap. 397, declaring that such divorces from the bonds of matrimony, essentially distributed upon the Legislature by the Coustitution, and is without legal effect. It follows that the petitioner, not having been divorced from the bonds of matrimony, cannot have leave to marry again.

CUT THEIR PIPES.

PITTSEURG, Pa., Dec. 4 .- A large force of men, under the immediate supervision of Supt. Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appeared at THE WARBAH AVENUE STREET-RAILWAY.
The Council then took up the report of the
Committee on Railroads, recommending the
passage of an ordinance granting to the Wabash
Avenue Street-Railway Company permission to Power's Run this morning, and cut the pipe of the Columbia Conduit Company, where it was laid under the track of the West Pennsylvania Bail-

THE COUNCIL.

lay down and operate a double track on Wabash avenue from Lake street to the southern city limits, the track to be laid between Lake and Twenty-second streets within eight months from the passage of the ordinance, and from Twenty-second street to the city limits within twelve months, barring the time taken up by injunction suits; the Company to improve and keep in repair the street 16 feet in width where double tracks are used, and 8 feet in width where double tracks are used, and 8 feet in width where single tracks are used; the cars to be operated by horse-power only, and to brun at convenient intervals between 6 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock p. m., and at intervals of not more than one hour from 12 p. m. to 6 a. m.; that funeral cars shall be supplied, the charge Expiring Breath of That Interesting Body.

It Kicks the Bucket Amid Threes of Agony.

Death-Pangs and a Horse-Railroad Ordinance Curiously Mingled.

The Wabash-Avenue Scheme Goes Over to the Next Council.

Passage of the Order Providing for Engine-House Watch-

The Common Council drew its expiring breath a an adjourned meeting last night, held, as was pretended, for the purpose of clearing up un-inished business, but in reality, as it appeared, order to rush through the Wabash Avenu-Railroad ordinance so mysteriously presented about two weeks ago, and hurried along with an instimity which forcibly recalls the corrupt regime of "McCauley's nineteen." There was attendance of Alderunusually full men, and the lobby was mainly made up of parties interested in the Wabash Avenue Railroad ordinance, for and against. For some reason best known to himself, Presdent Dixon forebore to enforce the rule prohibting lobbyists from occupying seats inside the iling, though it has not been customary for the Chairman to order the lobby cleared unless upon the demand of some Alderman. No such demand was made, and so the rule was not enforced.

WHISTLES AND BRIDGES. The Committee on Harbor and Bridges reported, recommending the passage of an ordinance offered by Ald. Spalding, prohibiting the blowing of whistles upon steam vessels while passing through bridges. Engrossment was waived, and the ordinance was passed.

Ald. Hildreth, of the same Committee, re corted recommending the passage of an ordinance amending the present bridge ordinance, so that the bridges must be kept closed from 6:30 to 8 a. m., from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m. It was referred to the Committee on

Ald. Cullerton moved to take from the table an ordinance relative to chimney sweeping, and providing for the appointment of an official chimney sweep for each division of the city. He aid that Gen. Shaler had been brought to Chicago at a great expense to run the Fire Department. It had been learned that he could inaugurate his pet improvements without subjecting the city to still further exense in increasing the Fire Department. A prolific source of fires existed in foul chimnets. and for the better protection of the city the or-

dinance should be passed.

Ald. Schaffner thought that it was not best to try to rush through an ordinance of this kind at the last meeting of the Council. The Chair stated that he was informed by

lity Clerk that the ordinance could not be nted up and produced this evening, and so Ald. Cullerton was forced to relinquish his in-

Ald. Campbell presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance by which the City Commissionaires are charged a license fee of \$12 per Ald. Cullerton said that the license fee was

Aid. Culterton said that the hoose fee was keed at \$12 at the request of the Commissionire Company, who desired to place the amount to also ut a license and go into the business.

Aid. Campbell replied that the license fee was added, the company of the control aid by the poor men employed, and they could

not afford to pay \$12 a year.

Ald. Hildreth, who had originally favored the passage of the ordinance, said that, upon investigation, he had discovered that it would compel every dry goods or grocery merchant who delivered parcels to take out a license for every cone of his delivery hove. Such was not the one of his delivery boys. Such was not the purpose of the ordinance, and it ought to be re-The ordinance was referred to the Committee

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, recommending that an opinion be obtained from the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the proposed increase of the contract price of the Fullerton avenue conduit, was taken up. The report was concurred in by a vote of 18 to 17.

WATCHINEN FOR ENGINE HOUSES.

The Committee on Police reported, recommending the employment of watchmen in fire-engine houses at the rate of \$60 per month for the property the Committee their authorized.

our months, the Comptroller being authorized o make a temporary loan of \$9,000 to pay the atchmen.
Ald. Hildreth moved to waive engrossment

Ald. Schaffner spoke of the "baby action" of the National Board of Insurance Companies in withdrawing from Chicago and then coming back, but admitted that the employment of Gen. Shaler resulted in restoring proyment of Gen. Shaler resulted in restoring confidence. Gen. Shaler was very much opposed to the employment of irresponsible, decrepit old men as watchmen for the engine-houses; he favored the employment of the regular fremen in this capacity; but until Gen. Shaler had subthis capacity; but until Gen. Shaler had sub-mitted his recommendations in the matter the Council should take no action. It would proba-bly be thought best to increase the working force of the fire-companies. He moved that the or-dinance be temporarily laid upon the table until the reception of the recommendations of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners on the

abject.

Ald. Cullerton denounced the Citizen's Asso

Aid. Cullerton denounced the Citizen's Association as a body of professional tax-fighters, who had never paid a doilar of their taxes until compelled to do so by the Supreme Court.

Aid. Campbell—Name some of them.

Aid. Cullerton—I will do it, but not now. When I give the list of their names it will be an official list, submitted by the Comptroller. He added that the Citizens' Association were a lot of growlers and grumblers, who had humbugged the Board of Fire Commissioners into inviting Gen. Shaler to come here by representing that it would involve no expense to the city, whereas the fact was that the expenses of the Fire-Department were to be immensely increased. Council.

Ald. Woodman, as one of the Committee on Railroads, said he was free to say that the Committee did hurry up the report and ordinance, because he for one desired to prove that the matter could be got through the Council without having up the prophers. He helicard the matter could be got through the Council without buying up the members. He believed that
responsible and respectable men stood behind
this ordinance, and he was prepared to vote for
it, believing it to be the best one for the people.
Any man who said that this thing was a steal,
tacitly charged such men as Potter Palmer and
Matthew Laffin with being thieves. Such
charges were false, and he knew it; a stop
should be put to such assertions. Ald Campbell the fact was that the expenses of the Fire-Department were to be immensely increased.

Ald. Campbell called the gentleman to order, on the ground that he was not speaking to the question, and the Chairman sustained the point, admonishing Ald. Cullerton to confine his remarks to the subject before the Council.

Ald. Cullerton thereupon dropped his abuse of the Citizens' Association, and urged the adoption of the order authorizing the employment of thirty-eight watchmen.

adoption of the order authorizing the employment of thirty-eight watchmen.

Ald. Hildreth expressed surprise at the position taken by Ald. Schaffner, that the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners and the Common Council were not qualified to make recommendations or to take action in regard to the Fire Department unless Gen. Shaler first agreed to it. The fact was that this employment of watchmen had been favored by the Board of Fire Commissioners for years. It was not contemplated to fill the corps of watchmen with cripples, but it was eminently proper that men who had lost their health in the service of the Fire Department should be employed in this capacity. The firemen did not ask any increase of the company quotas to work she engines; it was Gen. Shaler and his satellites who recommended this; the firemen only asked to be relleved from watch-duty after they had come in from fighting fires, cold, half-frozen, and fatgued. talked about a scheme to sell the franchise for Ald. Schaffner said there were some men who saw a steal in everything. He had heard this sort of talk so long that he new gave it no consideration. He did not think it right to act on this ordinance in a hasty manner, and he hoped it would not be done. The Council ought not to disregard the wishes of the people living south of Twenty-second street. In order to stop the matter for the present, he would move that the Council adjourn. The motion was lost, by a vote of 13 for and 24 against.

Ald. Pickering urged the passage of the ordinance, believing that a large majority of the people living on that avenue were in favor of it. The motion to waive engrossment was lost for lieved from watch-duty after they had come in from fighting fires, cold, half-frozen, and fatigued. Add. Sidwell said that the question was simple—whether the employment of these watchnen would pay. He believed it would, in enabling the Fire Department to ascertain fires in their incipiency, and thus lower the insurance rates. The vote on the motion to postpone was 5 for and 31 against: Ald. Heath, Moore, Campbell, Schaffner, and Lengacher voting in the affirmative.

hance, beneving that a large inajority of the people living on that avenue were in favor of it. The motion to waive engrossment was lost for lack of the requisite thirty votes required by the charter, the vote being as foliows:

Feas—Foley, Warren, Pickering, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, White, Miner, Quirk, Eckhardt, Ryan, Mahr, Stout, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—21.

Nays—Richardson, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Stone, Schmitz, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Schaffner, Mr. Frestdent—14.

The vote on the motion to refer the ordinance to the Clerk for engrossment was as follows:

Feas—Foley, Warren, Pickering, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, M. B. Bailey, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, White, Miner, Quirk, Eckhardt, Hyan, Manr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, Murphy, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—28.

Ags—Riebardson, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Stone, Schmitz, Kehoe, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Mr. Freadent—12.

So the ordinance was referred for engrossment, and reading such as a subject, the tive.
Ald. Hildreth's motion to waive engrossment was carried by a vote of 31 to 5, the negative votes being those of the Aldermen above mentioned. The ordinance was then passed by a vote of 32 to 5.

So the ordinance was referred for engrossment, and, pending further action on the subject, the Council adjourned.

ANOTHER CONTEST.

lay down and operate a double track on Wabash

that funeral cars shall be supplied, the charge per corpse for conveyance not to exceed \$2, and

Kehoe, Moore, and Campbell voting in the nega-

THE LIMIT OF THE FRANCHISE.

Ald. Richardson moved to waive the engross-

wenty-second street.

Ald. Moore asked if the people north of

wenty-second street were in favor of granting franchise to a company which had no existence fact, and which was not a chartered corpora-

Ald, Sidwell said that neither the people nor

imself favored the granting the franchise to

AN INDORSEMENT.
The Clerk read a letter from W. A. Ewing, Charles Fargo, Potter Palmer, Matthew Laffin, B. G. Caulfield, and others, guaranteeing that the road would be constructed in good faith if the franchise were granted to the Wabash Avanus Street Beilberg Company.

The Clerk next read a number of remonstrances

wouldn't come down with any money or the boys. It was asserted that the Wabash

Avenue Street Railway Company was going to sell the franchise to the City Railway Company for \$100,000, and that \$25,000 had been spent in the Council. He knew of two men, Messrs. Alexander and Fisk, who stood ready to give \$50,000 to the city for the franchise, and he thought on this account that action on the

hought on this account that action on the

tion required the payment of 1 per cent of the earnings into the City Treasury.

Ald. Stone opposed the ordinance on the ground that the people south of Twenty-second street were bitterly opposed to it. They didn't need it, and it would be a gross outrage to pass

heed t, and t would be a gross ourrage to pass the ordinance to-night.

Ald Cosy also spoke in opposition to the ordi-nance, believing that the railroad was not need-ed on Wabash avenue. He wished it understood that he was not in favor of the City Railway

ompany as against any other Company. He could favor the acceptance of the best proposi-

on, though he wanted to strike out the claus

Ald. Campbell charged that the ordinance had

o one knew exactly how. He asserted that the o-called Wabash Avenue Street Railway Compa-

so-caned waters Avenue Street Lanlway Compa-ny had, until within the past two or three days, no incorporation; and he doubted whether it had any yet. The ordinance had been brought in at the eleventh hour, with the design of rushing it through without discussion or examination. He believed the object was to sell out the franchise

o some other company, and that the scheme was

oushed through the Council for the purposes of gain. He hoped the Council would not lend it self to any such mysterious scheme.

Ald. Cullerton said that it was evident that the jitst of Ald. Campbell's speech was consideration and tenderness for the Chicago City Railway

Company.

Ald. Hildreth said that if there was any steal

And. Influerer said that it there was any steal or mysterious scheme such men as Potter Palmer, and W. A. Ewing, and Charles Fargo, were the highwaymen who were trying to rob the people of Chicago. These were THE "MYTHICAL MEN" who were trying to smuggle through this ordinance, the best street railway ordinance ever offered or adopted in the Chicago, Conviced.

ould be put to such assertions. Ald. Campbel

self to be pretty well posted when he

offered or adopted in the Chicago Com

for a track south of Twenty-second street.

derman from the South Side.

est permitting a track south of Twenty-

such a company.

AN INDORSEMENT.

ue Street Railway Company.

Reasons Why the Mon. J. D. Ward Contests Mr. Marrison's Election. Carter H. Harrison, member of Congress elect from the Second District, yesterday received the following from the Hon. J. D. Ward, announceing that the latter intended contesting his seat :

Ing that the hard interfined colorating in seas: To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison;
Notice is hereby given you that I intend to contest your election to a seat in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States of America as Representative of the Second Congressional District of the State of Illinois, at an election held in said district on Nov. 3, A. D. 1874, upon the grounds and for the reasons fol-

A. D. 1874, upon the grounds and for the reasons lowing, viz.:

Pivs.—That in the election precincts of said trict, herewith specifically named, and each and them, the votes cast at such election said office of Representative were impropand incorrectly counted by the respective precing that the several returns thereof were erroneous; said several judges and clerks of election for said several precin that the several returns thereof were erroneous; said several judges and clerks of election then there falled and neglected to count and make return the full number of votes cast in said several clee precincts for me for said office, and that said jud and clerks of election respectively made returns a large number of votes in your favor, to-wit, in than 100 votes actually cast for you at said election said several precincts, viz.: Precincts numbered that funeral cars shall be supplied, the chairs per corpse for conveyance not to exceed \$2, and for the persons attending the funeral not more than 25 cents; the Company to pay into the City Treasury 1 per cent of its net earnings.

CONDUCTOR AND DRIVER.

Ald. Stone moved an amendment requiring two-horse cars, with a conductor and a driver.

Ald. Cullerion, in order to make this more binding moved a supstitute, which was really oinding, moved a substitute, which was really Ald. Campbell moved to lay the substitute on he table. Lost.

Ald. Cullerton then withdrew the substitute, whereupon Ald. Stone's amendment was adopted by a vote of 30 to 6.—Ald. Fitzgerald. Sidwell. inclusive, in the Ninth Ward, in said City of Chic precincts numbered one to four, both inclusive, in Tenth Ward, in said City of Chicago; precincts no bered one to four, both inclusive, in the Elev Ward, in said City of Chicago; precincts numb one to four, in the Tweifth Ward of said City of cago, both inclusive; precincts numbered one to both inclusive, in the Thirteenth Ward, in said City Ald. Stone moved an amendment limiting the peration of the ordinance to fifteen years, intead of fifty years, as in the original ordinance.

Ald. Cullerton moved to make the limitation Chicago; precincts numbered one to four, both inclusive, in the Fourteenth Ward, in said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to seven, both inclusive, in the Fifteenth Ward of said City of Chicago.

Second—That large number of votes, to-wit, more than 100, illegally offered and illegally received for you, for said office, at the several voting places for said election, hereinafter next named, all of which voting places are in said district, viz.; Precincts numbered one to eight, both inclusive, in the Eighth Ward of said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to four, both inclusive, in the Ninth Ward in said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to four, both inclusive, in the Eleventh Ward in said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to four, both inclusive, in the Firteenth Ward in said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to seven, both inclusive, in the Firteenth Ward in said City of Chicago; precincts numbered one to seven, both inclusive, in the Firteenth Ward in said City of Chicago, the judges of election for said precinct did illegally open the box in which votes were deposited at said precinct, at said election, after a large number of votes had been deposited therein, and did afterward illegally allow said there destroy a large number of ballots so previously deposited therein, and did afterward illegally allow said sailot-box to remain open upon said table for a long time, both of which above-mentioned acts were done and permitted after the polls at said precinct were opened, and before-the same were closed, and that said unders of election for said precinct at said wenty-five years.

Ald, Campbell ironically moved to make the rdinance cover a period of 200 years. Lost. The vote on the motion to make the franchise wenty-five years was as follows: Feas-Foley, Coey, Pickering, Cullerton, Hildreth, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, Kohoe, Hoath, Quirk, Eckhardt, Ryan, Mahr, Stout, Lengacher, Cameron, Murphy, Lynch, Corooran—20.

Nays-Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Stone, Schmitz, Reidy, McClory, M. B. Bailey, Miner, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Schaffner, Jonas, Mr. President—16. Ald. Richardson moved to waive the engrossment of the ordinance.

DISCUSSION IN GENERAL.

Ald. Sidwell opposed the motion, though he admitted that there was a great desire for a horse-railroad on Wabash avenue. The avenue north of Twenty-second street was 100 feet wide, but south of that street the avenue was but 68 feet wide, and it was wholly given over to first-class residences, whose owners to a man were opposed to having a railroad-track south of Twenty-second street.

onnots cast thereat, and afterwards erroneously and illegally counted and made return of the number of votes cast, whereby it was made to appear that you received a larger number of votes at said election, in said precinct, for said office, than were actually cast for you thereat.

\*Fourth—That at the First Precinct of the Pitteenth Ward in said Gity of Chicago, the judges of election for said precinct did not count the ballots cast at said precinct did not count the ballots cast at said precinct at said election, but in violation of their duty in that regard, and of the statute in such case made and provided, intrusted the ballots ast at said precinct at said election to persons without authority to count such ballots, that, at the time such ballots were so intrusted to said unauthorized persons, and before the said ballots had been actually counted, said judges signed returns in blank, which returns were afterwards filled up by such unauthorized persons, and that the said returns, so unlawfully made, do not in fact contain a true and correct estatement of the number of votes cast at said election precinct at said election for me, for said office, and that by a true and correct count of the votes cast for me for said office, at said election, at said precinct, the colling of the said office. against permitting a track south of Twenty-second street.

Ald. Fitzgerald said that the proposition of Wabash Avenue Street Railway Company had been brought before the Council in a "promiscus" manner; nobody could tell how it was introduced. He was opposed altogether to any horse-railway on Wabash avenue. He believed that the City Railway Company was the only one which had a right to lay a track on Wabash avenue anyhow; and he understood the secret of the determination to give the franchise to the other company was the fact that old man Cobb wouldn't COME DOWN WITH ANY MONEY

to-wit, 100 more than are shown by said illegal returns.

Fyth—That at precincts numbered one to seven, both inclusive, in said Fifteenth Ward, in said City of Chicago, and at each of them, a large number of votes est thereat, then and there for me, for the said office, to-wit, more than 100, were unlawfully destroyed by the judges of election for said precincts, after the same had been legally deposited; that the same were not counted, and that no return thereof was made.

Stath—That at the First Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, in said City of Chicago, in said district, the number of persons voting at such election at such precinct for said office, as appears by the poll-book for said precinct, was four hundred and forty (440), that by the return of the Judges of election for said office, all of which votes in excess of four hundred and seventy (\$70) votes were cast at said precinct for said office, all of which votes in excess of four hundred and forty (440) are illegal, and that the same were counted illegally and by said judges unlawfully returned as and for you for said office.

Secenth—That, at the Third Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, in said City of Chicago, in said district, the judges of election at said precinct wrongfully certified and returned that precinct but 323 votes at said voting place, at said election, for said office, and in fact I received 341 votes thereat for said office and

ordinance ought to be postponed two weeks.

Ald. Cullerton admitted the responsibility for the presentation of the ordinance. It was given to him by one of the stockholders to hand to the South Side Alderman, but, as the latter was not in his seat when the time arrived, he (Cullerton) presented it. Ald. Fitzgerald inquired the name of that

Alderman from the South Side.

Ald Cullerton refused to give the name. He proceeded to say that there was a regular organization known as the Wabash Avenue Street Railway Company, and Potter Palmer. Charles Fargo, and W. A. Ewing were among the incorporators. He hated this cry of "steal," so often railsed without a shadow of cause. The fact was that there were on the floor of the Council at this moment stockholders in an opposition company, who were otes.
Eighth-That at the several election pre Eighth—That at the several election precincts in said district a large number of ballots cast for me, for said office, to-wit, more than 190, were illegally rejected by the several judges of said election precincts respectively, and were not counted or returned for me for said office, for the reason that said ballots contained the names of six candidates for the office of County Commissioner for said City of Chicago, whereas but five Commissioners were to be elected at such election. Very respectfully yours, Chicago, Dec. 1, 1874. this moment stockholders.

PERSONALLY LOBBYING
to secure the franchise upon payment of \$50,000
into the City Treasury. This amount would be
was found to be of no great consequence when it
remembered that the ordinance under consideration required the payment of 1 per cent of the

MRS. DE PUIE REAPPEARS. The plaintiff in this case is a stockh

leaving, however, but since then has been particularly anxious about his baggage, which consists of a liberal supply of good clothes, and some valuable jewekry. His first attempt to recover his property was by way of

A SEARCH-WARRANT,
sworn out by his wife, Harriet R. Johnson, and placed in the hands of Constable Underwood. He accompanied the efficer of the law in the search, and the first thing he knew he was accused by Mrs. De Puic of stealing a certain amount of money, which was claimed to be secreted in one of the safes. He demanded a search of his person at once, and soon satisfied all beholders that the charge was baseless. He then continued his search, and found only a cap, a pencil, and some odd stockings that he identified as his or his wife's property. Of course the search was unsatisfactory, for the property sought had not been attained. For awhile he quietly worked upon the case, and, after inquiry, determined that his goods were concealed at 265 Michigan avenue, in a house occupied by Jacob Felthausen.

ANOTHER SEARCH-WARRANT occupied by Jacob Felthausen.

ANOTHER SEARCH-WARRANT
was then obtained, and Mr. Felthausen's premises were subjected to a ransacking. A trunk, which Johnson identified as his property, was found, which, upon being opened, was found to contain about half of the missing goods enumerated. Lowers they made a subsculed these

round, which, upon being opened, was round to contain about half of the missing goods enumerated. Johnson then made a schedule of the articles found and proceeded to take steps to recover the lost goods. He had issued in his wife's name the fellowing complaint against Mrs. De Puic, dated on the 2d inst:

The complaint and information of Harriet R. Johnson, of Chleago, in said county, made before s. C. Hinsdale, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on the 2d day of December, 1874, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that Emma E. De Puic, of Chicago, in the said county, on or about the 16th day of November, 1874, did unlawfully and feloniously steal, take, and carry away from said complainant 1 hand-mirror, 1 lace handkerchief, 1 set of jewelry (bell pendants), 1 goid char and locket, 1 plain gold locket, 2 gold rings, 1 gold pencil, 1 black silk velvet rest, the property of said complainant in said county. He therefore prays that the said Emma E. De Puic may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

While the complaint reads in the masculine,

While the complaint reads in the masculine, the signature gives it a feminine chracter. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. De Puie was arrested and brought before Judge Hinsdale, and gave bail for her appearance to answer the charge. Following this action Mr. Johnson, in the name of his wife,—who, by the way, is a lady of fine appearance,—caused

A WRIT OF REPLEVIN

to be issued to recover the articles missing, especially the jewelry. A trial of the four causes was fixed for Thursday, but, for some reason, a hearing was postponed until Friday. When the case was called restorday morning, a continuance was again saked and granted, on account of the absence of a material witness. The case was then postponed until Saturday next. At the final hearing a great deal of rich inci-

dent is expected to be developed. The claim both parties to the case vary as mass as peble, and each expects to prove the other of all manner of fraud, debauchery, and some meanness. The former history of Mrs. Descriptions her connection with the courts attaches and tional importance to the case, and nothing a lor from the fact that the suits are all in the and of Mrs. rather than Mr. Johnson. The deteloy ments will alike astonish the public and all parties concerned, and especially Judge Hindale who already feels a little anxious about some paid costs.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

Last winter, shortly after the strike of the lees motive engineers, Mr. Charles Wilson, the Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, was asked by Engineer of the Brotherhood, was asked by nearly a unanimous resolution to resign. It was the distinct understanding at the time that Mr Wilson was deposed for his conservation in the matter of strikes, as it was claimed be had no taken a sufficiently determined attitude in behal taken a sufficiently determined attitude in bond of the strikers. His successor, Mr. P. M. Arthur was elected mainly upon the ground that he var more radical and aggressive, as it was understood that he would favor a strike at an time. Although the railroads have at been troubled by them since Mr. Arthur election, still it was claimed that they were on awaiting the proper time to begin a new strike. When, at a late meeting of engineers held incomplete the strike of the war of the strike at an accordance of the strike at an accordance of the strike at a late meeting of engineers held incomplete. When, at a late meeting of engineers held into when, at a late meeting of engineers held inthicity, the resolution was passed to resist a further reduction of pay, as they were perfectly justified in doing, a cry was raised by the railwing and by a certain sensational paper, and this was the first step toward the impending heatilities. Never was there anything more sure than these speculations. Mr. Artur, in his must address to the late Convention of the Brotherhood, made the following sensible policious, and conciliatory remarks in regard to strikes, which stamp him at once as a man emently fit for the responsible position he hold and far superior to Mr. Wilson, who was draid to speak on this topic, for fear of hurting the feelings of some one:

We deprecate strikes; they are the bane of any angenization that engages in them. They engages from the religious of some one:

There is nothing that is so demonstrate the same in the citation as strikes; they should be avoided a major and suffering upon innocent woman and children. There is nothing that is so demonstrated in the interest of the responsible; they never should be avoided to misse in case of dire necessity, and then only offer every observable, if we are faithful and true to the teaching and principles of our Brotherhood.

In his/address he also made a strong ple for the progration of the responsible of the prograte that the control of the prograte of the p city, the resolution was passed to resist a further

gineers. Four dollars per day, he maximum rate now paid, and a day? maximum rate now paid, and a day's work to a engineer often means from fifteen to eightee hours' work, irregular meals and steep, and great responsibility when on duty. In this plea Mr. Arthur is entirely justified. The pay of most of the engineers was reduced shortly after the pass on the plea of retrenchment, and there is no reson why their pay should be still further a duced. As a class, they are intelligent, well disposed men. Their duties are of a nature the intimately concerns the entire public. And, if they ask nothing further than to receive fair and honest wages for their services, they will have the full measure of popular sympathy and support.

MILWAUKEE NARROW-GAUGE ROLD.

The people of Milwaukee are just now discussing the feasibility of building a narrogauge road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi, to divert some of the Western trade from this city.

The Janesville (Wis.) Gazetie, in speaking of this project, says:

this project, says:

The success of the narrow-gauge raireas in low, and in the Territories west of the Missour Rive, has stimulated other sections to initiate efforts for the building of roads of this character to compete with our main lines and to meet the wants of sections of the country not yet supplied with rairoad facilities. There is a large section of country, rich in the squarrow wealth, in the southwesteric portion of the State which would prefer to carry its insist to Milwaukee if rairoad connections we furnished that would enable its citizens to do no which of necessity has been driven to Chicago. The is a section of country from Milwaukee on the sit as Monroe in Green County on the west, lying issue the Milwaukee as I. Paul and Western Unio Essawhich would be greatly benefited by having any ipon the line of a road that was chartered more his wenty years ago, and on which the grading was nearly completed from Milwaukee to Elkhorn, a dutance of onlies; but which was abandoned after the pane of 857 had put an end for a period to railroad belies. Thence westward to Sugar Creek and Richmod, his owing the line between Johnstown, Bradford, Is Prairie, and Harmony, to Janesville, and from terchrough a tier of towns in Rock, Green, and Latynic Counties to Platteville, in Grant County.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ERIE BOAD. New York, Dec. 4.—Some time ago, a temporary injunction was granted against the Ere Railroad Company on a suit of James C. Angell, a stockholder of the Company, and to-day a new injunction was granted by Judge Donohus in suit of Stephen T. Arnott and others against the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company. The polarity fig. case is a stockholder of the

curcaco, Dec. 1, 1872.

MRS. DF. PUIE REAPPEARS.

MRS. DF. PUIE REAPPEARS.

Trouble With a Party by the Name of Johnson.

The proprietor of the "De Puie House," Emma E. De Puie, who before now has figured in the courts, and who, at one time, was awarded 1 cent's damages in a celebrated libel case, is again in trouble. The De Puie House is a pleasant establishment of its kind, and because of its central location and cheap rates is patrons was a

MR. JOHNSON AND WIFE, who, for some reason or another, recently concluded they would change their habitation. It is the reckless decision of this Johnson family which has really brought the trouble upon Mrs. De Puie, and cause their to visit Judge Hunsdle's halis of justice. When Mr. Johnson came to the rash conclusion to leave the De Puie House is a pleasant of the contract of the law in the experienced was that Mrs. De Puie

REFUSED TO DELIVER HIM HIS BAGGAGE, she claiming that he had failed to adjust a little board-bill. Mr. Johnson was not deterred from leaving, however, but since them has been partic. Was by way of ASEARCH-WARRANT, sworn out by his wife, Harriet R. Johnson, and placed in the hands of Constable Underwood. He accompanied the edite of the law in the search, and the first thing be knew he was accusted by Mirs. De Puie of steading a certain amount of money, which was claimed to be secreted in one of the safes. He demanded a search of his person at once, and soon satisfied all beholders that the charge was bassied. He then continued his search, and found only a cap, a pencit, and some old stockings that be identified as his or his wife's property. Of course the search was unsatisfactory, for the property sought had not been attained. For but it is unwilling to do so, prefer duct its own affairs. This matter

THE MANITOBAN GOVERNMENT. ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—The Ministerial or sis bas been safely passed at Winnipeg, and al is now serone. A special dispatch says the bell government having resigned yesterday, R A Davis was called upon by the Lieutenant for the control of the con ernor to form a new Ministry. Davis is appoint Premier and Provincial Treasurer; Josephanes, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works; Colin Inkster, President of the Council. No Attorney-General is appointed. Some of the office of Attorney-General is to do say with the office of Attorney-General and engineering the Crown council when necessary. the Crown counsel when necessary.

REPELLING FIERY DARTS. PHILADELPHIA, Don A. The congregation of the Rev. Mr. Cooper line published a card pressing confidence in his interrity, and in standing committee, acting for and in behalf a standing committee, acting for and in behalf of the committee of the confidence of the co the Free Congregational Church of Fra express unlimited confidence in his virta, is tegrity, Christian life, and character, and all "As a church we will continue to sustain our beloved pastor, and we pledge curselves to aid ropoliting the flery darts of Satan.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Out., Dec. 4.—There are no no vessels in the Welland Canai, the sere schooners which came down to-day being the ast of the season, having been all the week setting through on account of the ice. The setting through on account of the ice. The setting through the season is a favorable wind the season is a season in the season in the season is a season in the season is a season in the season in the season is a season in the season in the season in the season is a season in the season in the season in the season is a season in the season i ave for Ogdensburg and Oswego.

The first lead of wheat in bulk from area the lake this season arrived at Grand Have a Wednesday, on the steamer Maneapolis, of its Engleman Transportation Company, from Manual Waukee, 9,000 bushels in bulk.

GRAIN INSPECTION

Annual Report of Mr. to the Warehouse C missioners.

The Fees Reduced One-Half the Year Ending Oct.

The Results of Economy and Collection of Fees. The Registry System---Dirty

ging " Not a Fine Art Testimonial to Mr. Harper's from Leading Grain Merch

Word to Farmers---"

nal Dispatch to The Chicago Tr SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Dec. 4.—The port of Chief Grain-Inspector Har cared and accepted by the Board port speaks for itself, and I send th

peoing each businel of grain and registering and canceling a fraction over two-fifths of a the cost of conveying grain it consumer comes directly of

rem properly could find it

ministration will only be about \$1,400, mainly involved in the stifts now pend have already made reference.

When I assumed control of this dewer many who openly abused not o but any and every such system of grad in support of their position would train to Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, where has the provided the state of the support of their position would refer be stated to Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, where all grain was sold on its me fince that time, however, these cities here gradually adopting a system of rading grain.

ted to be developed. The claims of the case vary as much as Possion the case vary as much as Possion from the provents to prove the other guilty of from thistory of Mrs. De Pute in a with the courts attaches additioned that the suits are all in the name than Mr. Johnson. The devoting is long than Mr. Johnson. The devoting the public and all partial and especially Judge Hinsdale, and especially Judge Hinsdale, calls a little anxious about some and the public and all partials and especially Judge Hinsdale, calls a little anxious about some and the public anxious about some anxious and the public anxious about some anxious anxious about some anxious anx

#### ILROAD NEWS.

shortly after the strike of the loca rs, Mr. Charles Wilson, the Chief, the Brotherhood, was asked by us resolution to resign. It was estanding at the time that Mr. sed for his conservatism in the es, as it was claimed he had no actly determined attitude in behal . His successor, Mr. P. M. Arthur, ainly upon the ground that he was and aggressive, as it was under-to would favor a strike at anj the railroads have not by them since Mr. Arthur! was claimed that they were only oper time to begin a new strike. as they were perfectly justi-ery was raised by the railway to Mr. Wilson, who was a topic, for fear of hurtin

se paid, and a day's work to an easier from fifteen to eighteen that meals and sleep, and great in on daty. In this plea Mr. justified. The pay of most of raduced shortly after the panio enchment, and there is no reaves should be still further return they are intelligent.

of Milwankee are just now dis-asibility of building a narrow-Milwankee to the Mississippi, to the Western trade from this city (Wis.) Gazette, in speaking of

AGAINST THE ERIE ROAD.

in this case is a stockholder of the ic Company. Arnott asked for an restrain the Company from issuing the bonds or stock referred to in nigell. This afternoon Judge Donosan order to show cause why a Renot be appointed.

MISST THE WEST WISCONSIN COMPANY. Despatch to The Chicago Triouns.

Wis., Dec. 4.—The case brought by compel the West Wisconsin Railroad ack from Tomah to Warren's Mills, the purpose of straightening its ing connection with the Chicago & Road at Elroy, was partially del Supreme Court this morning. The the answer was sustained, with yer over again on the first day of term. Should the Court realirm be case will be taken to the Supreme

le case will be taken to the Supreme

ES TO LIVE-STOCK SHIPPERS.
Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
TX, Mo., Dec. 4.—A meeting of the
letal officers was held here to-day,
the question of stock passes in
dother matters relating to
transportation for the coming
Kansas Pacific was reprePresident R. E. Carr and
le who has entered upon the duew position; William F. Downs,
ent of the Central Branch of the
CRailroad; R. S. Stevens, General
souri, Kansas & Texas; Nettleton,
the Joy Roads; Henning, Superinthe Missouri River, Ft. Scott &
ard. Superintendent of the Kansas
soph and Chicago & Burlington;
intendent of the Atchison, Topeka
; Tuthill, Superintendent of the
d. Dubuque; J. P. Usher,
the Lawrence & Southwestern. It
o-night that the same rules will be
has governed the issue of passes
to join the Saratoga combination,
ulling to do so, preferring to conn affairs. This matter formed no
y's meeting.

MANITOBAN GOVERNMENT .. Inn., Dec. 4.-The Ministerial crisafely passed at Winnipeg, and all A special dispatch says the local ing resigned yesterday, R. A. ed upon by the Lieutenant-Gov n a new Ministry. Davis is appointed and Provincial Treasurer; Joseph inicial Secretary and Minister of a; Colin Inkster, Prosident of the Attorney-General is appointed. The present Government is to do away to a fattorney-General and employ bunsel when necessary.

PELLING FIERY DARTS. Coper, late published a card ex-uniformed in his integrity, and his numittee, acting for and in behalf of ongregational Church of Frankford, imited confidence in his virtue, instian life, and character, and add a we will continue to sustain our board we pledge ourselves to aid in fiery darts of Satan.

the Welland Canal, the seven a came down to-day being the on account of the ice. They are a swairing a favorable wind to

GRAIN INSPECTION.

anual Report of Mr. Harper to the Warehouse Commissioners.

per Fees Reduced One-Half During the Year Ending Oct. 31.

Results of Economy and Close Collection of Fees.

The Registry System --- Dirty Grain --- A Word to Farmers --- " Plugging " Not a Fine Art.

Istimonial to Mr. Harper's Capacity from Leading Grain Merchants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. STANSFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—The Annual Resensities, in the sensities of the first of

pot speaks for itself, and I send the full text;

pot speaks for itself, and I send the full text;

pot speaks Commuscioners, Springfield, ill.

put speaks Commuscioners, Springfield, ill.

put speaks I have the houror herewith to submit my
and annual Report of the business of the State

continued to be partners, of the City of Chicago,

to be year ending Oct. 31, 1874. From the vari
gratemath herewith submitted, it will be seen that

assume the herewith submitted, it will be seen that

assume the propersous one for the departners. The cash

put propersous one for the departners. The cash

put into on hand Oct. 31, 1873, was \$13,618.69.

In impection-fees at that time were 30 cents a

could be impecting grain into elevators, and 30

put 1,000 bushels for inspecting grain out of

centre.

and per 1,000 bushels for inspecting grain out of seasons. It is each belance was steadily increasing, and this is the cash belance was steadily increasing, and this is the cash intended to be self-anstaining inereity, we beard deemed to a duty to reduce the rates of inventions. Accordingly, on March 1, 1874, the rates were deed to 25 cents a car-load for inspection into, and on the cash the cash is the cash is

meeting into, and 25 cents per 1,000 bushels for ingeing out of elevators.

Thincrease of the cash balance is not attributable
has impass of business—because, by reference, you
will be the amount of grain inspected this year
will 100,000 bushels less than in 1873, and 7,000,000
least less than in 1872—but by the reason of the
discillation of the inspection fees, and the economsistential that since the date of my last report two
my details have been constructed in the city, and
my thin year, for the first time, receiving cierks have
the employed at the large clevators, the current ex-

It is well known to your Board that for a considersta time quite a number of dealers refused to pay in-specien fees, slieging as a reason for so doing that they did not care to have their grain inspected, and that the State had no right to enact a law which comfully were commenced against the parties in the Justice Court, and judgment obtained in each case. These judgments were all satisfied and the parties against whom they were obtained now cannot be pay regularly, except in six cases, in which appeals were taken from the Justice, five the Greutt, and one to the Superior Court of this county, and which are now pending. The two cases, first speaked will probably be ratched for trial in Junuary, 1915, but the others, owing to the crowded mass of the docket, will urpubally not be reached the force. cans spains them, and the suits, were, in con-

I February last I recommended to your Board the segment on of a system for the better protection of this of grain receipts. This was to appoint additional men as "receiving clerks," to be stationed at the essation, and whose duty it should be make a daily report to the Warehouse letter of each car of grain, the kind and grade, the land of the subject by your Board, this was adopted. No unregistered receipts being segmed by the trade as regular, the Warehouse storm immediately thereafter give notice that in

sage that you can see just what protection this decesses now affords to the public interested. The
warmount of sampy paid during the year to these
using clerks was \$1,402.43, which is but triffing
ward with the additional security which the serterminated by them gives the horders of grain recent. These recepts are now currently accepted by
what and capitalists, and are considered by them as
sargour best securities. Many give them a prefertable and the convenience with which they can
say our best securities. Many give them a prefertable and the correctness of the grading of the
shadown of the convenience with which they can
say time be converted into cash.

The ministrion which this department has given
but trid, and the correctness of the grading of the
shadown in the second of this department, to the
shadown the inspection of this department, to the
commiss of Appeals, was only seventy-four, out of a
total of land cars and catal-boat; inspected into
store of these eventy-four appears, in twenty-seven
coly as fig rade changed, the inspection of this
department being sustained in the remaining fortysize. The appeals taken were upon what is termed
far grain; tast is, grain which is upon its line betwee two grades: thus, what an Inspector might
pade as No. 2, although considering it high of unit
she but still not good enough for No. 1. the Comsite of Appeals inight consider good for No. 1.

Sand low of that grade; from winden it will be seen
as a line-pector and the Committee might honestly
the in their judgment. Against the 66,037,439
subsine-pector from elevators, there was not a sillitypal taken, nor a complaint filed.

Betotal number of bushels inspected, into and out
a son, during the year was 182,869,772, and the total
cane of the Department during the year was
fully, which thus makes the average cost of inpress greated prometers of the servence would be all
assot for Department during the year was
fully, which thus makes the average cost of insecond of the produce; the events of what,

at a "No. 3" as "No. 2," and "No. 2" as "No. Il farmers and country dealers would clean their his properly before sending it to market they ad fand it their advantage, as the difference as price of their advantage, as the difference as price of the grades would more than compensation for the extra labor expended upon it. Integral to the grades would sho find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to this market would also find to their advantage to the same to grade found therein.

I show the state of the lowest grade found therein.

I same to the state of the lowest grade found therein.

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marked in the shifts now pending, to which I marked made reference.

The I assumed control of this department there we may who openly abused not only our system to grading grain, and appear of their position would triumphantly reference to the property of their position would triumphantly reference to the property of their position would triumphantly reference to the property of the position of the property of

these.

Somercial Exchange of Philadelphis, Pa., has been in correspondence with this department on subject of a system of grain inspection, and I am age in saying that the result will be that too will soon adopt one.

It is will soon adopt one.

Board of Trade of Cairo, Ill., lately adopted a of grain inspection, and, as you are aware, one of grain inspectors—James Hayde—received appointment to organize and take charge of the

is a but by no means least in importance, comes for city, many of the grain merchants of which is a supposed with this department relative to the depth of a system of inspection. The Committee of the Section Receivers of the Froduce Erehange, and the subject of a system of the Froduce Erehange, and the subject of the sponsor of the subject of the Inspection of the Inspe

son, President New York Produce Exchange, touching the decline of grain in that city, and urging the adoution of a grain system, and other reforms, says: "All rival cities have perfected systems of grades and in spection of rail grain. New Tik has not, but clearly should have."

The adoption of a system of grain-inspection by all practice of mixing grades, heretofore a source of profit to unscriptuous mea, but of great damage to the reputation of our grades and market.

This city has now a storage capacity of about 15.-02.000 bushels, and an idea of the rapidity with which grain is handled may be formed from the fact that during one day as many as mineteen hundred and soventy-five (1.975) cars have been inspected and unloaded into elevators, in addition to several hundred thousand business shipped.

In conclusion, I think I may safely say that to-day Chicago has a system of handling grain which is second to none in the whole world. I am, yours very respectfully,

W. H. Harpen,

Chief Inspector of Grain.

William H. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain, Chicago, DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, having black Sir. We, the undersigned, naving shipped large quantities of grain from this port during the past year, hereby certify that we have had no complaint of the grades from any of our orrespondents.
Our shipments have given entire satisfaction.

espectfully,
A. M. Wright & Co.,
Culbertson, Blair & Co.,

A. M. Wright & Co.,
Armour & Co.,
Dugan, Case & Spears,
S. G. Hocker & Co.,
D. W. Frei'n & Co.,
Cooley, Dwight & Gillette,
Robert Warren,
Spruance, Preston & Co.,
Howard Priestley,
D. Kreigh & Co.,
Asa Dow,
Nichols & Heimer,
Wight, Dunton & Co.,
Gailap, Clarke & Co.,
Gailap, Clarke & Co.,
Gallap, Clarke & Co.,
Hagh McLennan & Co.,
S. S. Foss & Co.,
S. S. Foss & Co.,
Gilletten, Blair & Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Son,
L. K. Bruce & Son,
W. M. Egan,
Cullerten, Blair & Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Son,
W. Y. Young Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Co.,
M. Young & Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Son,
L. K. Bruce & Son,
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L. K. Bruce & Son,
W. Young Co.,
L. K. Bruce & Co.,
J. W. Surges Policy Thos. L. Parker (C.W.P.) J. K. Fisher & Co., C. H. & G. C. Walker, tock & So

S. H. McCrea & Co., Rumsey Bros. & Co., The State inspection during Mr. Harper's ad

#### istration has been entirely satisfactory to us. Lyon, Lester & Co. THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Letter from the Marquis of Balbi-Provera, Indorsing the Course of The Chicago Tribune.

Sionor Editore del The Tribune : PREG'MO SIGNORE; Mi permetta che come Italiano gli renda i miei piu vivi ringraziamenti per la valente difesa del mio Paese e delle sue instituzioni contenuta nel brillante articolo intitolato Church and State et attri, apparsi nel suo influente giornale del 26 del passato Novem-

Le di Lei asserzioni sono esatissime, e mi e veramente consolante, come non dubito lo sara a tutto cuore Italiano, il vedere la vera e prospera condizione del bel paese cosi bene cono-

sciuta allo straniero.

Cio e pure una prova palpabile che per molto he i nemici naturali d'Italia—i clericali—abbiano declamato a suo detrimento, non potettero ostrurre il cammino alla vera loro nemica. Il mondo intelligente non si lascia facilmente desviare nel suo retto discernimento dalle grita a squardiagola emanati in coro ed al compasso dei coguatti dei Vaticano; egli gli conosco abbastanza, sa che la sincorita e buona fede sono excuso dalle dottrine segrete che guidano la loro condutta; e sa pure che meutre si proclamano ministri di Colui che pace e concordia avece per divisa sono gli sulori di tutta la rucci aveva per divisa, sono gli autori di tutte la rivo-luzioni e sommosse morali e materiali del mondo intero, che sono la causa del molestare della sointero, che sono la causa del molestare della so-cieta a chi disputano unanitamente il progresso, e che per sedare le loro vili e innuane ambizioni, vedrebbero giolasi l'Italia ed il mondo intero distrutte a ferro e fuoco. Accetta, Signor Editore, gli attestati della mia distinta stima, colla quale ho l'onore di essere, Di Lei Devo. Servo,

Di Lei Devo. Servo, ALBERTO, Marchese Balbi-Piovera.

Сиголдо, Dec. 8, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ESTEEMED SIR: Permit me. as an Italian, to express to you my keenest thanks for the valiant defense of my country and her institutions contained in the brilliant article entitled "Church and State," and in the others which have appeared in your influential journal, from the 26th

ait. up to to-day.
Your assertions are most exact, and it is truly consoling to me, as I doubt not it will be to every Italian heart, to see the true and prosperous ndition of the beautiful land so well known to the foreigner.

much the natural enemies of Italy—the clerical party—have maligned her, their enmity has not been able to hinder the progress of truth. The inby the malicious tales of the cringing favorites of the Vatican : it knows them well : it knows that eincerity and good faith are ignored by the that sincerity and good faith are ignored by the secret doctrines which guide their conduct; and it knows, moreover, that, while they proclaim themselves to be ministers of Him whose motto was Peace and Concord they are the authors of all the revolutions and the moral and material insurrections of the whole world,—that they are the cause of the sufferings of society, the progress of which they rabidly opposs,—and that, in order to sate their vile and inhuman ambition, they would gladly see Italy and the whole world desiroyed by fire and sword.

Accept. Mr. Editor, the attestations of my

Accept, Mr. Editor, the attestations of my deep esteem, with which I have the honor to be, your devoted servant,

(En route in Chicago)

(En route in Chicago) (En route in Chicago.)

### A DEFENSE OF BUTLER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : SIR: THE TRIBUNE to-day contains another fling at Gen. Butler, declaring that Butlerism must be crushed, and all Butler's friends hunted down and turned out of office.

Now, I never spoke half-a-dozen words to Gen. Butler in my life; but I am a friend to him, as I am to every good and true Republican, in or out of office. I am also persuaded that there is a very large portion of the Republican rank-and-file who also are friendly disposed to Gen. Butwill be found that not only the thousands of Republicans in Massachusetts and New England

who admire Gen. Butler, but other thousands in the West, will have to be disposed of. THE TRIBUNE has exulted over the fact that the General has been defeated,—"spewed out," as it termed it,—assuming that the defeat confirmed all the charges which malice, ignorance, and jealousy have made against him. But does

it prove any such thing?
Now, Mr. Editor, why make this everlasting fight against Butler? He was once a Democrat. I and became a Republican for reasons which, I think, even you will admit were good, and that the change was consistent with honesty. From being High-Tariff advocates some men become Free-Traders, and honestly, too, I have no doubt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1874.

A Remarkable Thanks; iving-Dimer.
The Troy (N. Y.) Press contains an account of a Thanks; iving-dinner which was eaten at Pittstown Corners, Rensselaer County, which in one point of view was remarkable. The combined ages of six of the guests amounted to 509 years! The names and ages of the six diners-out are thus given: Samnel S. Hyde, 87 years; Mrs. S. S. Hyde, 73 years; Susan Hyde, 89 years; Eliphalet Brown, a bachelor, who has lived with Mr. Hyde upwards of fifty years, is 92; Heman Keyes, also a bachelor, who has lived in the family forty years, is 78; and their next door neighbor, a Mr. Reed, is 90 years and upwards. "All of these old people," the Press adds, "havevery

#### THE APPRAISER'S OATH.

Difficulty of Getting Rebates on Damaged Goods.

Strong Statement of the Case by Mr. Sladden.

Why He Does Business in New York, and How He Does It.

Messrs. Hitt and Merrill Admit the Absurdity of the Oath.

New York and the Silk Trade.

The difficulties of Chicago importers with Custom-House officials have been a theme of interest for a number of years, and particularly so of late. The chief embarrassment lies in the Appraiser's office, and arises on the question of determining the proper percentage of damages. The law requires that the importer shall ake complaint for damages, so as to obtain the

REBATE ON HIS DUTIES within ten working days (Sundays not included) of the date at which the goods are delivered at the Government warehouse. Then the Appraiser and his officers are supposed to make the aspection, and, in rendering the returns, the hief officer does so in letter and form, and as

To the Collector of Customs:
Sin: An order to ascertain and estimate the damage on (marks, numbers, and merchandise given) imported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is respectfully requested, [Date.]

[Date.]

APPRAISER'S OATH.

I. —, do solemnly swear that I have personally inspected and examined the merchandise described in the foregoing application to the Collector of the Customs; that the same has sustained damage in the voyage of importation, and has not been loaded ten days from the vessel in which the importation was made. So help me God.

[Bignature.]

Now, the foregoing is very solemn and looks all right upon the face of it, but, for all that, it he simple reason that it is physically impossible for the Appraiser, in most cases, to personally examine, or half examine, the goods submitted to him or his officers for inspection.

to him or his officers for inspection.

A CASE IN POINT.

The case of the importing house of S. P. Siadden & Co., importers and jobbers in foreign and domestic fruits, choice and fancy groceries, No. 59 South Water street, may be taken as a fair example. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Sladden vesterday and had the follow-ing conversation with him relative to the sub-

ing conversation with him relative to the sub-ject under discussion:

R.—Your house has been in the habit of im-porting largely from Europe through the Chicago Custom-House?

Mr. Sladden—Yas; but at present we prefer doing our heavy business through the New York Custom-House. The delays here are too many, and the Appraiser's office is rather slow in making returns on rebates claimed for damages. The New York men are a good deal more prompt.

R.—How do you account for that? Mr. Sladden-Well, Mr. Charles H. Ham is Mr. Sladden—Well, Mr. Charles H. Ham is the Appraiser here. He is one of the editors of the Inter-Ocean, and has no time to attend personally to his duties. His depaty is Mr. Merill, a very conscientions gentleman, indeed, who does not like the terms of the oath he is compelled to take, which places him in an awkward dilemma. In the first place, it is out of his power to make a thorough inspection—he has not the time. outh of his power to make a nor-ough inspection—he has not the time; and, then, our goods in being opened by him may be damaged 10 per cent additional, which we cannot permit. He is not allowed to make an average estimate. The law compels him to make can that he has examined each package, according to marks and numbers, which is tanta mount to saying that every Appraiser and Deputy Appraiser in the service of the United States is Appraiser in the service of the United States is compelled to commit perjury. What I want to know is, what is the use of such a law? Mr. Merril, who is, I believe, a very gentlemanly officer, has been compelled to delay my returns as much as three weeks, in order to come as near the truth as possible. He is compelled to swear that he has examined my packages is utterly impossible, and which every importing merchant in Chicago knows to be the same. Mr. Mernil takes a long time to make up his mind about returns, and finally makes cath to the best of his belief, which is not what the law demands of him, as you will see by the form which he is compelled to sign and swear to; but the New sciences, which is the reason why I prefer to do business with them. If Mr. Merrill were a New York official, I should say that his conscience might be essed by a little greasing, but he can-

not get himself to that point, although he is actually compelled to commit perjury every time he makes a return for damages.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

R.—How do you manage the New York officials? officials?

Mr. Sladden—Oh, my agents attend to that.
They will not see unless they are "assisted," which means that their consciences can be stretched to suit circumstances or their interests.
R.—That is as much as to say that the New York officers can be rendered accommodating for a consideration?

Mr. Sladden—That is, I assure you, the case. See, here are entries of the moneys paid to my

Mr. Sladden—That is, I assure you, the case. See, here are entries of the moneys paid to my agent for "attending to custom duties," which is a mild way of putting the matter. I acknowledge that it is altogether wrong, but what can I do? If I wait for the Custom-House men of New York to make an honest report, must wait forever. My goods are lost to me, and my business must go under, therefore I am conveiled, excels regainst my therefore I am compelled, sorely against my will, to be a party to this system of corruption, which must extend, I suppose, more or less, through all the departments.

R.—You find Mr. Merrill unwilling to be "ac-

R.—You find Mr. Merrill inwilling to be "accommodating" in that way?
Mr. Sladden.—Yes. That accounts for the vexatious delays of my goods at this port. Of course I do not blame Mr. Merrill for trying to be honest, but I should like to know what the difference is of swearing to a certain amount of damages, unexamined to-day, and having to swear the same thing after waiting three weeks.

I want to know if the crime is not as great first the same thing after waiting three weels. I want to know if the crime is not as great first as last. Now, when Gen. Meredith, who is the Appraiser-General for this district, which includes Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, and Chicago, was on here, I questioned him on this point. He was very affable, indeed, but when I asked him how he could examine all our importations on application for damages. importations on application for damages, according to the terms of the oath, he drew back, and said

THE LAW HAD TO BE FULFILLED in that respect. I said to him, "But, General, how can it be? I know that the Appraiser canthink, even you will admit were good, and that the change was consistent with honesty. From being High-Tariff advocates some men become Free-Traders, and honestly, too, I have no doubt.

I have noticed that, in all the diatribes against Euder, the charges are general; not a specific act of wrongdoing or corruption has ever been stated. If his fite is so full of vidainy, why not point out some of his crimes? We all know that it is possible to blacken the character of an innocent man by the general denunciations in which the press indulges against the General. Now, please oblige me by proving him to be a bad man, a bad Republican, and accurrupt statesman, by bringing forward specific charges and proofs. If it shall appear that he is a bad man, that he has robbed the people, stolen the public funds, or sold his votes in Congress,—then I too will join you in the effort to crush; and, if you fail, will you "call off your dogs"?

I can see why Rebels and Democrate should hate Eutler; but I confess I cannot see why an honest Republican should join in the effort to crush him.

Outcome of the distribes against the description of the description."

The Appraiser knew his duty, and should do it to the best of his ability, and more to the same effect. Now, as a business man deeply interested in this question, I want The Tribusure to take the matter up, and state the facts as they are. There must be some remedy, I suppose, but I really think that the absurd oath required of the Appraiser should be aboltened, and some more housest and rational way of regulating the business of the United States, as regards import, substituted.

The Republican should be discovered the conversation.

Mr. Sladden told soveral anecdotes relative to custom-house practice at the East, which ended the conversation.

The Central of the because of the proving him to be a bead man, a bad live because of the united to the beat of the same to the beat of the not examine all my packages laid aside for re-bate because of damages. I cannot allow him

the conversation.

MESSRS. HITT AND MERRILL.

The reporter next went in search of Mr. Hitt.
Deputy Collector, and Mr. Merrill, Deputy Appraiser. He found both gentlemen in their offices. They came together, and there was a general talk over the situation. Both gentlemen countried that it was retraited in most of the search general talk over the situation. Both gentlemen admitted that it was virtually impossible for an Appraiser to examine damaged imports according to the terms of his oath. They did not like the bitter pill presented to them, but honestly swallowed it by confessing the absurdity of the form which the Appraiser is compelled by law to return to the Collector of Customs. Mr. Merrill threw out the following opinion:

"There was a good law enacted, as long ago as 1799, by which the Appraiser was allowed to estimate 10 per cent damages for breakage, spolling, etc., en route, on delicate imports—such as called for the extensive use of glassware. The law has been repealed, but,

I think, one somewhat similar should be passed

by Congress, so as to equalize matters, and save the Appraisers from being compelled to swear out reports which cannot be true in letter and spirit, unless by guess-work, which is not allow-ed. That's my honest opinion."

Mr. Hitt remarked that the duties of the Ap-presser's office were very complex and delipraiser's office were very complex and deli-cate, and required a good deal of study. In fact, no department of the United States service was so complicated. It was as nothing in Chicago compared to what it was in New York. Mr. Merrill remarked that a TRIBUNE telegram

Mr. Merrill remarked that a Tribune telegram from Washington the other day had reported some excitement in New York on account of an alleged attempt by some Chicago dealers in silesias to undersell the New Yorkers in their own market. He said that the report was exaggerated, and, in fact, absurd, because Chicago during the past year had actually imported \$7,000 worth of silesias, and this amount flung upon the New York market, would not, and could not, produce even a commercial ripple. Of course Chicago sold more silesias than the amount stated, but she found it much cheaper to import from the New York agents amount stated, but she round it much cheaper to import from the New York agents of foreign houses. They could afford to sell more reasonably in that way. The same thing applied to ribbons, and the silk trade generally. A few Chicago houses, the most prominent being Keith Brothers, used to import silks direct from Basle, Switzerland, some time ago. The Keiths at one time ago, as here as \$20,000. The Keiths at one time paid as high as \$30,000 n a single invoice. To-day they were virtually riven out of the market by the competition of driven out of the market by the competition of New York, which imported from Basie at half a franc a yard cheaper. The explanation of this was that the New York silk houses were simply branch offices of the grand headquarters at Basie, so that when Chicago went at basic, so that when Chicago went there she was charged 30 per cent more than New York. The result was that the Chicago merchants were compelled to buy from the New York houses, who had the Swiss monopoly, and, therefore, had all other traders at their mercy in that line. He thought there ought to be come hat line. He thought there ought to be some neans dovised for breaking up a system which nade New York dictate to the West and to the whole country in the silk business, in the kidglove, ribbon, and fancy lines. He thought that the monopolizing spirit of New York was preg-nant with evil for the Western trade.

#### ASTRONOMICAL --- 1875.

The following are the principal astronomic al phenomena of the coming year, with the Chicago mean times of their occurrence, that will be visible from this city, if weather permits. Those who take pleasure in watching the stars will do well to preserve this list for reference:

Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. July 4, 11, 18, 25. Feb. 7, 14, 21, 25.

March 7, 14, 21, 28.

April 4, 11, 18, 25.

May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

June 6, 13, 20, 27.

March 28 is Easter Sunday; being the first Sundater the full moon following the conjunction of sun with the vernal equinox.

THE MOON.

Month.

Now Monts.

Pull Moons.

Sun enters Aries; spring commences March 20, 6h. lm. p. m. Sun enters Cancer; summer commences June 21, Earth in aphelion, July 2, 11h, 87m. p. m. Sun enters Libra; autumn commences Sept. 28, 5h. 25m. a. m. 8un enters Capricorn; winter commences Dec. 21, 11h, 26m. p. m.

ECLIPSES. There will be two eclipses in 1875; both of the eun, as follows:
A total colipse of the sun, April 6, at 0h 40½m

a. m. Invisible to every part of the United An annular eclipse of the sun, Sept. 29, partially visible at Chicago just after sunrise. The chipse will be central on a line which starts a ew miles southwest from Oswego, N. Y., runs o the point where the 20th degree of north latitude cuts the western coast of Africa, and ends just beyond the east coast of Africa in 15 degrees south latitude. The eclipse will be visible from every part of the North Atlantic

Ocean and the Continent of Africa. Venus will be in conjunction with the sun at this time. THE PLANETS. Mercury—The following are the greatest clongations of Mercury from the sun. For one or two days before and after these dates he will be visible:
In the West, after sunset, Feb. 13, 18 deg. 9

25 min.

In the East, before sunrise, March 29, 27 deg.
50 min.; July 27, 19 deg. 42 min.; Nov. 15, 10
deg. 17 min.

Venus will be a morning star, being westward Venus will be a morning star, being westward from the Sun, during the first nine months of the year. On New Year's Day she is 32 degrees from the sun, having recoded from him so much since the transit of Dec. 8. She will attain her greatest brilliancy on Jan. 12, and her greatest along sting on Year 18, hence 46 degrees 49.

greatest brilliancy on Jan. 12, and her greatest clougation on Feb. 13, being 46 degrees 49 minutes distant from the Sun. She will be in superior conjunction with the Sun at the eclipse of Sep. 29, and an evening star from that date till the end of the year.

Mars will be a morning star during the first five months of the year. Ou Jan. 13, he will be less than 1 degree north from the bright star known as Alpha in Libra. On Feb. 13, he will be only 5 minutes south from Graffias, or Beta in Scorpio. On the 25th of February, he will be due north from Antares, 5½ degrees. On June 20, he will be on the merdian at midnight, and just west from the arrow-head of Sagittarius. He will occult the star numbered as 3 in that constellation arrow-head of Sagitarius. He will occult the star numbered as 3 in that constellation at midnight of June 29. At the date of opposition (June 20) he will be only 40,000,000 miles from the earth, with an apparent diameter of 23.3 seconds, and a parallax of 20.42 seconds. He will then be a very interesting object for telescopic observation, especially in South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Australia; and measures of his angular distances from the star above noted will probably be made, as a means of finding the distance from the earth to the sun, fully equal in value to that furnished by the transit of Venus in December, 1874.

Mars will be visible in the evening sky the last half of the year. Sept. 22 he will be only ten minutes north from Sigma, the brightest star in Sagittarius, and will pass through the constellation Aquarius in November and December.

\*\*Junior will be an expanjog star till April 16, the

date of his conjunction with the sun; and a morning star from that date till Nov. 4, when he will be on the meridian at midnight. During the greater part of the year he will be nearly be-tween Arista (the brightest star of the Virgin) and Alpha in Libra. He will be north from the latter star on Nov. 9, an angular distance just equal to the average diameter of the full moon.

Salurn will be in conjunction with the sun, on Feb. 5, and on the meridian at midnight (in opposition) on the 15th of August. At the lastnamed date he will be 2 degrees northeast from Deits, the most easterly of the prominent stars in Capricorn, and will pass just westward, and then eastward, over that star during the remainder of the year. The rings of Saturn are rapidly closing up. In January the greatest external breadth will be to the least as 3½ to 1; and in the last half of the year as 5 to 1.

Uranus will be on the meridian at midnight on the 2d of February, when he will be 6 degrees northeast from Alpha in Cancer, nearly half-way between that star and Epsilon in Leo. He is easily seen with the naked eye. He will be visible, near that place, in the evenings till July; will be in conjunction with the sun on Aug. 18, and rise before him during the remainder of the year.

Notume will be on the meridian at midnight equal to the average diameter of the full moon

yoar.

Neptune will be on the meridian at midnight Oct. 25. He will then be four-tenths of the distance from El Rischa towards Hamal, and a very little to the left of the line joining those stars. Not visible except through the telescope.

COMMUNITIONS AND OCCULTATIONS.

March 27, in the merning, Venus and Satura will be only 1½ degree apart, rising before the sun.

May 20, evening. The moon will rise between us and Antares; and leave the star about half-past 8 o'clock.

May 24, at 7:24 p. m., Venus will be only 7 minutes south from Neptune. They will be visible in the telescope, nearly together, the morning before and after.

July 15, at 2:26 p. m., the moon will pass very close to Mars. They will then be below the horizon, but may be seen not far apart on the evening of that day.

Aug. 10, in the morning, rising before the sun, Yenus and Mercury will be about ½ degree asunder.

sounder.

Aug. 23, at 1:15 a. m. to 2:25 a. m., the Moon will occult Zeta in Aries.

Sept. 8, at 10 o'clook p. m., the moon's dark limb will touch Gamma in Sagittarius.

Oct. 25, at 3:36 a. m., Venus will be only 22

minutes south from Jupiter, both rising before the sun.
Oct. 26, at 7h. 3 a. m., Mercury will be less than 3 deg. south from Jupiter; both rising before the Sun.

On the mornings of the 25th and 26th, Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter will be near each other.

Nov. 19, at half-past 4 o'clock a. m., the Moon will appear to touch Zeta in Aries.

Nov. 21, at 10h. 3m. p. m., Mars will be only 13 minutes south from Saturn.

Dec. 11, at 5 o'clock a. m., the Moon will visit the Pleiades, and touch f, a star of the fourth magnitude.

#### A BENEDICTION.

He held her hand one minute in his own;
Aurmored through parted lips, "God help you,
Sweet;"
Left her alone; and in his vacant piace
The twilight stole with soft and noiseless feet.

He passed away through dewy garden paths,

Between the setting and the rising sun, Adrift her spirit wandered, till the day Woke the new story of a life begun Out of the grave of one that slipped away, A twilight life, of gentle thought and deed,

Standing alone, her life was doubly blest, By this dead love, and love of sorrow born;
Till tender Death sang all her soul to rest,
And merged spring twilight in the summer morn,
—C. Brooke in the Sunday Magazine.

CITY REAL ESTATE. LOR SALE-WE HAVE REAL ESTATE, CITY AND

to trade at very low rates. Give us a call. E. H. CASTLE & SONS, Room 2 Methodst Church Block.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 25X150
feet, north of Chicago-av.
Warren-av., 24, 23, 45, and 69 feet, west of Leavitt-st.
Unlich Tract, Lots on State, Dearborn, Butterfield, and
Arnoid-sts., and Weatworth-av.

Real Estate office, 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF REAL
1 Estate.—We have had placed in our hands some of
the most valuable property in Chicago and fits suburts,
embracing stores, hotels, and residence situated in all
pasts of the city; also, Hyde Park and Washington
Heights acre property, which we shall sell without reserve
on alonday, Jan. 11, 1872. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 108 Madison-st.

Auctioneers, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. 28X110: FEET TO alley near Congress-st.; price \$600 per foot; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Com-FOR SALE-WABASH-AV. 99 YEARS' LEASI without reappraisals of sur170 feet, east front, north Twithout reappraisals of 40x170 feet, east front, north of Eldridge-court; privilege of purchase, etc.; an extra ordinary lease; the only one of the kind is market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-SEVERAL MOST

FOR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, OR TO ront I have still one of those new and elegant three I rent—I have still one of these new and elegant thre story and basenant brick octagen dwellings on Forest-which I will either sell on meathly payments or rent to good tenant who will take good care of it. It has chad delives, furnaces, bath-rooms, brick bern, with coach man's room, etc., etc. Call on owner, 57 States, JOHN COVERT. JOHN COVERT.

FOR COVERT.

THE CONTINUES COMPANY OF THE COMPANY OF

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one lock from depot; property shown free. Cheapest prop-rty in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Roum 4. FOR SALE-\$1.8a WILL BUY A GOOD 13c-STOR' house, good barn, by acres land, bearing fruit otc.; near depot and school-house, in the pleasant Villag of Palatine. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 Clari-st. TOR S.I.E.-CHEAP HOUSES AND COTTAGES
I at Englowood, near depot, on monthly payments,
fine houses at fivancion; same terms. TILLOTSON
BROS., 92 Washington st.

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A quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of
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thereon has been estimated at over 150,000,000 feet. For
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of Bodge 4 Co., 9 Nasquast, New York City.
TOR SALE—1,200 ACRES SELECTED PINE LANDS
on the Wisconsin River, at half price, for cash. WM.
A. TRAVIS, Room 8, 123 Dearborn-85. A. TRAVIS, Room 8, 123 Dearburn-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-TEXAS, ARKANsas, Missouri, Kannes, and lows lands, for merchandisc or the equity in improved Chicago realty, and in
some cases will advance for 25 per cent cash. E. H.

CUMMINGS, Texas Land-Office, 102 Kast Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000, not too heavily incumbered; will give in sendange lots near Central Park, good stock, and some cash. Send descriptions to R 28,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP COURT-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for married couple or single gentlemen.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST. - LARGE PRONT rad couple, nicely furnished; vory attractive for married couple, and at very low terms. Also, die warm single room for young gent. All comforts and conveniences; first-class table.

South Side.

43 AND 45 EAST MONRO4-ST., OPPOSITE
Palmor House; splendid table; new house; \$5 to \$7
a week; day board, \$4; English family; rooms heated. 264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THERE GENat moderate cates.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR
of piano; single rooms, \$5.50.

North Side.

North

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-First-class board at 87 and up-wards per week; day-board, §8 per week.

LOST AND FOUND. COUND—IN MY BARN, A QUANTITY OF LADIES and gentlemen's wear, which the owners can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Supposed to have been left there by thieves. MRS. BURNS, 29 South May-st.

29 South May-st.

I OST-ON A BLUE ISLAND-AV. CAR, BETWEEN the hours of 8 and 5 o'clock last evening, in riding from Clinton to State-sts., a Russia leather a pocket-book containing a large sum of money. The finder will be handsomely rowarded by returning the same to Mrs. TUTTLE, Room 20, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-et. TOAT-ON ROCK ISLAND DUMMY, A POOKET L book containing a 10x-ride ticket to South Englewood. Finder will please return to 126 State-st. and receive reward. THOMAS KANE. TAKEN UP-A TAMEDEER, OWNER CAN HAVE by applying to MELCHEUR MILLER, Norwood

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL TOURISTS and traveling men take notice—You can get an agency to sell to the trade an article in domand in every city, town, village, and hamlot of the land. Will not incomed you in traveling or interfere with your other business, and to man of reputation and character it will pay handsomely. For particulars, apply at 195 and 197 hast Lake-st., up-stairs.

A GENTS WANTED—310 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sowing machine, price \$25. Reader! you can make meney selling the "Home Shuttle whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sawing machine for family are, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN-SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill. A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—States, to sell the world-runowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, twhom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Wil. nents. For full particulars, apply to, or address, ON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 Sta

Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED TO TAKE AGENTS' GUIDE
tells who wants agents and what for; on trial i
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PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHEI grocery store, doing cash business; the best chance ever offered to a person of limited means. Q 47, Tribune

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman: German preferred. Apply at 167 and 189
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He must be familiar with fine press work, and rapid. To such an one a permanent situation is guaranteed, and fair wages. Apply at No. 31 Washington-t., Room WANTED-A GOOD HORSESHOER-A FIRE-WANTED-FIRST-RATE PRINTER FOR COUN-WANTED EXPERIENCED HELP IN RUNNING WANTED - TWO GOOD BLANK BOOK FOR warders and two good finishers. Inquire of CUL VER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe st.

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Who can write a good hand, is quick at figures, and
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Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging rom 25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-owing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-t., near Adams, st., near Adams,
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WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD PIANO, TO BE
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Derivate family by a young man of sober habits; can
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Cittuation wanted—By a Young Man who
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Struation Wanted—in a Private Family, to do second work, by a down-least girl. A kind lady more an object than wages. Address 170 Twenty-seventhest, opposite new school-house. Offundion Wanted By A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family or to do general housework. Apply at 83 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN

to work in a hotel or boarding-house; will work cheap; good references can be given. Address, this week, W N. No. 18 Tuomey-st. Sommstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILIES BY ONE
Who has experience; will make ladies' or childron's
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG HEALTHY
Broon-st. CITUATION WANTED — BY AN EDUCATED or young widow as housekeeper in a small family, or with an elderly gentleman. Address MRS. E T, El Est Oblo-st.

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TO RENT-FOUR NEW 3-STORY AND BARRENT
Lirick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts.,
\$60 per month; also one brick dwelling, 288 Illinois-st.
Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Studiding.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, 679 MICHIGAN
Av., with barn, \$100 per month, Apply to R. H;
FLEMING, Room 4, 156 Washington-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED TENEMENT, CHEAP TO small family able to pay in advance. J. L. WEB STER, 226 Cottage Grove-av., old number. TO RENT-TO MAY 1-A BRICK HOUSE ON Honore-st., 11 rooms, water, gas, barn. etc. Rant 230 per month. Immediate possession. Address P 77, Tribune office. Tribune office.

ORENT-A 46-ROOM HOTEL ON NORTH SIDE,
IN. MENES & OU., 28 Washington-sc.

ORENT-TWO-STORY HOUSE, 46 WARRENAv., 9 rooms; immediate possession. J. H. TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, Nos-756, 753, and 740 West Jackson-st., at \$40 per month. Also, the three-story and basement house No. 692 Michigan-sv., and the three-story and house No. 171 Calumet-av. WARREN, KEENEY 2 CO.

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TO RENT-THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELE gently furnished rooms by day, week, or month; to gentleman only. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22. Charge TO RENT-78 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., FURNISH-ed rooms, with stores and gas, for ladies and gentled rooms, with stores and gas, for ladies and gantiemen, single or en softe.

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I building, No. 1884 Michigan-av., in flats, each containing 7 rooms, also closets and bath-room front and
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TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR A BARBER
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WANTED--TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-5 OR 6 PLRASANT WELL located rooms for housekeeping for gentleman and wife only; or will board owner for part rank. Address S 35, Tribune office. WANTED TO RENT A FEW GOOD FURNISHED houses, north of Twenty-second and east of Statesta., for first-class parties, LARKIN, JENKS 4 CO.,

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OT IN BURNED DISTRICT, OR LAND IN IOWA or Minnesota, near railroad, for improved city property. J. M. BRVERLEY & CO., E M. E. Church Block. TO EXCHANGE - 3 GORDON PRESSES, I PAPER To cutter, \$ card-cutters, \$ imposing stones, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc., otc.; also, about 4,600 fbs. job and body type, 50 cuts and electrotypes; a complete office, in running order. Will trade for good real estate. LAE-KIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-st. TO EXCHANGE—A NICE HOUSE AND BAEN.

Twith lot 160x150, in Colorado Springs, Col., worth
\$2,500, for Chicago or acburban property, or will sell Colorado Springs property cheap and on good terms. Address
74, Tribuno office. TO EXCHANGE —A VALUABLE LOT NEAR THE river and the centre of the city, yielding an income and subject to an incumbrance, for unincumbrance sed-dence lots. This lot is also for sale. JOHN WOOD-BILDGE, Ju., 4 Kendall Building. TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND STOCK FOR Vaccast lot or house and lot inside the city, value about \$6,000. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Ja., 4 Kendall Build-Ing.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD GOLD WATCH FOR borse, harness, and burgar, or burger and harness. Address P. Bou 665, Evanston, Ill., for three days.

WANTED—SEVERAL LANGE TRADES FOR party owning hots near the city limits. Address M. C. SPAULDING, 28 West Washington—6.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A NY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HAB-8500 to \$1,000 to invest in a No. 1 good paying each busi-ness, can hear of such by addressing P 42, Tribune office. CTOCK, "IXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF A leading blank book and stationer concern for sale or exchange, doing identifiing business and location the best in the city; terms, part cash, balance good real estate. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Olis Block. THE RIGHT OF A VERY DESIRABLE PATENT I for Chicago or State of Illinois for sale. An acticle for winter use, which will flud a ready sale, as every person needs it; easily manufactured; does not require much capital. Address for further particulars V 20, Tribuns office.

capital. Address for further particulars V 20, Tribune office.

VALUABLE STOCK OF DEV GOODS FOR SALE.

I will sell at a bargain for cash a choice and complete stock of general dry goods and the good will of an established and four-shing trade at the City Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

Valuation, \$12,000 to \$15,000; store occupied is brick, 25100 feet; centrally located, and can be leased for a series of years.

Sale is necessary to close business of firm of Gardiner & Hawks, Mr. Gardiner having recently died.

BEN R. HAWKS,

Surviving Partner of Gardiner & Hawks.

Amboy, Ill., Nov. 28, 154.

\$600 WILL BUY A HALE INTEREST IN AN old established cash business, paying \$400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Noom 6.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF PLATED TABLE KNIVES, 3-foot rules, rarors, etc. Great bargains offered. A. W. WHEELR, 56 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—E. H. CASTLE & SON HAVE A NICE thing to offer a builder. Methodist Church Block, Room 3. Noom 3.

NOR SALE—MORTGAGE NOTES IN SUMS OF \$500 to \$3,500, secured by suburban property worth two to four times amount of loan; will not the purchasor in the secure of t Ington-st.

NOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATHsome cockroach while they infeat your warm rooms,
by using Cakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warranted,
Contracts Salen. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 600 Sales-st.

NOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHOAGO
Tribines for 6 months, ending Juns 30, 1874. Address
XXX, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BLANKETS (WHITE), 29, 20, WHO LESALE PRICE, 21 blankets (gray), 21.56, belo price, 27.15; some forts, 23; better grades at proportionase rates, at WHIP-PLE'S mattress, constort and bedding minutestery, 25 bate-se. Chespest bone in city for bedding of all kinds and feathers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIR-OG, now rolls, 22 cach, 85.50 a pair; now wringers, 50 and 45, as H. S. THAYER & CO. S. 70 West Washington-at.

Ington-st.

INE PARLOR FURNITURE AT YOUR OWN
Price-3 singant plush, terry, and hair-violut parker
suites, fast class goods, in sphendid order, for sale at one
third original price. Residence 5t5 Michigan-str.

On MASY TERMS—FURNITURE, 570 VR. CAROpera, and creokery at terms to suit the parelyasor; caanise six goods and prices before operaOHM M. RMYTH, IM West Maddant-st.

#### TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874. TION (PATABLE IN ADVANCE). Daily, by mail....\$12.00 | Sunday..... in Weekly 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post

office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express. Post

shoe order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Other order, or in registered actions, or TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Snerman House. Kelly & Loon's Minstrels. "Grand Dutch S." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolch street, between Clark and LaSalle. Afternoon, "Divorce." Evening, Benefit of James O'Neil.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, bett Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brough "David Copportield." Afternoon and evening.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS-OWING TO THE

FARWELL HALL-Madison street, between Clark and BUSINESS NOTICES.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS—OWING TO TE increased and constantly increasing cost of vanila bea used in the manufacture of extract vanilla, spurious copounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Toughean. This naussating substitute costs the manufaturer less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuit vanilla bean. It can readily be detected by its fragrance it is used principally by tobacconists for perfuming and cizers, and was never intended to be used as flavoring for the various compounds prepared for thorman stomach. in siomach.

in siomach.

in seekeepers who study their interests will demand of grocer strictly pure vanilla only, and refuse to according an adulterated compound, which may render the rabetter posit.

incti's extract of vanilla is prepared from selected la beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua ranilla beans, and is variances or other descriptions and is variances.

All cooking extracts, such as lemen, vanilla, rose, almond, colery, etc., prepared at the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, can be rehed upon for purity and strength. For upward of twenty-two years, they have been used by the leading latels and the best families throughout the United States, and are sold by all first-class grocers and druggists.

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### The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 5, 1874.

#### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

MacMahon's message is a comfort to all parties in the French Assembly save the Republicans. It is to them a postponement of their success; to the others it is a reprieve.

The Pope, it is said, has absolutely refused to permit the Brazilian Bishops who have come in conflict with the civil power to resign their sees. Who would have thought the old man had so much blood in him?

Amusing enough is the telegraphic correspondence between President Grant and King Kalakana, in which each calls the other his " great and good friend." Kalakaua's greatness is too awful for light remark; let it

There appears to be a reasonable doubt of the guilt of Hiram Smith, who was hanged yesterday at Watertown, N. Y., for the mur-der of Charles Wenham. Mr. Bovee may do some good by investigating the facts of this ease, and giving his conclusions to the public.

Judge Durell has confided to a newspaper reporter in New York that his sole offer was the literal interpretation of the Enforce ment acts. This is an argument for repealing those acts. But we suppose Judge Durell could not be induced to reconsider his resignation. At any rate, the Administration, with its present light, could not be in-Anned to have him

An English Court has peremptorily ordered the production of the books and papers of the Emma Mining Company. Some revelations not altogether flattering to American honor will doubtless come from the examination. The United States loses more by the Emma Mine swindle than England does, though not directly. It is something to lose

President Ashton's farewell to the County Board is remarkable for a confusion of ideas. He spoke as if the City of Chicago and the Board of County Commissioners were com-pletely identified, saying: "To-day we command the admiration of the world." But you don't, Mr. Ashton. You haven't the admiration of anybody whose admiration is

Jasper D. Ward, present Congre from the Second Illinois District, has decided to contest the seat of Mr. Harrison in the Forty-fourth Congress. So there will be a chance, after all, for the Democratic House to show its hands in favor of a reform in the manner of deciding contested election cases. Let them seat Mr. Ward, and we shall be lieve there are quite a number of honest Democrats in Congress.

It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Jus tice Swayne, of the United States Suprem Court, contemplates resigning under the law which allows him to do so upon full pay. Justice Swayne is an Ohio man, and was ap pointed by President Lincoln in 1862. ould the rumor prove correct, President Grant will have an opportunity to appoint his fifth Judge, thus constituting a majority of the Court. The other Judges appointed by him are Chief Justice Waite, of Ohio; and Justices W. Strong, of Pennsylvania; J. P. Bradley, of New Jersey; and Ward Hunt, of

The second annual report of Chief Grain, Inspector Harper speaks well for his admin istration of the office. A reduction of one half in fees has been made during the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, and still the receipts exceed expenditures. This much has been ed, in spite of a small de crease in the amount of grain inspected, economical service and close collection of The esteem in which Mr. Harper is the commission trade of Chicago is ed by a letter, published in another n, to which are attached the signatures

of the best-knowr operators on the Board of The Chicago produce markets were generally on the downvard turn yesterday, though provisions averaged higher than on Thursday pork was a ctive and weak, closing 200 80c per brl lower, at \$20.00 cash, and \$20.55 .60 seller February. Lard was active, and closed 5@10c per 100 hs lower, 218.15 cash, and \$13.55 for February. Meate

steady at 97c per gallon. Dressed hogs were 8.00 per 100 tbs. Flour was in better request, but easier. Wheat was less active, and 3-4@1c lower, closing at 90 1-2c cash, and 91 1-2c seller January. Corn was dull and irregular, closing at 74c seller the month, 72 1-2c for May, and 67c for new. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 53 1-2c. Hogs were active and higher, the advance amounting to 15@20c. Sales at \$6.00@7.60. Cattle were weak and unsettled. Sheep were firm.

Secretary Bristow very properly cut out from Treasurer Spinner's report an argument he had prepared in favor of the 3-65 con vertible bond scheme. It is said that the Treasurer is highly indignant at this treatment. He ought not to be. He ought be thankful that the impertinence of his suggestions has been allowed pass without a reprimand. The Treasurer, in his official capacity, has no more right to a theory of finance than the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. His bond scheme is directly opposed to the views of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. For him to press it in an official report is to say that his wis dom is better than theirs.

In the Richmond Convention yesterday,

Mr. Dobbins, of Buffalo, read an interesting

and eminently-practical paper on steam-cana transportation. Some of the statements made by him, and especially those relating to the actual work performed by the Baxter line of boats on the Erie Canal, will be new to many Western readers, al though we have several times alluded to them in these columns. Mr. Dobbins estimates that the introduction of steam-barges on the lakes will eventually reduce the rates for carrying wheat from Chicago to Buffalo to 4 1-2 cents; and the tells from Buffalo to New York will be again decreased 5 cents by the employment of steam on the canal,making a total reduction per bushel of wheat of 10 to 15 cents. Here indeed is a solution of the cheap transportation prob lem ready at hand. Besides hearing Mr. Dobbin's paper, the Convention listened to the final report of the Committee on Resolutions. The most remarkable deliverance of this Committee is on the currency question, and reads something as follows: "Metal currency is the result, not the cause, of commercial prosperity. and its general introduction will be brought about by cheap transportation." We do not know that the foolishness of the Richmond Convention could be more appropriately expressed than by the adoption of this resoluion. Its utter absurdity, of course, is too apparent to admit of its deceiving anybody. Metal currency is not a "cause" or a "result," or even an infallible indication, of commercial prosperity. It is merely a measure of value.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

At the present time, when so many grave questions-questions of the most vital importance to this nation-are before the people demanding a solution, the country expects, and has a right to expect, that every man shall do his duty. And the first duty in the premises of every citizen capable of thinking at all is to take a living and practical interest in the questions of the hour. No country in the world has before it matters of such magnitude as the United States at the present time. The repudiation of our national debt is threatened by a party anxious for and sanguine of obtaining the control of the Naional Government. Could it obtain power, there is no guarantee that it would not de stroy our credit as a nation, and put us in the position of bankrupts. If that debt be not repudiated by the Democrats, it will be insisted that the people of the whole country shall be taxed to pay the enormous expenses incurred by the Confederate States for the purpose of destroying the Union; and hus, if not bankrupted in one way, there i danger that we shall be in another. Democratic imagination will be powerless to imagine a fitter way of clasping hands across the bloody chasm than by piling the Confederate on to the Union debt, and paying both by the taxation of those who fought to mave

the Union and to crush out the Confederacy. Not only will the Democratic party, if it regain power, be called upon by its old comrades in the ranks to pay off the Confederate debt, but, as we have already pointed out repeatedly in these columns during the past few weeks, to indemnify them for the loss of their slaves, and for other losses during the War. We cannot predict with certainty that the Democratic party would listen to their demands. There is a possibility, however, that it should, and, where there is so much at stake, that possibility should be a sufficient reason why every person who loves the credit and good name of his country should oppose its accession to power with all the energy nature has endowed him and by all the means at his command. Nor are these the only issues. Our national finances need regulating. Our commercial interests demand that they shall be regulated at the earliest moment. The party that represents the intelligence and property of the country will be more likely to give that question the best solution. That the members of the party are the propertied and business classes very largely, makes it their interest to give the currency question a speedy and just solution. That they are the intelligent classes of the community is a guarantee that they will find for the question the best solution under the circumstances in which we are placed. Next, there is the Southern question. The whites have their rights. The colored population have their rights. Both must be respected. The rights of the one must not be sacrificed to please the other class. The security of life and property in the South must be guaranteed by just and equitable laws. The prosperity of the whole country demands this. Under Democratic Government there would be no security for life in the South nor for property. The colored population would be treated by the Government as inferior be ings. This would inevitably rouse them to resistance, perhaps to deeds of violence and bloodshed. What the South needs to-day is

a Government that will be more solicitous for the colored than for the white man, because Treasurer. the white man can take care of himself in most parts of the South. The negro cannot: Let the negro be protected, and there will be peace in the South. Leave him unprotected, let him feel himself an outcast, a slave without a master to feed and clothe him, but with a thousand masters to kick and good him, and you can expect nothing but lawlessness and bloodshed. If the Southern business men and planters would only think of this, they would be less anxious for a Democratic Congress. The Republican party alone can give security to the South by protecting the black man. The Democratic party, by denying him equal protection with the white, will com-pel him to defend himself as best he can. The absence of security in

South consequent on the advent receives interest on his deposits of city funds. more active and firmer, closing at \$7.75@ of the Democratic party to power would The City Government is aware of this now as keep it poor and react on the whole country, for the wealth of the South is part of our national wealth.

In view of all this, the duty of the citizen is plain. The man who believes in placing the payment of our national debt beyond a peradventure; who wishes to oppose the possibility of the saddling of the Confederate debt on the tax-payers of the North; who is jealous of our national credit and national honor; who is anxious to see the currency question settled in order that business may not be reduced to speculation a succession of panies or quasi panies

o is desirous to secure good government peace, and prosperity to the South, to white and blacks alike, has no option but to joi the Republican party and work with and for The Republican party is not perfect No party is perfect. But it is infinitely bet ter than the Democratic party; and between the two every citizen is compelled to choose If there were a better party than the Repub ican party, we should advise our readers to oin it; but there is not and will not be. In the present condition of things, then, the duty of every citizen is to join the better party. He must either do that or do nothing; and t do nothing is equivalent to working with the enemy. Party organization is a necessity To withdraw from party is to withdraw from the life of the nation. It has been fashion. able in a small circle of people lately to speak of independence of party. There never wa an independent party. There never can be There is room in this country but for two parties-the Democratic and Republican. Between the two every man must choose The preponderance of intelligence, wealth honor, morality, and lovalty to the nation, ar found with the Republican party. This should be enough to decide the choice of men with any pretentions to intelligence, morality, and loyalty, as well as of those who look merely to

the protection of their material interests. But the Republican party is even more than we have claimed for it above. John Stuart Mill says, in his work on Liberty: "In poli ties it is almost a commonplace that a party of order or stability and a party of progress or reform are both necessary elements of a healthy state of political life, until the one or the other shall have so enlarged its menta grasp as to be a party equally of order and of progress, knowing and distinguishing what is fit to be preserved from what ought to be swept away." The Republican party is a party of order and of progress. To it belongs the future of this country just as certainly a there is a law of development that governs the political life of nations. The Democratic party has accomplished its mission, if it ever had any except to bring on the War of the Rebellion. It is the duty of the hour to recognize this. Let there be no more talk of no party" and "independence." These are Utopian shibboleths. A nation without par ties is a nation without principles. It is a nation without movement. It is a lifeless

THE ACQUITTAL OF GAGE.

The acquittal of Mr. Gage by the jury Waukegan takes the public by surprise, and is a matter of no little concern. There was really no controversy as to the facts. Mr Gage was Treasurer, and on the day he left office held of the funds of the city a certain sum : he turned over his books and papers to his successor and a portion of the money his deficit was \$582,000. A portion of this was in a suspended bank; the rest was unac counted for; he confessed the deficit, and said that if given time he would pay it to the city. He was indicted, these facts proved. and the jury promptly, and without hesitation acquitted him. It is certain that the jury must have gone outside of the evidence to reach this verdict, and what was there outside of the evidence to justify it?

When Mr. Gage was first elected he promised that he would turn over all the interest received by him for the use of the city funds to the City Treasury, retaining only his CWR salary and expenses. After he was elected he made this distinct offer to the City Council, and that body never took any action thereon, though the Finance Committee favored it. During his first term the public funds were notoriously placed on deposit in several city banks; and Mr. Gage, after deducting \$10,000 a year for his own salary. arned over \$132,000 of interest received b him from the banks to the City Treasury. In 1871, upon this record, he was re-elected by an enormous majority. Nothing more was ever said or done about any arrangement between him and the city. He loaned large sums of city money or used large sums of city money to invest in Riverside bonds and otherwise, the details of which are unimportant in this connection. It claimed by his counsel that he was virtually authorized by the city to lend the money a interest; that in exercising his discretion he loaned some \$118,000 to the Second National Bank, and more on Riverside bonds, and that both these investments proved unfortunate, he not being able to get the money back that the investment of the money for the use of the city was sanctioned by the city in accepting the \$132,000 interest paid by him previously, and he was not, therefore, criminally liable. It is true the Court excluded all testimony tending to show these facts, on the ground that neither the city nor its agents had any authority to make any such arrangement, etc. Nevertheless, the defense was offered to be made, and was made known to the jury.

Strange as it may appear, the only law under which a defaulting City Treasurer could be indicted was an obscure and longforgotten statute of 1833, and this provided penalties for not "paying over to his successor," etc. Even in that statute no such officer as a City Treasurer is mentioned. Whether the jury failed to recognize this law as applying to the case of a City Treasurer, or whether they considered the legal defens offered, but not admitted, as acquitting Mr. Gage of all intent to defraud the city, may be disclosed hereafter. At all events, they declared he was not guilty, and that ends all the criminal prosecution against the late City

Without stopping at this time to discuss the verdict of the jury, we call attention to the present condition of the law. When the jury failed to convict Gage in the case presented to them, it is not likely that any other jury can be found who will convict any other City Treasurer under like circumstances. The business of the City Treasurer is conducted now precisely as it was in the time of Mr Gage and as it had been previously. The Treasurer is paid \$2,500 a year, and this i his whole legal allowance. It is notorion that his clerical force costs him twice or thrice that amount. In contemplation o law, he is out of pocket several thousand dollars a year; in point of fact, every

much as it was aware of it in Mr. Gage's time. The City Comptroller has demanded of unprofitable farce.

the Treasurer that he pay over, as Gage did, the interest on the deposits. If this knowledge of the fact was sufficient to authorize the jury in the Gage case to assume that the city had authorized the Treasurer to loan the public funds for the benefit of the city, then it will stand equally as a defense to any other Treasurer who may at the end of his term fail or be unable to pay over to his successor the money belonging to the city.

The time has now come when the business of the office of the City Treasurer should be regulated by law. The present loose system is disgraceful. The office is a mere partisan reward. To get it, the Treasurer has to expend largely, and, as in the Gage case, the city has to foot the bill in the end. The present condition of the law and the practical relations of the Treasurer and the city are too vague and uncertain. It is questionable whether the revised code covers such cases sufficiently. There ought to be legislation clearly defining and fixing pecuniary as well as personal re sponsibility. When the taking of \$600,000 of public money ceases to be a crime, then it is time that there should be some law enacted directly applicable to such cases, and also sufficient to protect the city against loss pecuniarily. Here is work for the Citizens' Com-

THE KANAWH A CANAL FOLLY. The Richmond Cheap Transportation Con-cention has shown a readiness to spend the

money and pledge the credit of the nation

which Congress, in the palmiest days of

subsidy-legislation, has never approached.

It has adopted, apparently by a bit of sharp

parliamentary practice, the report of the

This Committee was appointed during the

heat of the Granger excitement. It went to

work with sound and fury, and recommended

the digging of every possible and impossible

Senate Committee on Inland Transportation.

ditch which imaginary national interests or local greed could demand. If their scheme, with its estimated expenditure of \$300,000,-000 to \$500,000,000, were ever carried out. the average inhabitant would have more canals to the right and the left and before and behind than the six hundred at Balaklava had cannon. The preposterous report fell flat. Now the Richmond Convention has adopted this stillborn child and is trying to breathe the breath of life into it. The reason for this is plain. The Convention is controlled by the Virginia delegates. A component part of the omnibus scheme it has indorsed is the completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal. This ditch is now dug from the James to a point in the mountains. Virginia, speaking through the Richmond Convention, asks the National Government to enlarge the part already dug and dig another part through one or two hundred miles of mountains to the Kanawha, including enormous mountain tunnels. Then she would like to have that stream locked, dammed, and deepened from the mountains to the Ohio River. When all this has been done, at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000 and a real cost of twice that amount, the work will still be only begun. The Ohio River is "fickle as a woman." To-day it would float the Great Eastern and to-morrow the mythical Missouri steamboat, which can run on a heavy dew, would run aground in its sand-bars. It is idle to spend millions of money in locks and dams for such a stream. The first flood would pour down such a resistless torrent of water as would deposit every dam and lock on sand-bars between Cairo and New Orleans. Nature has a few rights that man must perforce respect. When she has thrown a triple range of mountains across the route of a proposed canal, and when she makes a river alternately a roaring torrent and a meandering brook, the best possible advice to persons about to dig a thousand-mile ditch by mountain and river is-Don't! The case would be som what different if the projectors proposed to use their own money, but they do not. They wish to tax every man, woman, and child in this country for a century or two, and pour the money thus wrung from the nation into a hole in the ground. Gen. Imboden, of Richmond, said in the Convention Thursday, that, if he were in Congress, he would vot for an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for ditch-digging. The party that votes such an appropriation need never trouble itself to run any candidates thereafter, except in the localities where the money is spent. Politicians need to understand, with the greatest distinctness, that the people pay too many taxes already. There is a limit to all things, save the greed of tax-eaters. Digging the canals demanded by the Richmond Convention would be parallel folly to that of the Czar who had a railroad constructed or an absolute air-line from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He argued that the best way to go from one place to another must be the short est way, and he therefore had his road so built that it cost twice what it should, and left the towns it should have touched miles away to the right and left. The mild maniacs of Richmond draw a straight line from that city to the Ohio, and propose to change the line into a canal forthwith. If one mentions the Alleghanies, they reply that money will level them. And so, indeed, it would, but they cannot get it. If one sketch the real state of the Ohio River, they shut their ears. Even money, though produced by the sale of the prettiest bonds or the greenest legaltenders in the world, will not make that changeable stream a national water-way. Perpetual motion will be an old invention before the James River & Kanawha Canal fulfills the hope so freely expressed at Richmond. The modern whose other name is R. M. T. Hunter has signalized himself during the Convention by delivering an elaborate argument to the effect that the Federal Government had un-

limited powers to dig water-ways, but none

seems to be a fair sample of the intelligence

tives of the Northwest, although outnum

good record. They secured the defeat of Tom Scott's subsidy schemes by a heavy majority and they have fought manfully for the two internal improvements most urgently needed now,-the completion of work on the Illinois River and the execution of the Rock Island & Hennepin canal.

The chief trouble with the Convention has een that it has represented Virginia and Richmond much more than it has the nation. The people want cheap transportation for the sake of the whole country, not of any single city." A convention like this only harms the cause it assumes to champion by allowing local interests to drive it into making wildly extravagant demands. The next session is to be held in Chicago. We trust that the proceedings of 1875 may be marked by more nation ality of feeling and less local prejudice.

When a number of gentlemen spend several days in asking the United States to expend a hundred million dollars on a useless moun- for admission as States before many more tain ditch, they are merely enacting a most

TOWN BOARDS IN COOK COUNTY.

The fraud practiced upon the tax-payers of Chicago by the Town-Board organization during the last three years becomes doubly oppressive when it is remembered that these Town Boards are an imposition on Cook County in direct violation of the Constituion of 1870. The recklessness and indeency of their grabs would seem to indicate that the beneficiaries were aware that there was no authority for their existence, and that they expect to be suddenly wiped out at any time. The opinion given to the Citizens' Town-Board Government in Cook County: and we believe that it will only be necessary to take the proper legal steps to secure a judicial recognition of this position. The case may be succinctly stated as folows: The Constitutional Convention of 1870 provided two distinct systems of County overnment, leaving it at the discretion of

the various counties of the State to organize ander either one or the other. One of these was the township organization, and the other was the control of county affairs by a Board of Commissioners. In the latter case it was proportion becomes all the more absurd when provided that there should be three Commisioners in every county adopting the system, xcept in Cook County. The exception in ook County was expressly made by the Conention in order to take from Cook County the privilege given to all the other counties of selecting their own system. In the case of At this rate of increase and decrease how Cook County it was expressly provided (Sec. County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten | though not needed now, may be of use when of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said | case of war the country must depend upon city, in such manner as may be provided by its volunteer army, and experience has allaw." In this way, the Convention stipulated | ready shown that the same course which prothat Cook County should be governed by a Board of Commissioners, while it left to all other counties in the State the option of either one of the two systems. About forty counties organized under the Commissioner system, the remainder retaining the Town-Board system. The Legislature, however, ignored the fact that the Constitution had fixed the character of the Cook County Government, and permitted it to retain the Town-Board system along with the Commisioner system. It is manifestly absurd that Cook County should have two systems of Government while every other county in the State has only one. In the absence of any express prohibition of this dual system, it would be held that this could not be the case. But the Constitution also provides, both generally and with specific eference to township organization, here must be uniform legislation for all ounties in the State; that is, all counties shall be organized either under the Town-Board system or the Commissioner system : and it would be a violation of this principle to permit any one county to have both sys-

Mr. Tuley has more recently recommended the Citizens' Committee to avail themselves of the constitutional privilege of petition as means toward ridding Cook County of this cubus. To do this it will be neces to secure the signature of more than 10,000 legal voters in the county, or one-fifth of the ntire number of votes cast at the last election. The question whether Cook County will continue or discontinue the system of Town Boards will then have to be submitted to the people at the next general election which would be next November, and so b determined by a majority of the voters. But this plan manifestly includes a waste of time and money, if the Constitution already missioner system for Coo wides the C County, as we believe to be the case. The Citizens' Association have already some experience with the privilege petition in the matter of incorpora ing the city under the general law. It a tedious and uncertain mann f proceeding. It would require at least two ears, and, meanwhile, we would have to counter serious dangers of defeat through the opposition of the professional politicians before the matter could be determined. It is a much simpler, speedier, and surer way of neeting the difficulty to take the question into the courts, and let the Supreme Court decide the meaning of the Constitution with reference to Cook County. It will be neces sary to have this settled in any case. If it be decided that Cook County, under the Constitution, can have no other than the Comnissioner system, that ends the matter. If the reverse, it will then be in order to attempt a riddance of the Town Board by neans of a petition and popular vote. There are two points that need to be di

nctly recalled in connection with this subject: (1) The intention of the framers of the Constitution must be considered as affecting the interpretation to be put upon any part in controversy. Now, it was the intention of the Convention to abolish the Town Boards in Cook County, being perfectly fa miliar with their atrocious character and utter uselessness; and it was the belief some eminent lawyers of the Convention, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Hitchcock, the President, Messrs, Elliot Anthony, and S. S. Haves, that the article providing for a Board of Fifteen Commissioners in Cook County did abolish it. (2) It is a well-established principle that a General Assembly has no power to change the operation of the organic law of the State, and our Suprem Court has frequently so decided. Therefore when our Constitution fixed two systems for County Government, one excluding the other. and provided the Commissioner-system for Cook County, no ignorant legislation could alter the fact. We believe that an appeal to to build railways, between the States. This the courts will establish this position.

displayed by the delegates. The representa-The next Congress will be asked to creat wo new Territories. A bill dividing Dakots bered and outvoted, have, however, made a Territory and erecting a new Territory out of the northern portion of it is already before Concress, and will probably be taken up early in the next session. This was the issue in the late election in Dakota, and, the choice of Congressional Delegate turning on it, the decision of the popular vote was in favor of a separation. The people of Northern Dakots wan a new political existence and a distinct Territorial Government. They desire to be known as Pembina. The same is the case in Idaho, which has also elected a delegate in favor of the division of the Territory. In this case, also, it is the northern p ortion that desire the separation. We have no doubt that ther are local reasons for desiring these change which appeal with particular force to the per ple of the Territory. But Congress must also to the General Government and fut

cy. These new Territories will be knocking at the doors of Congress with an application years. There will be four of them instead of two, which means, perhaps, eight additional Senators instead of four, and two more "rotten boroughs" than we would otherwise have. This is a consideration not to be ignored.

TOO MUCH HEAD FOR THE BODY.

missioned officers. According to the Register the army now numbers 25,000 men, having been reduced 5,000 by deaths and desertion since last January, and, as there is a very general opposition to any increase thereof, it will only take four or five years at this rate association by Mr. James P. Root about a | to wipe it out altogether. To command this nonth ago on this subject was the correct | little handful of men, it appears that 2,069 view of the case. There is no such thing as officers are necessary, not counting Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and line officers selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department. The permanent staff officers number 524, so that there is one staff officer to each squad of four line officers and fortyeight men, and one commissioned officer to each dozen men. The disproportion is an absurd one on the face of it, and probably obtains also in the navy, although we have not the figures at hand. It is an army with a tremendous head and little body. looking something like a tadpole. This disit is considered that the rank and file of the army is constantly diminishing and the officers are constantly increasing, since they do not suffer from desertion, very little by death or resignation, and West Point grinds out its grist every year with unvarying regularity. long will it be before the army will be made Art. X., ) that "The county affairs of Cook up of officers without commands? The plea for this perpertion is that the officers, althe emergency of war occurs. But in vides volunteers for the rank and file can also provide volunteer officers in any number who are not only brave men but quickly become qualified to command, as was abundantly shown in the War of the Rebellion both in the South and the North. And the War of the Rebellion showed another thing, viz. : that officers who had gone through West Point and afterwards resigned into the walks of private life, can be recalled to the army on the tap of the drum and on the firing of the first hostile shot. It is wholly useless, therefore, to keep thousands of educated, skillful officers in idleness on the national pay-rolls all their lives, waiting for the "next war."

The absurd disproportion which the Register shows is in itself an argument for the reduction of the number of officers. The reduction of the enlisted men is taking care of itself with sufficient rapidity. If the officers are to be constantly increased, then the army should be increased also, or the War Department will speedily be a department of sinecures. Gen. Belknap, in his annual report, has taken a very sensible position in this respect, especially in his argument that the resent system of reducing the army by discharging men without diminishing the number of officers is unsymmetrical and not economical. The army now is reduced to a minimum which ought not to be further disturbed. The reduction should hereafter be made in the officers and posts. Let West Point go on with its work and furnish the officers, but it is not necessary to keep them in idleness. A part of them can be retired without detriment, as they can be called upon at any time in an emergency. THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General be submitted to Congress furnishes interesting information of the operations of the Post-Office Department for the year ending July 1, 1874. The revenues of the Department for the year were \$24,596,569, and the expenditures of all kinds \$32,126,415,an increase of revenue over the previous year of \$1,674,411, and of expenditure of \$3,041,469. Including the appropriations by Congress for the transportation of public mails, the deficiency in the revenues of the Department were \$5,259,934, against \$5,265,475 in the previous year. The estimates for the year ending June 30,

1876, are \$36,964,034, and the estimated revenue at \$29,148,156, leaving a deficiency of \$7,815,378. This does not include the revenue for carrying the Government mails, mounting to \$2,000,000.

show that 4,601,773 dead-letters were received, of which 1,392,224 letters, representing in value \$3,909,868, were delivered

On June 30, 1874, the postal service con sisted of 69,734 miles of railroads: annual ransportation, 72,460,545 miles; annual cost, \$9,113,190, or 12.58 cents per mile. The annual transportation on steamboats cost over 26 1-2 cents a mile, and on all other routes at about 11 1-2 cents per mile.

The foreign mail service has been in

The International Postal Congress that met During the year, the money-order depart-

ment worked satisfactorily. The whole amount of money thus transmitted was over \$74,000,000: the average amount of each order was \$16.83. The revenue from this department over its expenses was \$105,000. There were but seventy-four cases of frauduent payment, or one case in each 59,677 let The whole number of Postmasters in the

United States is 34,294, of which 1,408 are appointed by the President. The number of imployes of the Postal Railway Service is 2,173, and their compensation \$2,351,809. The whole number of persons in the employ of the Post-Office Service is 49,000.

The estimate for the year beginning July, 1875, is, as we have stated, \$36,964,000. This includes \$7,000,000 for salaries of Postmasters, and \$3,500,000 for clerks. The compensation of Postmasters and their clerks is now regulated by no law. Postmasters in small towns and cities, with population les than 30,000, are paid the same compensation as is paid to Postmasters in the large cities The Postmaster of Chicago is paid \$4,000, and the business of that office exceeds that of any other office save New York, and yet there are 200 Postmasters in the country who receive \$3,200 to \$4,000 a year each. There is need of a vigorous refor this matter, and the Postmaster-General who frankly acknowledges his perience in managing a business inex

to apply the proper remedy to this tem. The Post-Offices want to be clar with regard to the population within ther of their delivery and the amount of their vice in either the ability or the efficier The Army Register for 1875 shows a very the Postmasters. The Railway Postal Se remarkable disproportion between the numis an additional charge on the transports ber of enlisted men and the number of comof mails. It costs \$9,000,000 to tra

> The subsidy of \$500,000 a year to San Francisco, Japan & China Line is one those gratuities which cannot be defended is an outrage upon the country. There is a more justification for it than there would be for voting \$500,000 to each of the line running between New York and Europe. is a special bounty of half a million of do lars a year to a steamship company, and to which no adequate service is rend gratuity was authorized by Congress, but s none the less reprehensible, and should discontinued at the earliest date.

The Postal Service is one in which the peo ple are personally and directly more interest ed than in any other branch of the Gover ment. That Department is one of actual tangible service, and not a mere political m chine. It should be managed as a business department exclusively, and all abuses and extravagances and unnecessary expenditure should be cut off, and the service broad down to a purely business standard. If the Postmaster-General will take this view, and we think he will, and can get the support of Congress, the Postal Service can be made set supporting. Subsidies are wholly foreign to the proper management of the Post-Office

BUTLER'S NEW PARTY.

with prominent (?) men all over the count with this end in view. This fact shows very clearly that Mr. Butler has reached the con clusion that neither the Republican nor th Democratic party has any further use f him, and in this conclusion he is right. The two parties of the country-and the only two -have no principles which he represents, p trusts which they dare confide to him, a offices which they care to have him fill This feeling is very strong in the country a large, and strongest among his constituency, where he is best known. Th expression of that feeling in Essex Count has been received everywhere with profoun satisfaction. When it became apparent him that the Democratic cause was he fastened himself upon the Rep party with all his corruptions, and the party carried the load until it became necessary either to drop it or to break down under it. The former alternative was chosen, and Ma sachusetts for the first time in twenty year elected a Democratic Governor. She arily chose this unmitigated form of calmit rather than endure the scandal and repro of "Butlerism" any longer. Having dropp this intolerable burden, the party rises to proper place, and will go into the election in 1876 with all its old spirit and enthusiasm and roll up its old majorities. As all ti issues of importance in which the country now interested are represented by the Rep lican and Democratic parties, it follows the Mr. Butler and his new party will represen issues in which the public will have no in terest, except to upset them at the very first opportunity. Mr. Butler has never represented but one fact, and that is the fact of political immorality. His new party wil based upon that fact, and he will group abou him all the political plotters, intriguers, venturers, and corruptionists of the He may call to his standard ambition political Grangers, the lower strate of society which is controlled by Com munism, some of the Southern ex-Rebel and men of all stripes who have no princip and whose only object in striving for is plunder. When Mr. Butler has rallied his constituency, he should summon Tweed his lieutenant. Butler has shown pre-em nent ability in planning salary-grabs an other schemes; Tweed equal ability in en outing them. The two combined would co centrate all the immorality and corruption of the country, and, once concentre people could easily put an end to the leader and their party.

The dispatch published this morning

the effect that peace has been officially pe

worthy of confidence. Before this, it

impossible to tell what was the condition of affairs in that country, so confused and considered in the

tradictory were the reports furnished to the

press agents. Happily, there is no long reason to doubt that the insurrection has been

suppressed, and the supremacy of Avella

nedo's Government established. The

sult will be, of course, gratifying

the American people, and to all

Argentine States, by means of their com

posite population, offer the most encoun-ing field in South America for a trial of fre

government; if the experiment there, which had so great promise of success, had failed, we should have despaired of South America.

decision of a Canadian Court which sustain the motion of certain Catholics in refuse Christian burial to persons actually excommun-

cated or deserving excommunication. But for the fact that the immediate relatives of a person

recently deceased were Catholics, another of of a similar description would have occurred Rochester, N. Y. The deceased was a Max-

ted, the City of Churches will

The British Privy Council recently rev

altogether.

lievers in Republican institutions.

claimed in the Argentine States seems

The operations of the dead-letter office

to four mails per week.

at Berne in September, 1874, ended in a treaty by all the Powers represented. Under this treaty a uniform letter rate of 6 cents was adopted. This rate covers all postages between the office where the letter is mailed and that at which it is delivered. Each country is to collect and keep all the postage on letters re-

and a Catholic, but dying turned away from the Mason. He was not buried in the lot he bought and beautified, because the Church fo ade it. The Masone, therefore, buried his with pomp equal to that of the Church, but other ground. It would be well for the intol ant Protestants who are fighting Masonry to nember that they are acting in Church which it is their cardinal principle condemn; and for the Catholics to take note he ridiculous attitude in which the anti-Mas placed themselves at their last session. What sauce for the goose is a respectable condime for the anserine fowl of the other sex. Brooklyn is actually nothing more dependence promises to be of short dur.
The completion of the big bridge will maless than a suburb, and if the report of special agents of the Post-Office Department of the Post-Office D

is not self-sustaining is just the m iness, and salaries should be graded down meet this classification. At least a million a million and a half of dollars could thus! a million and a rather than any loss to the se mails on the railways, and for railway pos clerks, route agents, etc., nearly \$3,000,00 more. This latter service seems to be been ing expensive out of all proportion to the

the Brooklyn Post-Office with that

which will, it is promised, secure peditions delivery of mail matter

improve the service materially, confusion existing from different

confusion existing from different practices, and save in clerk-hire, re-stationery the sum of \$31,636 and present recipients of this sum ma-present recipients of this sum ma-change, but nobody else would. T

newspapers are sent directly to the

sides, Brooklyn needs a guardian.

In this hurrying age we are ac the search for new modes, new ex new openings, to overlook the dis new openings, to overlook the dis usages of the past. While the que ployment for women is being discu-cient Episcopal Church has sudder cient Episcopal Church has sudder

honorable occupation in the labor of try. This is the Order of Deacone. Littlejohn, of Long Island, has all

ted twelve ladies to this Order, the consecrating the last occurring a

since. The candidates must be with

preaching a sermon upon this pishop pointed out that the office

Bashop pointed out that the office was not a sphere for the gratificatio ambition, but a field for benefice Curistian work. The adoption of other denominations would rescue ciergymen from "the perils of petion." The ladies would be more one another, and, though the description of the state of the state

The Grand Vizier is a washed-or

institution nowadays. Civilization the rich romance out of him. He

wards favorites with Sultanas, or sumption with bow-string and se

news comes to us that, after su

Legast Herald for contumaciou upon him, he has commenced su editor for defamation of charact agreement that, if he win, the offer ist be expelled the country. They when the Grand Vizier had no chame, and was always addressed in which gave him no trouble. Now tion has invested Prime Minister reputations, the poor feilows are of fed them against newspaper a

fend them against newspaper a progress of the age is not altogeti

ving of labor.

not make any.

have become sadly lax lately.

The various rumors which have been circulation for some time past that Ben

er is canvassing the organization of a new

party begin to assume an appearance of real

of the corruptionists is in corresponden

It is now stated that the defeated chie

It was once complained of certain that the resurrection from the detochange their skepticism to warn Bishop of Verdun can claim to During the war, when the l'russia the city, he was concealed by hi lowers, and placed in a secure ; given out that his death had actuall masses were liberally said for the that still had an earthly tenement. was induced to make intercess cently the Right-Reverend Bisho, ence with His Holiness, and made of it, assuring him that it was Whatever amount of infallibility decreed to possess in the more of doctrine or policy, in trifling and accurate information the Church cannot begin to compare wi paper reporters. The Government of Madras co with the Citizens' Association of are engaged in the extermination be merely amusement for the Mad Like his Chicago namesake, the vanquishes any adventurous hunts to buck against him. The couce however, in almost purging the these ravenous animals, and it is by a steady prosecution of the go will be exterminated or driven congenial clime. Here is enc Chicago. It must be borne in n that the tiger of the East has not the full value of a medical certifice the sympathy of high officials. South Bend, Ind., is fortunate among her citizens men of broad views and business sagacity wh bined to beneat the city at larg eago, South Bend wanted an exte water system, and issued bonds : of \$65,000 running for twent ing 10 per cent interest. The h bazer Bros., celebrated wagon m objecting to this high rate of int the Common Council to rescind and reduce the rate of interest They then assumed the whole issue disposed of the bonds to a weal the city in twenty years, at comp

In our issue of the 2d inst., the those of the enlary-grabbers. He pass that Mr. Mitchell's name got t nection in our paper we are at a k more so as we have uniformly give for being one of the very first to t pay over to the United States Trea gret the mistake, spite of the fa fully aware we misled no one by it. character is so well known that ou have observed that it was a mist this retraction and explanation to and it is with pleasure that we ma

The New York Herald says the vill open an engagement at McV his creditors to permit him to these gentlemen contemplated month, tying a ball to his gracel ping him bodily into jail, it does ir how any action on their part his acting when and where he ple

NOTES AND OPINIO The vote for Governor of Mis clared, compares with the vote

Governor, 1874. Governor, 1874. Governor, 1874. Woodson, atry, Peoples ... 112,104 Henderso — The South Carolina official es e reported to the Legislature, follows :

Republican. Bainey, c. 14,370 Sam Lea, Buttz, 14,370 Sam Lea, Buttz, 14,204 Macker, Hoge, 16,431 McGovan Waia-ce, 16,422 Kershaw, Smalls, c. 11,752 Epping... Sam Lee, the black Democrat will provided alocated and published the state of th ported elected, was only beaten and the Governor vote in his white Democrats scratched him. mate, also, to the number of 7,

Pifth District. The intest concerning the Fluttere (Nov. 24) gives it to the Ded

Jority.
—It now appears that Fenn, Der enett, Republican, is elected t Idaho Territory. Fenn was pled division of the Territory, and had vote in North Idano; while Gov.
posed to a division, had the vote of
The North outvoted the South, an to be heard from. That's all.

The Congressman-elect of astened on to Washington only is term did not begin until an bassed into history and ought not ten. But an Alderman of one of sities has actually laid a wager l) take their seats next week.

the Carlinville (Ill.) Enquire

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UTLER'S NEW PARTY.

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is very strong in the country at strongest among his own where he is best known. The that feeling in Essex County ived everywhere with profoun When it became apparent to Democratic cause was hopeless. himself upon the Republican il his corruptions, and the party load until it became necessar op it or to break down under it. Iternative was chosen, and Ma or the first time in twenty years eratic Governor. She volum this unmitigated form of calamity ture the scandal and reproach sm" any longer. Having dropped able burden, the party rises to its , and will go into the election in its old spirit and enthusiasm, its old majorities. As all the rtance in which the country is ted are represented by the Repubcratic parties, it follows that and his new party will represent ich the public will have no in ot to upset them at the very first

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Privy Council recently reversed the Canadian Court which sustained of certain Catholics in refusing, rial to persons actually excommuni-erving excommunication. But for the immediate relatives of a person the immediate relatives of a person ased were Catholics, another case description would have occurred in N. Y. The deceased was a Mason ic, but dying turned away from the her Church and departed this life a was not buried in the lot he had beautiful because the Church forbe Masons, therefore, buried him equal to that of the Church, but in . It would be well for the intoler nts who are fighting Masonry to re-they are acting in league with that h it is their cardinal principle to and for the Catholics to take note of

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be Brooklyn Post-Office with that of New York, tich will, it is promised, secure a more exre the service materially, overcome m existing from different rulings and ices, and save in clerk-hire, rent, gas, and nery the sum of \$31,636 annually. The resent recipients of this sum may regret the charge, but nobody else would. The Brooklyn perspapers are sent directly to the Now York put Office in order to catch the first mail. Begos, Brooklyn needs a guardian. Her morals

In this hurrying age we are accustomed, in the search for new modes, new expedients, and new openings, to overlook the discoveries and ages of the past. While the question of employment for women is being discussed, the an-non-Episcopal Church has suddenly found an honrable occupation in the labor of the minis-ty. This is the Order of Deaconesses. Bishop ty. Imbelohn, of Long Island, has already admit It welve ladies to this Order, the ceremony of posserating the last occurring a day or two The candidates must be widows or maidas and must serve at least three years. In practing a sermon upon this occasion, the Tas net a sphere for the gratification of woman' ution, but a field for beneficent and quiet mistan work. The adoption of this Order by denominations would rescue many worthy carymen from "the perils of pastoral visitaone another, and, though the dear creatures should talk all the scandal in life, they could not make any.

become sadly lax lately.

The Grand Vizier is a washed-out sort of an institution nowadays. Civilization has bleached the neh romance out of him. He no longer rearis favorites with Sultanas, or punishes pre smotton with bow-string and scimetar. The legant Herald for contumacious comments mon him, he has commenced suit against the greement that, if he win, the offending journalthe expelled the country. There was a time then the Grand Vizier had no character to deane, and was always addressed in superlatives which gave him no trouble. Now that civilizaion has invested Prime Ministers with decent reputations, the poor fellows are obliged to defend them against newspaper assaults. The progress of the age is not altogether toward the

The once complained of certain unbeliever that the resurrection from the dead would fail to change their skepticism to warm belief. The Estop of Verdun can claim to have done so. During the war, when the l'russians bombarded the city, he was concealed by his faithful follovers, and placed in a secure refuge. It was grenout that his death had actually occurred, and rasses were liberally said for the repose of a soul hat still had an earthly tenement. Even the Pope was induced to make intercession for him. Re cently the Right-Reverend Bishop had an audience with His Holiness, and made a clean breast of it, assuring him that it was unavoidable Whatever amount of intallibility the Pope may be decreed to possess in the more important item f doctrine or policy, in trifling matters of fact and accurate information the Head of the Church cannot begin to compare with some news paper reporters.

with the Citizens' Association of Chicago. Both are engaged in the extermination of the tiger. The destruction of the man-eater has ceased to be merely amusement for the Madras sportsman. Like his Chicago namesake, the tiger usually vanquishes any adventurous huntsman who essays to buck against him. The concerted action of natives and the Government have succeeded however, in almost purging the Presidency of these ravenous animals, and it is believed that, by a steady prosecution of the good work, they will be exterminated or driven to some more congenial clime. Here is encouragement for Chicago. It must be borne in mind however. that the tiger of the East has not yet learned the full value of a medical certificate, or gained he sympathy of high officials.

South Bend, Ind., is fortunate in possessing mong her citizens men of broad and generous tiess and business sagacity which are comimed to benefit the city at large. Like Chituer system, and issued bonds to the amount 000 running for twenty years and draw. 10 per cent interest The Messrs. Studeher Bros., celebrated wagon manufacturers. objecting to this high rate of interest, induced the Common Council to rescind the ordinance mi reduce the rate of interest to 8 per cent. they then assumed the whole issue, and finally deposed of the bonds to a wealthy concern in Newark, N. J. This transaction will have saved the city in twenty years, at compound interest,

In our issue of the 2d inst., the name of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, occurs among those of the salary-grabbers. How it came to rass that hir. Mitchell's name got in in that conbection in our paper we are at a loss to say, the more so as we have uniformly given him credit for being one of the very first to turn the backpay over to the United States Treasury. We regret the mistake, spite of the fact that we are fully aware we misled no one by it. Mr. Mitchell'i character is so well known that our readers must have observed that it was a mistake. We owe this retraction and explanation to Mr. Mitchell, and it is with pleasure that we make them.

The New York Herald says that Edwin Booth open an engagement at McVicker's Theatre Dec. 14, as arrangements have been made with is creditors to permit him to do so. Unless these gentlemen contemplated padlocking his month, tying a ball to his graceful leg, or clap-Jing him bodily into jail, it does not clearly ap-pear how any action on their part could prevent his acting when and where he pleases.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote for Governor of Missouri, officially scared, compares with the vote in 1872 as fol-

Sovernor, 1874.

Simin, Dem. ... 149,566 Woodson, Dem. ... 156,714

Satty, Peoples ... 112,104 Henderson, Rep. .121,272

-The South Carolina official election returns, as reported to the Legislature, give results as

Republican.	Opposition.
Dambania Gover	rnor,
80,403	Green
Cong	ress.
Mainey, e	ress, Sam Les, c13,563 Mackey16,742
Buttz14,370 Hoge14,204	Mackey,16,742
Walace16,431 Smalls e16,452	McGowan12,878
Smalls, c16,452 Sam I	Mersusw
wee the bleek Do	mocrat who was first re-
orted aleast a	beaten by running be-
diected, was only	beaten by running be-
thite D.	e in his district. The
	ed him. White Demo- per of 7,500, refused to

hith District. tre (Nov. 24) gives it to the Democrats by five Republican, is elected to Congress in

ritory. Fenn was pledged to urge a mion of the Territory, and had a pretty solid thain North Idaho; while Gov. Bennett, op-The North Idaho; while Gov. Bennett, op-boad to a division, had the vote of South Idaho. The North outvoted the South, and was the last to beard from. That's all.

e Congressman-elect of Indiana who ed on to Washington only to learn that did not begin until another year has into history and ought not to be forgot-But an Alderman of one of our Illinois has actually laid a wager that the Con-men newest elected (Barney Caulfield et labe their seats next week. And he wants

ern Democratic members to unite upon Col. William R. Morrison for Speaker of the next House, in Congress. Col. Morrison was formerly Speak er in the Illinois Legislature.

-A Congressional pay-roll next year, costing the people \$1,400,000 in forward pay to Congressmen-elect. will furnish about fourteen hundred thousand arguments to the damage of that political party which disburses the money. The political majority in Congress this winter will be well advised to look out for this. The Terre Haute Gazette says:

The deep and deadly penalties which the people are inflicting upon those whom they had greatly trusted, and by whom they were greatly betrayed, will be a warning for all time to come to men in public places, that, though the people are slow to wrath and of great mercy, once their ire is aroused, their vengeance is swift and terrible.

-The pay now stands at \$5,000 a year, in monthly payments. The monthly payments of all who have certificates of election for the Forty-fourth Congress will begin on the 4th of next March, nine months before any service will be performed. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE figures up he gross amount of these payments at \$1,402,-500. This \$1,402,500 is to be advanced to members for services which have not been performed at the time of payment.—Kalamazoo (Mich.)

-We feel confident that Republicans as well as Democrats will avoid salary-grabs, back-pay steals, Credit Mobiliers, and land-grant jobs, The lesson taught by the exposure of all manner of frands practiced for the past number of years by our national and State legislators will be one that our public servants will profit by. But very few salary-grabbers, were said, task to Congress. few salary-grabbers were sent tack to Congress

and aspiring ones will keenly watch all proceedings that have a corrupt tendency, and be ready to expose the same.—Ogic County [III.] Grange.—We are anxious to see whether the Republican party will do anything for the relief of the people or not. They have the power in the present Congress to do away with the oppressive tariff laws that are robbing Western farmers of tariff laws that are robbing Western farmers of millions of dollars annually,—they have the power to abolish the National Banks that are robbing the people of \$20,000,000 annually,—
they have the power to check extravagance in
every department of Government,—they have
the power to repeal in toto the Salary-Grab law, they have the power to bring to punishment the thieves that have been robbing the National Government and the District of Columbia Municipal Government,—they have the power to put good men in office all over the land, and it remains to be seen whether these things will be done by the Republican party when it has the power in its own hards to so—furtherized. power in its own hands to do so .- Cumberland

-The salary-grap had a great deal to do with the defeat of the Republican party at the late election, and under no pretense whatever should a grabber receive any consideration from the Democratic majority. The people have emphatically denounced the measure, and, if for no other reason than to testify a regard for their will, salary-grabbers must be sent to the rear, and compelled to take back seats.—Freeport (Ill.)

The Republican party now has the oppor tunity offered it to again establish itself in the good graces of the people of the nation. The nasses of that party would do it in short order. It remains to be seen whether the leaders will mprove the next four months and give the op

improve the next four months and give the op-pressed people the relief they so much need.

The people demand that the salary-grab active which gives to newly-elected members of Congress some nine months pay before they render any service, and while they are yet at home attending to their own private business shall be repealed. . . . These are the rea shall be repeated. . . These are the reasonable demands of the people, which the party in power can give them if they will. If they do not, some other party will; and the party that loes heed these demands of the people will be the party to control the nation hereafter. The

the party to control the nation necestion. The action of the Republican party in the next four months will have much to do with its future weal or wee.—Champaign (Ill.) Union.

—The forward-pay feature of this salary law is but little less obnoxious than the back-pay grab, for under it a man may draw pay for services which he may never render. Let the Republican Congress which passed the law reneal publican Congress, which passed the law, repeal This action is demanded by the peo unless it is repealed by the present Congress, just that much heavier load will the Republicans have to carry in the next Presidential contest, and, talk as we may, that campaign will in which neither party can afford to load itself down with a surplus of baggage. There will be no "forgetting the past" in that fight, but the records of both parties will be severely scrutirecords or both parties will be severely scrutinized, and by their records they must stand or fall. We trust, therefore, that a bill will be speedily introduced by some Republican member for the repeal of the forward-pay section of the salary law, and that the Republican Congres will, without hesitation, pass it.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Prof. Cairnes' Treatise.

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY NEWLY EXPOUNDED. By J. E. CAIRNES, M. A., Emeritus Professor of Political E-onomy in University College, London, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1874.

This book, the most remarkable treatise on Political Economy which has appeared since the charge the sum of its liabilities. Each publication of John Stuart Mill's " Principles." deals some strong blows at Mill's reputation. It is one of several signs of a rather saddening process which has been going on in England since Mill's death, and perhaps from the date of his career in Parliament as the member for Westminster. His fame has been exposed to an acid criticism which has eaten intoit on every side. His Parliamentary record gave some slight ground for the tooready speer that he was too theatrical to be practical. Almost his last act in England, just before he went to Avignon to die, was to preside over a meeting which committed itself, and so, by implication, him, to the support of some rather startling theories about the ownership of land. which shocked and repelled the mass of intelligent Englishmen. When John Stuart Mill de-fended the doctrine that the national increase in the value of land, independent of the owner's action, might rightfully be appropriated by the State without the owner's receiving any compensation therefor, he alienated many keen-eyed thinkers, who saw that the worst features of Socialism lurked under such a scheme His own failure to see this was a self-inflicted wound. The publication of his "Autobiography" exposed his memory and his work to the bitter attacks of the religious press. which foolishly accused him of the Atheism he expressly denied, and to the semi-contemptnous reviews of the secular press, which saw in that curious book a confession of the weakness which every man knows exists within himself, but of which he is loth to believe his literary or scientific idol can have been guilty. Then came the just-published "Essays on Religion." We have already discussed these, editorially and critically. We mention them again only to say that the criticism they have excited has not been favorable. It has been, as a rule, highly unfavorable. The reputation of their author has suffered still more through them. Mr. Mill's fame is now attacked from another direction. The points upon which Cairnes differs from him are neither few nor unimportant. We shall refer to some of them in analyzing the book. The "leading principles" of the title are in three classes,—those of Value, of Labor and Capital, and of International Trade.

Mill, as is well known, rejected the ordinary theory of demand and supply. He declared that there could be no ratio between a quantity (supply) and a desire (demand). To this Cairnes replies that each member of the equation consists of a desire, backed by purchasing power. The lemand for cotton, for instance is a desire to buy cotton, coupled with a purchasing power in the shape of gold. The supply of cotton is a desire to buy gold, coupled with purchasing power in the shape of cotton. Thus the two forces, despite Mill, do correspond. They are, as Cairnes puts it, "different faces of the same fact." This is not a mere verbal issue. The theory, as proved by the book before us, is a substantial aid in the explanation of disputed points. It greatly clears, for instance, the puzzling statement, that de-mand for commodities is not demand for labor. Mill's explanation of this is defective, for this, among other reasons: that he uses the wrong figures. Thus, he says that, if a cloth-manufacturer, who has been in the habit of buying £50 worth of lace every year, should stop doing fund, whether the capitalist wished it so and put the £50 into his business, the lacemaker would then take £50 out of his business and use it productively in some other way;
and that, therefore, a cessation of this demand
for commedities would really result in the third was wrong in saying
that he was wrong in saying that he was wrong in saying

invented is right. Thornton mistakes the meaning of "law." The "law" which determine maker between them to use £100 instead of £50 in the employment of labor. There are two the ratio of the wages-fund to the whole capital is precisely like the "law" which makes a man first place, it is assumed that a manufacturer's tired. It is profitable for him to eat, to sleep, capital is exactly equal to the sum of his yearly and to devote a certain part of his cap sales, since the decrease of £50 in the sum of tal to paying wages. Therefore, he does all three things, although he is not forced the lace-maker's sales allows him to withdraw £50 from his capital. Secondly, to do either of them. So Mill was right until he said he was wrong. Cairnes the argument, consistently carried out, would show that the very best thing enumerates three causes which fix the proportion of the wages-fund to capital: They are the strength of the desire of accumulation, the opevery manufacturer, by this supposition, would portunities for profitable investment, and the forthwith have a free capital, equal to the agcharacter of the national industries. This chedule is unscientific. The last of the three ployment of labor, to meet the demands that is the only cause which fixes the ratio of the wages-fund to the whole capital, or, in other words, makes it profitable for the employer to tion of the theory. He regards the question spend such-and-such a share of his capital in from two points of view: When the aggregate for commodities has not in-

for labor would be to have the demand

gregate of his annual sales, to invest in the em

with this treatment Prof. Cairnes' lucid exposi-

creased, but has changed its direction,

and when the aggregate demand has

increased. In the first case, it is evident that no

more labor can be employed, and that there will

to another. In the second, the reasoning is as

follows: Since demand means desire, coupled

with purchasing power in material form, there

can be no increased aggregate demand without

an increase in the aggregate supply. For,

if the supply of goods offered for sale has not increased, how can the demand,

the purchasing power of which consists of

these same goods, have increased? More

demand, therefore, involves a greater

production of wealth. Other things being the

same, this increased production means an in-

crease in the capital of the country. This, of

course, involves the employment of more labor

since the amount of labor in a country is meas-

ured by the amount of capital. It is evident.

abtlety and nicety of Prof. Cairnes' reasoning,

Cairnes justly says of this reasoning, "The

point of view is shifted from the ground of hu-

nan interest to the partial and limited stand-

point of the capitalist employer." Cost is con-

founded with the reward of cost. Cost is

sacrifice. The cost of production consists of

abstinence, which is the sacrifice of the em-

labor, which is the sacrifice of the laborer; wages

ployer : and risk, which is the common sacrifice

of both. To put this in another way, the cost of

roduction to capital is wages; to labor, work.

Mr. Mill ignores the latter element, and consid-

ers the cost to capital as the one index of value.

This error is fundamental. The Protectionists

of this country rely upon it when they plead that

the high wages of American labor make

it impossible for the American manufactures

a high tariff. They reckon cost of production.

and so value, simply from the standpoint of the

capitalist. Hitherto, they have been able to

this point is concerned, will be valueless. Mill's

weak defense of temporary protection in a young

and growing country may, perhaps, have been

due to his erroneous estimate of the cost of pro-

Perhaps the most striking feature of Prof

Cairnes' book is it's division of the labor of each

He roughly estimates that there are four non-

learned professions. Each of these independent

the sum of its exports must dis-

all it buys from other groups. In this ex-

change between groups, cost of production does

not, according to Prof. Cairnes, fix value but the

law of demand and supply does. The Westmin-

ster Review, in a lengthy criticism of the book

says, happily enough, that the assertion that de-

mand and supply fix values between groups

amounts to saving that things exchange

in the proportion in winch they do ex-

change. The theory of non-competing industrial

groups is one of substantial value. Its

recognized. There is scarcely any competition

in the strict sense of the word, between a

lawver and a bricklayer. Prof. Cairnes is th

first economist to make this fact clear, -a fact

almos tevery politico-economical question. His

deduction from it, that group-values are fixed

by demand and supply, is, however, unfounded

The real factor of these values is the

of the different groups. Strangely enough,

Prof. Cairnes, by overlooking this pal-

pable fact, has failed to find the law which gov

on account of a wrong definition of skill. Thus

position of a first-class book is not remunerated

rightly may, as the power of practically

applying an art or a science, it is evident tha

this power does affect value. If the author has

the ability to adapt his book to practical pur poses as thoroughly as the skilled artisan can

adapt his work, he will receive a proportionately-

It is safe to say that the general law of wages

is this: A man gets pay in proportion to his

is so universal that it prevails not only be-

tween individuals of the same industria

its efficiency. Prof. Cairnes' mistake in the

It is a common error to rank labor as a com-

modity, and argue as if it, like commodities in

general, obeyed the law of supply and demand.

Cairnes shows that this is not so, because the

of children-is affected but slightly by the de-

mand for labor. An entirely-independent force

-one of the strongest passions of man-comes

into play. Its workings cannot be calculated

meaning of skill has hid this truth from him.

greater remuneration.

with certainty.

which will hereafter outer into the discussion of

nost entire truth will doubtless be at once

must produce enough to

groups is like an independent country. That is,

country into non-competing industrial layers.

ompeting classes : unskilled laborers, artisans,

thiy-skilled mechanics, and members of the

quote Mill's potent authority in defense of this

easoning. Hereafter that authority, so far as

compete with foreign rivals without the aid of

demand for bullocks.

uld surely arise after a short time. Compare

Prof. Cairnes thinks little of the power of trades-unions to raise wages. They can do so, he says, only when the increase is "in the air," and sure to come at any rate. Then they may, perhaps, hasten it. This part of his book will doubtless call out some earnest replies. The Fortnightly Review for November contains a criticism, mainly devoted to the refutation of this statement. Cairnes, like Mill, believes that the best hope of the laboring classes for the fu-

ture lies in co-operation. The third part of the work-that on International Trade-discusses the Protective policy of this country at length. It is an able indictme of Protection,—so able that the Free-Trade League might well reprint it separately for distribution throughout the country. Prof. Cairnes quotes an extract from David A. Wells' report for 1868, which deserves to be quoted again. The report says:

for 1868, which deserves to be quoted again. The report says:

In the summer of 1867, while studying the industries of Europe, the Commissioner vasited a factory, the products of which and for many years found an extensive market in the United States. The product being staple, and the industry one that it was exceedingly desirable should be extended in the United States, the Commissioner studied the process of manufacture with great care, from the selection of the raw material to the packing of the finished product; the rates of wages; the intelligence of the operatives; and the hours of labor. When his investigation was completed, the Commissioner said to the foreign manufacturer,—a man whose name is a household word in his own country for megrity and philanthropy: "The duty on the import of these articles into the United States is, respectively, 35 per cent advactor and 30 per cent advactor and 20 cents per pound; if you have given me your prices, products of machinery, and cost of labor, correctly, I do not well see how you could export your fabrics to the United States, even if there were substantially no duty, as the advantage of raw material is mainly upon our side."
"I am sometimes at a loss myself to account for the course of trade," was the reply; "but perhaps it will help you to a conclusion if I tell you that, some time ago, finding ourselves pressed with German competition, we there wut our old machinery and replaced it. then, that the demand for commodities is not a demand for labor, inasmuch as both these de-mands are caused by the increase of capital. We have given this demonstration at length, not only because it is an admirable illustration of the but because the position he defends so triumphautly has recently been bitterly attacked by a school of economists, chief among whom is Mr. W. T. Thornton, who says, in his book "On Labor," that demand for commodities is as much demand for labor as demand for beef is The next essential difference between Cairnes and Mill is on another subdivision of value. What fixes value? is a question to which the two give answers that by no means coincide. Mill says that value depends upon cost of production, and analyzes this cost into wages and profits; that is, the wages of laborers and the

profits of previous producers. Thus the cost of The owners of this second-hand machinery production is to him what the capitalist pays have since asked and got more "protection" for for the finished product. This is radically wrong. its products.

It is paying a dubious compliment to a write on Political Economy to say that he resembles Ruskin; but this is true, in a good sense, of Prof. Cairnes. Mill makes man, economically onsidered, a mere machine. He says: "Political Economy is concerned with man solely as a being who desires to possess wealth, and who is capable of judging of the comparative efficacy of means for obtaining that end. It makes entire abstraction of every other human passion or motive, except . . . aversion to labor, and desire for the present enjoyment of costly indulgence." This has been the usual doctrine ever since. Ruskin revolted from it, rotested that man was not wholly selfish, and that no theory that made him a machine could stand the test of practice. Carnes takes this same view, without going to the wild extremes of Ruskin. He lays stress on the subordinate influences which retard or quicken the working of the main laws of the science. Thus, he shows how the maxim that capital flows to the points where it can be most profitably invested is modified by the race, religion, custom, prejudice, ignorance, love of country, fear of public opinion. etc., of the individual capitalist. He imitates, in this, the first of the economists, Adam Smith, who was a Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, and taught Political Economy as a branch of Moral Philosophy.

Prof. Cairnes' volume, is as we have said, the most remarkable work on Political Economy that has appeared since Mill's great book was published. Ita tyle is clear. Its argument is profound. It is not a book for boys or smateurs; but the trained student will enjoy its eve 1y page.

#### PERSONAL. IN CHICAGO.

State's Attorney Reed returned home from Waukegan last evening, where he has been for the past few days conducting the prosecution of the Gage case.

Phil Hoyne was quite surprised to receive yesterday a commission from the Court of Commission of Alabama Claims, at Washington, appointing him Commissioner for the State of Illinois to receive testimony from such Illinoisans as may have little accounts to present against Johnny Bull on account of the depredations of the Alabama.

Detective Tyrrell, one of the most efficient men on the city police force, has resigned, and accepted a position on the staff of Chief Washburn, of the United States Secret Service. He has worked up some good cases during the short time he has been on duty in this city, notable among which was the arrest and conviction of Jim Barron. He carries with him the best wishes of his brother officers, and all those who have come in contact with him.

efficiency, the skill, the productive power, have come in contact with him.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, the Hon. Carter H. Harrison stepped into the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and announced his presence to Jim Doyle and Tom Judge, with the following interrogation: "I say, boys, do you think a man is compotent to represent an intelligent constituency in Congress, who is so absent-minded as to walk over town on as disagreeable an evening as this, forgetting that his norse and buggy were hitched in front of the building awaiting his pleasure to drive home?" Jim and Tom answered they thought not. Mr. Harerns wages. He says: "Skill, as skill, produces no effect upon value." He falls into this error he says that the great skill displayed in the comin proportion to the skill shown in products of a different order. But, if we define skill, as we Jim and Tom answered they thought not. Mr. Harrison then explained that on leaving the County Commissioners room, where he had been engaged during the afternoon in attendance upon a meeting of the County Board, he was met by a friend, who "button-holed" him, and engaged him in conversation. They walked as far as Madison street before the member of Congress least remembers of the thick heads and house were heads to the him have and house the state of the state elect remembered that his horse and buggy were awaiting his convenience in front of the County Building, on the North Side, where he had hitched the team early in the afternoon.

efficiency. Despite some exceptions, the law My numerous friends who tendered me an my agonized family their affectionate sympathies group, but between those of different groups my agonized ramily their affectionate sympathes and their moral support, and who manifested so much regard for me as a physician and a gentleman, during the late trying ordest through which an unscrupulous gambler caused me and mine to pass, will accept this acknowlement of their generous affection. To adhere to and evince unwavering confidence in a man charged with the highest crime in the criminal calendar. and different countries. Thus, Mr. Brassey shows, in "Work and Wages," that the cost of constructing a mile of railroad, in any part of the world, is substantially the same. This could not be true unless labor were paid according to evince unwavering confidence in a man charged with the highest crime in the criminal calendar, before he has been proven innocent, requires and gives evidence of a faith in his honor, manhood, and Christian character truly creditable to him. To the many medical gentlemen who assured me of my honorable and triumphant vindication, from their knowledge of the facts in the case, I extend most cordial thanks. To all the officers and men of the West Side Police Station I offer my heartfait thanks, for countasies supply of labor-in other words, the production the oncers and men of the west side Fonce Sta-tion I offer my heartfeit thanks for courtesies and kindness. To the public I need only say that this dastardly attack is one to which any medical gentleman, however eminent, is liable at the heads of every miscreant and scoundrel who

employs them. W. T. Arins, M. D. No. 343 South State street, Dec. 6, 1874. One of the most interesting chapters in the No. 343 South State street, Dec. 6, 1874.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—William Hiatt, Cincinnati; W. P. Hibbard, Milwaukee: Issae Newhouse, Philadelphia; Moses Lane, Milwaukee: N. M. Lander, Tojedo; Major Hvine, Fort Garry; C. M. Chittenden, New York; G. L. Fort, Lacon; Horatio Carter, Boston; W. M. Jackson, St. Paul.

Grand Pacific—William S. Wright, St. Paul;
J. R. Parsons, New York; John C. Noves, St. Louis; Hugh Ward, Brooklyn; J. B. Rumsey, Omaha; George Judd, Springfield; M. H. Cochrane, Canada; J. H. Jameson, Cincunnati; J. S. Macey, New York; J. B. Hawley, Rock Island.

Sherman House—S. G. Anderson, Minnesota; B. P. Hodson, Boston; C. C. Adams, Hudson; John F. Cook, New York; William H. Hare, Yarkton; J. M. Arnstrong, Davanport; C. D. Jaskson, New Orleans; H. H. Heeg, Boston; history of Political Economy is that which relates the varying fortunes of the wages-fund theory. Mill first propounded it, and, in fact, baptized it. It is, in brief, this: The amount of the wages-fund, which is the part of capital used to pay the cost of labor, is a certain definite part of the whole capital, So Mr. Mill said. Thornton attacked this view. He argued that it was absurd to say that a certain proportion of capital must, in obedience to law, form a wages-

A. M. Murdoch, Memphis. . . . . Tremont House—W. L. Boughton, New York; E. L. Bowles, Philadelphia; F. C. Nye, New York; G. C. Gamfield, Geneva Lake; W. W. Hill, Logans-port; C. F. Baird, Tfilin; M. H. Williams, Dixon; D. P. Grier, Peoria; W. R. Holden, Hartford; Henry Taylor, Baltimore.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—Prof. Etter, Super intendent of Public Instruction elect, was in the city to-day gathering information concerning the duties and requirements of his office. He intends next week to visit Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, to examine into their separate systems of promoting and sustaining common schools.

Mr. George Pipe, foreman in charge of the stonework at the new State-House, fell a dis-tance of 25 feet this morning, sustaining serious, not fatal, injuries.

Mayors-elect in Massachusetts: Fitchburg Capt. Eugene T. Miles; Holyoke, W. B. C. Pear sons; New Bedford, Abraham H. Howland Newton, James F. C. Hyde.

Miss Pollard, the Binghamton milliner, re-ported to have fallen heir to \$200,000 through the death of an uncle in California, receives only \$30,000 by said uncle's death.

George H. Hurlbut, only son of the Represen-ative in Congress from the Fourth Illinois Dis-rict, was married last week in Peoria. The newly-wedded pair will, it is reported, spend the Charles P. Bascom having purchased the half-

interest in the Princeton (Ill.) Republican, of Lewis J. Colton, the paper will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Bailey & Bascon Bailie Peyton, a noted Whig member of Con-

gress from Tennessee forty years ago, is named as quite likely to be chosen to the next Con-gress in the Fourth District of Tennessee, at a pecial election Dec. 31, to fill the vacancy in the new delegation caused by the death of Col. John W. Head. Mr. Peyton entered Congress in 1833, was President Fillance's Minister to Chili, and was a Bell-Everett Elector in 1860.

Judges Parson (Republican) and Woodward Democrat), the two Supreme Judges elect of Pennsylvania, have cast lots for priority of comremnsylvania, nave cast lots for priority of com-mission, and Parson won it. The value of this is, that Parson becomes entitled, by and by, to the position of Chief Justice, to the exclusion of the other, supposing both to live out their term of twenty-one years. In the popular vote, Wood-ward beat Parson by 7,500,—the minority prin-ciple electing the last purpod. ciple electing the last named.

#### THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

New Orleans - A Magnificent Dis-play-St. Louis Awarded the Prize for the Best Drilled Commandery, opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4 .- The Grand Encamp-

ment of Knights Templar of the United States turned out in grand parade, to the number of several thousands. They presented a magnifi-cent appearance upon the streets, and displayed mexpected proficiency in drill. On the marc they formed crosses, triangles, and squares roke from single into lines of threes, fours, and sixes; wheeled by fours and into line again; kept sabres, at shoulder apart, crossed from hand to hand, and at present, with the precision of veteran soldiers. Gens, Emory, Beauregard, Hood, Gibson, and Jones, who acted as judges, witnessed the procession from three places on the line of march, and awarded the silver service for finest appearance and greatest proficiency in drill to St. Louis Commandery No. 1,—the "Old Guard,"—though it was difficult to decide between the merits of this Commandery and those of Ascalon Commandery, of St. Louis: Reed Commandery, of Dayton, Ohio; and Chicago No. 19. There were representatives from pearing to. 19. There were representatives from near all the States and Territories. This even many buildings of the city are illuminated in honor of the visitors, and receptions and ball are given in the different public halls. Man Templare left for their homes this afternoon after the parade. The Grand Encampment has a protracted session to-day, and late to-night, discussing the work of the Order. An effort had been made to prescribe a uniform dress and work for the entire jurisdiction, but, at a late

work for the entire jurisdiction, but, at a late hour, the session was still going on without a decision having been reached.

[In the Associated Press.]

New Obleans, Dec. 4.—The parade of the Knights Templar to-day was a grand affair. The buildings along the line of march were decorated with pational flaces and happers, and the streets. with national flags and banners, and the street were crowded with spectators. The prize offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club for the bestby the Louisiana Jockey Club for the best-drilled and best-appearing company was awarded to St. Louis Commandery No. 1. In obedience to Mayor Leeds' proclamation, the City-Hall was closed to-day in monor of the visiting Sir Knights. The courts were closed,

and business generally throughout the city was suspended while the procession was moving. The Pickwick Club, St. Charles Hotel, Masome Hall, and many other buildings, are brilliantly illuminated to night.

There are grand balls to-night at the Exposition Greenwold and Odd Fellows Halls, given

ion, Greenwold, and Odd Fellows Halls, given by the local Commanderies in honor of their visitors.

#### THE HAWAIIAN MONARCH.

He Is Liberally Shown About by the San Franciscoans - Greetings Be-tween Ris Royal Highness and President Grant.
San Francisco, Dec. 4.— King Kalakana

risited the Western Union Telegraph office today, inspected all the departments, and exchanged compliments with President Grant and the Mayor of Chicago. The Pavilion was illuminated. To-night the King is to witness a review of the Second Regiment by Gov. Booth, Col. John McComb commanding

To-morrow morning the King and suite will start for Washington.

Washington. D. C., Dec. 4.—The telegraph offices of the Western Union Company in San Francisco and the State Department in Washafternoon, and the following correspondence was conducted:

was conducted:

KALAKAUA TO THE PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.

To the President of the United States:

Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Island, sends greetings to his great and good friend, the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges a generous reception, characteristic of a warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained towards the President of the great nation has as worthly represents. e so worthily represents

THE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The President of the United States exte The President of the United States extends the cordial welcome of the nation to his great and good friend, His Royal Highness Kalakaus, on his arrival in the United States, and tenders his personal congratulations on the safety of his voyage. The President anticipates with great pleasure the opportunity of a personal greeting, and assures His Highness of the stocere friendship which, in common with the people of the United States, he entertains for His Royal Highness, and hopes that his journey across the continent may be guarded by a kind Providence.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start | Far excels any Piano made in the world. secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medcal science to have invented a remedy for these stubbor complaints, which develop all the results produced by a eretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calome without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the com mon herbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all billious de-

angements without salivation or any of the injuriou effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bil is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow com-plexion and cleansing of the tongue.

A mole directions for use accompany each box of Pills.

Propared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sta., Philadel phia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 2

#### NOTICE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Lovis Night Express leaves Chicago at 8:50 p. m., will run through to St. Louis seated to St. The Catron and New Orleans Night Express will also run every night between Chicago and Contraila, arriving at Centrails at 1:30 a. m.

Passengura for Cairo and the South leaving Chicago on Saturday night, will leave Contrails Studies at 5:0, m.

W. P. JOHNSON.

UMBRELLAS.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

SILK, ALPACA, & GINGHAM UMBRELLAS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MAKE,

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.

We are offering spe-

cial inducements in Fine

Goods, for Holiday and

Birthday Presents, Tes-

timonials, &c., at our

266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

NOTIONS.

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

We have just added to our

large and attractive list of arti-

cles suitable for Christmas

Gifts, extensive invoices of new

and rare novelties in Persian

Woods; Bronze, Mosaic, Ivory,

Pearl, and Crystal Goods;

Toilet, Odor, and Dressing

Cases; Work Boxes, Neces-

saires, Glove and Hdkf. Boxes,

Toilet Glasses, Writing Desks,

Cabinets, Bronze Inkstands,

Jewel, Watch, and Cigar Cases;

Gents' Cuff and Collar Boxes,

Card Cases, Toys and Dolls,

with an assortment of Evening

and Opera Fans, especially

choice, adding daily during the

coming week new and appro-

"At Less than Usual Prices."

106, 108 & 110 State-st.,

60 & 62 Washington-st.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE

RICHMOND

PRINTS

"Chocolate

Standard Styles,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

"Standard Gray

Styles,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

Recommend themselves to users of Calico for their DURABILITY OF COLOR,

BEAUTY OF DESIGN, STRENGTH OF

NOTHING

BETTER FOR DAILY WEAR OR CHRISTMAS GIFT TO FRIENDS.

FOR SALE BY DRY GOODS DEALERS

PIANOS.

With Chickering's New Patent Agraffe

APPLIED TO EVERY STRING, THE

CHICKERING

The sweetness and volume of tone are greatly increased, and the singing quality so much

sought after by all makers, is wonderfully

sustained.

These instruments can by procured for

Reed's Temple of Music

Cor. Van Buren & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The business will be continued by John D. Easter, Daniel F. Fast, and Henry V. Smitte, who have formed a copartnership nuder the firm name of J. D. Faster & Co. J. O. H. D. E. E. F. F. F. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1874. HENRY V. SMITH.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of k. Jennings & Co., d.ling business at 420 West Randolph St., Chieggo, is this day dissolved by mutual obnest, Cyrus N. Fratt having retired. The business will be continued as untal under the firm name of E. Jeanings & Co.

Witness our hands this let decrease. DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP.

E Go.
ses our hands this lest day of December A. D. 1874.
E. JENNINGS.
A. LONG-TREET,
A. B. FULLMAN,
C. N. PRATI.

copartnorship heretofore existing between John D. r., Jacob P. Easter, and Daniel E. Fast, under the ame of J. D. Easter & Co., is this day dissolved by all consent, Jacob P. Easter retiring from the firm. JOHN D. EASTER, JACOB P. EASTER, JACOB P. EASTER, PAST.

cash or on time, at reasonable prices, at

priate goods

old stand,

Eastern manufacturers and importers.

246 MARKET-ST., Philadelphia.

498 and 500 BROADWAY, New York

ASK THE RETAILER FOR OUR MAKE WHICH HAVE OUR NAME ON THE BUTTON AND HANDLE. OUR NAME IS ONLY ON SUCH QUALITIES AS WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine Geneva and American Watches and Chains, French Clocks and Ornaments, Elegant Coral, Cameo, and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plate.

GILES, BRO. & CO., GILES, BRO. & CO. 266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

Goods sent on approval to any part of the Northwest.

Ribbons at a Sacrifice

GREAT WEST SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE

## CARSON, Holiday Goods! PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts...

Are offering several Job Lots of Ribbons at from a quarter to half former prices, among which are the following: 1,000 pieces Gros Grain and Watered Col-ored Ribbons, 1% inches wide, at 10 cts yd 1,200 pieces do., 2% to 3½ inches wide, at 25 cts yd.
700 pieces Rich Colored Moire Antique Ribbons, 2½ to 3½ inches wide, imported to sell for \$1, for 25 and 30 cts yd.
Rich Black all-silk Sash Ribbons, 50 cts yd.
Black, all-silk, forso Grain Sash, 7 inches wide, for 80 cts yd, worth \$1.10.
Assorted Job Lot Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, 40 cts yd.
630 Colored Windsor Ties at 15 cts each.
The Richest and Finest Assortment of Ladies' Fancy Silk Ties in the city.
Large assortment Ladies' Silk Mufflers, from 50 cts upwards.

RICH AND STYLISH MILLINERY

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Feathers, Flowers, Untrimmed Hats, and all Millinery Goods, at close profits.

### CLOAKS, UNDERWEAR, &c. LOOK AT THIS!

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear

For 3 Days Only! This is a rare chance to get Hosiery and

Underwear cheap, and ladies who care to SAVE MONEY will do well to look at our prices before purchasing elsewhere. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

224 & 226 W. MADISON-ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9

## O'CLOCK. **GREAT REDUCTIONS!**

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO., 228 West Madison-st., cor. Peoria.

WE WILL OFFER THIS DAY 500 Ladies' Beaver-Beaded Cloth Cloaks!

Ladies should come early to avail themselves of these special bargains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE BUGS. To Boarding, Hotel, and Housekeepers: Keep your houses clean from bugs by using Iron Bedsteads. Are in use in the best inmities in Chicago and throughout the West. All orders by mail promptly attended to at the CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD AIR'S CO., 141 Canalst. Factory, 455 Sedwick-45.

REMOVAL.

GEO. H. CUSHING, Dentist, HAS BEMOVED TO
174 STATE-ST., opposite the Palmer House. ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Fifth-av. Loan Office. P. & J. CASEY, 43 Fifth-av., loan money on Dia-monds, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and all goods of value.

WORKS on MAN Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy,
Paychology, Hygiene, Etc.
Published by S. R. WELLS. supplied by the RollgioPhilosophical Publishing House, corner Adamset. and
Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for calalogues, with
thise and prices.

Piles and Fistula Cured without Pain. NO pay until cured. MITCHELY & SKELY, 285 West Madison et., Chicago. Office hours, 9 to 13 a. m. and 2 to 8 p. m.

THIS DAY. 'MY CIGAR," The NEW WERKLY PAPER, to ter cale by all News

The undersigned have this day formed a copurtnership ander the firm name of J. F. Warren & Co., for transaction of a general jobbing and mapufacturing pain

attitude in which the anti-Masons elves at their last session. What is, goose is a respectable condiment the fowl of the other sex.

the excessive receipts of the beginning of the week, which led dealers here to discourage shipments from their country correspondents. Receipts of currency are still had from the

country, but they are inconsiderable. New York exchange was irregular to-day. Sales were made at par and \$1 discount, between banks, for \$1,000. The ruling quotation was

banks, for \$1,000. The ruling quotation was firm at 50c discount.

The clearings were \$5,000,000. Business at the banks was active, as it has been all the week. The demand for loans is good, and increasing. Rates of discount are firm at 10 per cent, with a decreasing disposition to make concessions. Some money is being sent in from the country to be placed in good commercial paper, the supply of which is not equal to the demand. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent. As an incident of the speculation in North-

As an incident of the speculation in Northwestern common stock, the New York Bulletin says that on Wednesday representatives of the several speculators, who have been advancing Northwest common stock, each on his own hook, but with a common stock, each on his own hook, but with a common understanding, were endeavoring to get up a "pool" to take 40,000 chares at the present market price, ostensibly to carry the price higher. This, to those familiar with the ways of the Stock Exchange, means that some one is anxious to find a market for stock the profit on which would be diminished by sales in the open market. We know that several who were applied to to go into such a pool declined.

The operations of the Cincinnati Clearing-House are stated by the Cincinnati Gazette of the 3d inst. "to indicate a volume of business seldom, if ever, equaled." The figures are as follows:

1874. 1873.

October	.\$ 57,547,761 59,315,997	\$38,125,570 37,344,300
Total two months The operations of the for the same period were	Chicago Cle	\$75,469,878 aring-House
Detober	1874. \$101,155,000 123,387,000	1873. \$ 45,123,000 65,594,000
	2004 240 000	£110 717 000

acreased when all the statistics are known. At

States.     1872-74       New England     \$349,895,877       New York     285,286,621       New Jersey     28,562,181	1873-'4. \$381,207,058 285,520,085 29,626,588
Total\$603,244,179	\$696,353,731
Preston, Kean & Co. quote:	
Buying.	
United States 6s of '81 120	12014
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int 112%	112%
United States 5-20s of '64, ex. int 1141/3	
United States 5-20s of '65, ex, int, 116%	
1-20s of '65-Jan. and July 118%	
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July 119%	11934
5-20s of '68-Jan, and July 119%	119%
10-408	11434
17-14-3 Ch. 1 F 6 141 dut 1106/	7102/

troid (Ital weight)	41275
Gold exchange 111%	1124
Sterling, sixty days sight	48536
Sterling, sight	490%
Cable transfers	492
Chicago City 7s	Par & int
Cook County 78 99% & int 1	Par & int
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	ar & int
West Chicago park-bonds.	
West Chicago park-conds	99 & int
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 Soutstreet, quote foreign exchange:	h Clark
Sixty days.	Sight.
London	
Paris	511
Hamburg and Bremen 95%	9614
Berlin 95 %	96%
Frankfort 40%	4134
Holland 41	413
The manual contract of the state of the stat	
Denmark	55%
Bweden	27%
Norway	110
6 11 6	

the Bank of England and considerable sales of long gold.

Treasury disbursements, \$337,000.

Clearings, \$31,000,000.

Specie eougagements for to-morrow, \$1,000,000.

Governments slightly lower, in sympathy with gold. State bonds of set, except Tennessees, which were better. Railroads active and strong. Stocks opened firm at 1/20/2/2 advance over the closing quotations of yesterday. As the morning advanced a decline all around took place of 1/20/2/2 per cent, after which the market became active and strong, and an advance of 1/20/2/2 occurred. During the afternoon a general "hammering" took place, with Pacific Mail as the point of attack, large blocks of which were thrown on the market, and prices went off from 44/2 to 41/2, the lowest price being touched at the close. Decline in other active shares ranged from 1/2 to 1/2 per cent. The quarrel between the Directors of the Pacific Mail was the chief cause of the decline in that stock. It is thought Rufus Hatch will be elected President of the Company in place of Russell Sage. Sales to-day aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Pacific Mail 1 (000 Western) sell Sage. Sales to-day aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Pacific Mail, 21,000 Western which 42,000 were Pacine Mail, 21,000 Western nice, 20,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 Rock land, 10,00 St. Paul common, 5,000 Erie, 22,000 ake Shore, 9,000 Ohios, 12,000 Wabash, and GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, 81 120%	Coupons, '67119%
Coupons, '62113	Coupons, '68 119%
Coupons, '64	New 5811234
Coupons, 65116%	10-408114
Coupons, new118%	Currency 6s, 1163
	BONDS.
Missouris96%	
Tennessees, old 78	Virginias, old38
Tennessees, new77	N. Carolinas, old22
Virginias, new38	N. Carolinas, new1236
Canton	
Canton 59	St. Paul 39
Western Union Tel 821/4	St. Paul pfd 57
Quicksilver 33%	Wabash 31 1/
Adams Express113	Wabash pfd 43
Wells, Fargo 83	Ft. Wavne Ont
American Express 65	Terre Haute 8%
U. S. Express 64	Terre Haute pfd 26
Pacific Mail 41%	Chicago & Alton101%
New York Central 101 %	Chicago & Alton pfd. 105%
Erie 2714	Ohio & Mississippi 32%
Crie pfd 43	Cleve., Cin. & Col 65
Harlem	Chi Pun & Col 65
Harlem pfd125	Chi., Bur. & Quincy 1041/
Michigan Central 78%	Lake Shore 80%
Pittsburg &Ft. Wayne 88	Indiana Central 10
Northwestern 46%	Illinois Central 9614
Northwestern 46%	Union Pacific stock 35
Northwestern pfd 61	Central Pacific bonds 93
Rock Island 101%	Union Pacific bonds. 9614
How wersey Clentral 1061	That Took & W sone

#### al. 106 | Del., Lack. & W. .... 107% REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for Friday, Dec. 4:	r re
fork st, 161% ft w of Paulina st, s f, 21x76 3-10	
ame as the shows dated to	4.0
Seeley st, 75 ft s of West Jackson st, w f, 25x	4,0
ledgwick st. 49% ft n of Starr at -4	1,2
ft, dated Dec. 2.	1,1
Mybourn av, 113 ft s e of Sheffield av, n ef, 24 x100 ft, dated Dec, 2	1,1
berman st, 100 ft n of Harrison st of 95-04	1,2
ft, dated Nov. 21. lottage Grove av, 113 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, o	5,0
f, 56 8-10x150 ft, dated Dec. 4	11,0
20x193 ft, dated Dec. 3	12,0
dated Dec. 2. hird av, 229 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x101	4,5
ft, dated Dec L	9.0

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

Not so much currency was ordered to the country to-day as on the first days of the week, although the movement is still considerable. The diminution of orders and the lessened recipts that will follow are the consequences of the excessive receipts of the beginning of the week, which led dealers here to discourage shipments from their country correspondents.

Canal st, 118 ft h of Maxwell st, w f, 23x110 ft, dated Dec. 2.

3,000

3,000

3,000

3,000

4,600

Michigan av, 120 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40x171

6, dated Dec. 3.

3,000

Michigan av, 120 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40x171

6, dated Dec. 3.

3,000

NORTH OF CHIY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, 49 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 25x

175 ft, dated Dec. 1.

3,000

3,000

1,600

1,600

1,600

NORTH OF CHIY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, 49 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 25x

175 ft, dated Dec. 1.

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500TH OF CHIY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, 49 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 25x

175 ft, dated Dec. 1.

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#### COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

	REC	EIPTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	8,036	10,753	8,938	10,333
Wheat, bu	60,450	119,680	8,804	80,031
Corn, bu	50,405	22,170	29,457	4,85
Oats, bu	13,710	26,840	3,368	16,344
Rye, bu,	2,769	1,617	1,900	
Barley, bu	13,370		6,060	5,608
Grass seed, ths.	18,885			23,618
Fiax seed, hs		207,570		
Broom-corn, lbs	35,000			40,380
Curedmeats, fbs	405,295	458,000	1,697,109	2,811,227
Beef, brls	50	120	59	
Pork, bris	80	721	918	2,050
Lard, 1bs	268,080	179,160	498,634	646,352
Tallow, ibs	9,619	33,925	4,000	
Butter, hs	47,453	85,773	46,437	56,411
Dres'd hogs, No	1,120	535	522	484
Live hogs, No	25,023	21,884	6,357	5,779
Cattle, No	2,836	1,005	1,137	913
Sheep, No	1,195	962		*****
Hides, lbs	389,093	266,159	248,486	133,350
Highwines, brls	136	910	522	122
Wool, lbs	77,120	120,881	96,740	28,523
Potatoes, bu	1,356	739	75	
Lumber, ft	423.000	97,000	1,301,200	583,000
Shingles, ft	690,000	1,040,000	330,000	582,000
	*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		42,600	82,000
			3,106	2,663

Salt, brls	3,106	2,663
Also the following, without com	pariso	ns:
Rec	eived.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	29,429	. 43,712
Poultry, coops	127	
Game, pkgs	233	
Eggs, pkgs	570	219
Cheese, bxs	1,379	119
Dried fruits, Ibs	19,672	
Green apples, brls	2,933	1,383
Beans, bu	171	24
Hay, tons	195	25
Hops, ibs	5,906	4.080
Fish, pkgs	833	165
Withdrawn from store yeste	rday	for city

4,452 bu oats, 600 bu rye, 5,961 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into

store this morning up to 10 o'clock : 30 cars No. the close of 1873 the deposits in the savings banks of the same States the individual deposits were \$308,872,886. The progress made may be seen from this comparison:

| Store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 30 cars No. 2 to, 35 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars new York, and New Jersey, amounted to \$696,353,731; in the National Banks of the same States the individual deposits were \$308,872,886. The progress made may be seen from this comparison: do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (22 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye; 10 cars No. 2 barley.

crease, which, with no outgo, gives a considerable increase of stocks in store, and that fact tended to weakness, especially in the latter part of the session.

Dry goods were distributed to a fair aggregate

Dry goods were distributed to a fair aggregate

Cable transfers—
London 492
Paris 510%

New York, Dec. 4.—Money loaned at 3½@5, and closed at 4. Prime mercantile paper unchanged, although there is a tendency toward a higher rate.
Sterling dull at 484½@485 for sixty-day, and 489½@490 for sight.

Imports of dry goods for the week, \$1,273,503. staring only at 484,262400 for sight.

Imports of dry goods for the week, \$1,273,503.
Customs receipts, \$385,000.
Gold opened at 112½ and closed at 111½, the two extremes of the day. Borrowing rates, 162, and finally 1.64 per cent. Loans also made flat.
The decline is caused by the gain of bullion by the Bank of England and considerable sales of long gold. apparent in the bagging, leather, coal, and pigiron markets. Oils sold to a liberal aggregate for the season, and were steady in price. A reduction of a 1/2 in Illinois legal test (carbon) was the only quotable change.

There were no new features in lumber. The

There were no new features in lumber. The yard trade was light, and the wholesale market very quiet. The hardware, iron, and metal markets were moderately active at unchanged prices. Several articles of woodenware have declined; Several articles of woodenware have declined; and trade, though fair in the aggregate, is not particularly active. Brooms are firm. Salt is steady at \$1.65@1.70 for fine. Hops and hay were quiet but firm, the offerings of the latter being insufficient to meet the demand. Wool was unchanged. The demand for green fruits continues light, and, the offerings being liberal, prices are frequently shaded. The stock of apples especially is large, and much of the fruit is decaying, hence holders are auxious to sell. The market was heavily supplied with poultry, and prices were very low. Shippers were taking choice stock, but a large proportion of the offerings was not in the best condition.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and firm at yesterday's quotation, being reported strong

at yesterday's quotation, being reported strong in New York. Sales were noted of 250 brls at The world of the state of the s

for choice. Common lots sold at \$7.75@7.87%, and soft at \$7.50. Sales were reported of 70 head at \$8.20; 320 at \$8.00; 37 at \$7.87%; 71 at \$7.75; 30 at \$7.50; 12 at \$7.50@8.00. Total, 540 Provisions were active and irregular. The market opened strong, under an urgent specula-tive demand for pork and lard, induced by small receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards, and consereceipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards, and consequently higher prices on good lots. But Liverpool was reported 2s per 112 lbs lower on lard, making a drop of 5c within the week, and New York was dull, which reduced the ardor of buyers. Meess pork advanced 25@30c per brl, and lard 123/c per 100 lbs, but both fell back, and lard closed easier than yesterday. Meats were in rather better order demand on European account, in spite of unfavorable news from abroad; the latest mail advices from the other side stating that the markets there are weak under a pressthat the markets there are weak under a pres that the markets there are weak under a pressure of new product, a part of which is from Germany. This offering of German meats in the British markets will probably curtail the European demand for American product very materially, and leave it to the South to take the bulk of the Western surplus. We note that the packing of pork is progressing much less vigorously than recently, and it is whispered that very large stocks are piled up, awaiting delivery on contracts made with specuawaiting delivery on contracts made with speculative buyers. There are a good many low-grade hogs on sale, but the better weights now lative buyers. There are a good many low-grade hogs on sale, but the better weights now coming in are shown in the fact that 16-1b hams were chiefly offered to-day, whereas 15 % has been the previous average. Indeed, it is reported that the hogs in Cincinnati are averaging 25 lbs heavier than usual, though they will not lard out so well as in former years. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, \$20.00@20.05; do, seller January and February, \$20.00@20.55; do seller February, \$20.75@ 20.80; do, seller March, \$21.15@21.20; prime mess, \$17.50@17.75; and extra prime, \$15.00@15.25. Lard, cash or sellerthe year, \$13.12½@13.15; do, seller January and February, \$13.85%@13.35; do, seller February, \$13.85%@13.35; do, seller March, \$13.87½@

13.90. Sweet-pickled hams. 11%@11½c for 16@15!b average freeh cured; green hams, 15@16 bbs average, 10%@10½c for December; green meats quoted at 6½c for shoutlers, 9½c for short ribs, and 9¾c 9½c for short clear; dry-salted meats, 1008e, at 6½c for short clear, 10010½c for short clears, and 9½c for cumberlands. The same, boxed, ½c above these prices. Long clears and short ribs, boxed, 10½c, seller January; do short clears, 10½c; do, shoulders, 7½c. Bacon meats nominal. Meas beef. \$8.25; extra mess do,\$9.25; beef hams, \$20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, \$@\$½c; grease, 6@10c. Sales were acported of 100 brls meas pork at \$20.25; 500 brls do, seller January, at \$20.55; 1,500 brls do, seller February, at \$21.25; 1,000 brls do at \$21.20; 5,750 brls do at \$21.10; 1,000 brls do at \$21.20; 5,750 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.02; 5,100 brls do at \$21.05; 250 brls do at \$21.05;

\$20.55; 1,500 bris do at \$21.00; 1,000 bris do at \$21.00; 1,000 bris do at \$21.00; 5.750 bris do at \$21.00; 1,000 bris do at \$21.00; 5.250 bris do at \$20.02; 5.250 bris do at \$20.02; 5.250 bris do at \$20.80; 1,550 bris do at \$20.90; 750 bris do at \$20.80; 1,750 bris do at \$20.80; 250 bris do at \$21.40; 1,000 bris do at \$21.20; 250 bris do at \$22.20; 250 bris do at 1,000 bris do at \$21.05; 250 bris do at \$21.021/2

brls rye at \$5.25. Total, 2.755 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at \$16.50. The following was the

	closing range of prices:	0		
	Choice to favorite winters	5,58	(	6.50
- 1	Common to good do	5,00	(4)	5,25
	Choice spring extras	4.50		
	Fair shipping do	4.12%		
	Patent spring extras	6.00		
	Superfines	3.00		
	Rye flour	5,00		
<i>y</i>	Buckwheat flour	6,00	(2)	6,50
	Bran	16,25	@	16,50
	Wheat was active, but weak, average	ging	84	@le

lower. Liverpool was generally understood to be a shade firmer, but New York was ominously be a shade firmer, but New York was ominously quiet, and our receipts were nearly twice as large as those of yesterday, with scarcely anything shipped out, which made sellers numerous. There was no bear movement, the short interest filling quite freely at the deeline, but the general feeling was in favor of a further downward movement. It was understood that the farmers are preparing to send their wheat forward more freely, and that very little will be wanted at the East on this side of the new year. Our market has been kept up above New York by speculative confidence, but that only involved the rolling forward of the property from one mouth to another. There is property from one month to another. There is little disposition manifested yet, on the part of capitalists, to take hold of the wheat for the

on the second of the second of

at unchanged prices, though standard cotton 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at 843cc, 1,200 bu rejected spring at 80/26, 2,000 bu No. 1 Minneaota at 95c; 4,400 pu No. 2 do at 92c. Total, 104,200 bu. Corn was dull and dragging throughout. Old corn was weak at yesterday's average, while new was a shade firmer. Liverpool was quoted strong, and New York firm, while our receipts of new were larger, and those of old had fallen off to 11 cars of No. 2. It is difficult to understand how the market is situated in regard to old for this month. It is believed that there are yet a good many options out for the year, but they are being settled up at a rate which will probably close up the deal before Christmas. The feeling in regard to the new is easier to define. There is a yead local demand for consumption, and is a good local demand for consumption, and Eastern buyers stand ready to take considerable Eastern buyers stand ready to take considerable quantities through the winter, but they are disposed to wait till it comes in a little more freely than now, especially as they think it probable that prices have been forced up by the recent excitement in old to a point which the new alone can scarcely sustain. Speculative buyers take hold cautiously and slowly for the same reachy, but for care and slowly, for the same reason; but few care to sell short in view of the fact that the old is

and slowly, for the same reason; but few care to sell short in view of the fact that the old is all used up, and the new in process of consumption at a much earlier date than before. Hence slowness on both sides. Seller the year (old) opened at 74%c, advanced to 75c, and declined to 74%c, closing at 74%c. Seller May sold at 721%c072%c, closing at 72½c. New No. 2 sold at 68@63%c, seller January, closing at the inside. Old No. 2 closed at 74%c for car lots, new do at 67c, and new rejected at 62%c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2, old, at 75c; 3,200 bu do at 74%c; 2.000 bu do at 74%c; 5,400 bu high mixed, new, at 67%c; 4,000 bu rejected, new, at 63c; 4,000 bu do at 68%c; 400 bu at 68c, all on track; 1,200 bu do at 70c, delivered at 5 tock, Yards. Total, 38,800 bu.

Oats were very quiet at the same range as yesterday, the demand being small. New York was firm and active, and our receipts were light, which prevented weakness here. Seller the year

was firm and active, and our receipts were light, which prevented weakness here. Seller the year opened at 54c, rose to 54%c, fell off to 53%c, when corn weakened, and closed firmer at 53%c. Seller January sold at 53% 6354%c, closing at the inside. Seller May sold at 58c. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 53%c, and rejected at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 54%c; 4,200 bu do at 53%c; 4,200 bu do at 53%c; 5,400 bu do at 53%c; 6,000 bu do at 53%c; 6,000 bu do at 53%c; 6,000 bu do at 58c; 600 bu do a

Rye was very quiet and steady at yesterday's

Bye was very quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, though quoted weak at the outset, with buyers holding off. All that was offered sold readily, the receipts being again light. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 95½c; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu by sample at 98c, on track; and 400 bu do at 96½c. Total, 2,000.

Barley was very quiet, and generally quoted weak, but averaged 1@2c higher than yesterday. There was a moderate demand at the outset, but it was soon filled. Seller the month opened at \$1.29, sold at \$1.29½. and declined to \$1.28, closing at \$1.28½. Seller January sold at \$1.29. (closing at \$1.28½). Seller January sold at \$1.29. (closing at \$1.28½). Seller January sold at \$1.29. (closed at \$1.28 for regular. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at \$1.29½; 5,000 bu do at \$1.20; 400 bu do at \$1.29; 400 bu do at \$1.21; 400 bu do at \$1.12; 400 bu do at \$1.21; 400

Eggleston, Henness & Co., of this city, write

Eggleston, Henness & Co., of this city, write as follows:

From Nov. 1 to date, eighteen of the larger Western packing points, including this, exhibit a packing of 1,246,370, against 1,220,085 same time 1873. Most all the other Western packing points report the average from 10 to 20 hs per head lighter than last year, and a porportionally smaller percentage of lard. Some points, however, report improving weights inter in the month, and on later-fed hogs the yield of lard may yet perceptibly improve. A larger shrinkage on meats has been commented on early in the season, and is being attributed to the mild fail weather, light feeding of old corn, and consequently less solid meat. But, to speak of this as a matter of fact for the season throughout, would be premature. The colder weather has hard-ened the new corn very rapidly, and in quality and

condition it is superior to any new erop of a number of years past.

condition it is superior to any new erop of a number of years past.

The Philadelphia Ledger of the 30th ult. says:
A sharp weekly reduction in coal production will characterize the trade henceforth to the end of the calendar year, and, indeed, to the opening of the trade must spring. At over twenty of the mines worked by the Reading Coal and Iron Company work has siready ceased, and other mines in that and other regions are steadily going out. The Port Richmond wharfs are so blocked with coal that the Reading Railroad Company have felt constrained to give notice to operators for whom they carry that they cannot take any more coal from them at present. The business to Richmond is pretty much over, and henceforth, for the remainder of the year and winter, trade will be confined to that of the line. The chief interest of the cost trade now centres in the question of; the continuance of the united action of the leading carrying companies on a basis similar to that in operation for 1874. There are some intimations that one or more of the companies now in the combination will not work in full harmony with the majority. The fact that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, one of the leading carrying companies, has amounced a reduction of rates for December, is pointed to as evidence of want of full accord. When it is remembered, however, that each and all of the companies have this year found their interest is materially subserved by working in harmony, it is but reasonable to expect that they will continue the policy.

EATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon and

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and irregular, closing the same as on 'Change. Selier January sold down to 91½c and up to 91½c, closing at 91½c. Selier December at 90½ @90½c, closing at the outside. Corn was quiet and ½c off, closing at 74c, selier the month, with sales early at 73½c. Selier May was quoted at 72½c. Oats were a shade easier, closing at 53½c selier January. Mess pork for February was fairly active, declining about 25c. Sales: 500 brls seller February, at \$20.70; 500 brls do at \$20.55; 32; 750 brls, seller March, at \$21.00. Lard was quiet and easier, with sales of 500 tcs, seller February, at \$13.62½; 250 tcs do, seller March, at \$13.65. Also, sales of 5,000 tcs green hams, av 15 lbs, at 10½c.

Moss pork was weak for February, closing at

Mess pork was weak for February, closing at Mess pork was weak for February, closing at \$20,10@20.12½ cash; \$20.37½@20.40 seller January; \$20.55@20.60 seller February, and \$20.90 @21.00 seller March. Sales: 1,000 brls cash at \$20.10; 500 brls, seller February, at \$20.60; 250 brls seller February, at \$20.55. Lard was easier for February, closing at \$13.15 cash; \$13.30@13.37½ seller January; \$13.52½@13.57½ seller February, and \$13.75@18.85 seller March. Sales: 1,500 tes cash at \$13.15; 250 tes, seller February, at \$13.52½; 250 tes, seller February, at \$13.52½; 250 tes, seller February, at \$13.55. Meats were quiet.

#### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.94@1.93.
BEANS—Were in fair request at \$1.80@1.85 for mediums in lots, and \$1.90 at retail. Navise quotable at \$2.20@2.25.
BUTTER—Sales to a pretty large aggregate were ac-

BUTTER—Sales to a pretty large aggregate were accomplished in this department of trade, and for prime grades the market again presented a firm tone. No improvement in the demand for low and medium qualities was noted, nor were prices any more satisfactory than on the earlier days of the week. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 38(38)s; medium to good grades, 25@28c; inferior to common, 19@24c; common to choice roil, 25@32c.

BAGGING—Duliness still prevails in the bagging market, and the quoted prices continue to be freely shaded on anything like fair orders. We make no change in our list as follows: Bark, 32%c; Lewiston, 31c; Montanp, 31c; American A, 29c; Amerikan, 29c; Otter Creek, 28½c; buriap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; grunies, single, 16@17c; do double, 26@27c; wooj sacks, 64@57c.

gammes, single, logare; uo double, 26,27c; wool sacks, 54,63fc.

BROOM CORN—The retail trade is fair, and a good many orders are coming forward from neighboring points. Eastern manufacturers are believed to be at least temporarily supplied. Quotations: Extra hurl, 11,612c; No. 1 hurl, 96,610c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 8@9%c; do, that will work itself into a common to fair troom, 7@8c; choice stalk braid, 8@9c; inferior brush, 7@7%c; crooked, 3%@

6%c. BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet but

ings. Fresh packages were quoted at 25@26c; packed at 18@20c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in the 28th market. Frade remains inactive, and the market is comparatively steady at the quotations following: No. 1 whiteish, ½-50+1, \$5.26@5.35; No. 2 do, \$5.15@5.25; No. 1 trout, \$4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, \$9.50@10.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, Noth, \$5.50@10.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.85@1.90; beak codfish, \$6.25@5.05; 60.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.85@1.90; beak codfish, \$6.25@5.05; 60.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.85@1.90; beak codfish, \$6.25@5.05; do, \$7.60.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.85@1.90; beak codfish, \$6.25@5.05; do, \$7.60.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.85@6.90; co, brl, \$4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, \$7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, \$4.25@4.50; Lohrador herring, round, brl, \$7.50@8.80; do, ½-brl, \$4.00@4.25; scaled herring, per box, \$4.900c; Co-jumbia River salmon, ½-brl, \$3.76@1.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz \$2 case, \$3.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins were firmer, and will probably advance. Currants, prunes, figs, and other imported fruits were also held at full prices. Domestic dried remain dull, but all descriptions are firm at the

proposity attacks. Cutrants, Friences, 193, and other imported fruits were also held at full prices. Domestic dried remain dull, but all descriptions are firm at the moment: Foreign—Dates, 9%@ 10:; figs. drums, new, 19620c; figs. layers, new, 22:; Turkish prunes, new, 19620c; figs. layers, new, 22:; Turkish prunes, new, 19630c; figs. layers, new, 33.25633.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, 34.1564.25; raisins, viencia, new, 11%@12c; Zante currants, old, 6%@6%c; do new, 1%@7%c; citron, 36638c; lemon peel, 22625c; Domestric—Alden apples, 17629c; Michigan apples, new, 8%@9c; new Indians and Illinois, 6%@6 7%c; do pared, 22625c; blackberries, new, 30632c. Nurs—Fiberts, 16618c; dimonds, Terragona, 24625c; Naples walnuts, 16618c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 19621c; espectres, new, 39641c; pitted cherries, new, 39631c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 19621c; do second quality, 768c; Tennessee peanuts, firsts, 7%@8c; African peanuts, 5%@6c.
GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and casy. Apples are selling at a wide range of prices, choice winter cook usually being held at outside contactions. The

ond quality, 768c; Tennessee peanuts, firsts, 73,68c; African peanuts, 54,66c, GREEN FRUITS—Were quitet and easy. Apples are seiling at a wide range of prices, choice winter stock usually being held at outside quotastions. The stock is decaying rapidly. We quote: Malaga and Messina temons, \$7,0068.00; Louisinan oranges, \$3.00 (67.00 per br!; Messina do, \$4,0065.00 per box; apples, per br!, \$1.0062.00; winter do, \$2,256(2.75; cranberries, \$10.00611.50 per br!; wild do, \$9,006 (10.00; Malaga grapes, \$3.00(65.50 per keg, and \$10.00 (611.50 per br!. GROCERIES—In the grocery market there were no important price-changes. Coffees, sugars, and sirups continue to work easy, while spices, candles, soaps, starch, and other lines are steady. A liberal amount of local and country orders were received and filled within the annexed range of prices:

Bi-Carb. Soba—767 ye.

Coffees—Mocha, \$14,635 ye; O. G. Java, 32 ye (33 ye; Java, No. 2, 29636c; choice plantation Ceylon, 234,623 ye; from do, 204,622 ye; good do, 21621 ye; singapora Java, 23 ye (22 ye; good do, 21621 ye; singapora Java, 23 ye (22 ye; good do, 21621 ye; singapora Java, 23 ye (23 ye; Arasacibo, 22 ye (24 ye).

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17 ye (18 ye) (18 ye) (18 ye) (19 ye) (19

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@9%c pare, 5%@86c.

HAY—The receipts continue light and the market firm under a good local and shipping demand: Timothy, prime, \$18.50 & 18.90c, 18.00c, 18.800c, 18.50; No. 2, do, \$16.50c, 17.00; mixed, \$14.50c, 15.00; choice upland prarie, \$13.00c, 14.00; No. 1 do, \$12.50c, 13.00; No. 2, or slough, \$10.00c, 11.00. Loose, on Wagons—Timothy, \$17.00c, 19.00; prairie, \$14.50c, 15.00. Out straw, \$10.00c, 11.90. prairie, \$14.50c, 15.00. Out straw, \$10.00c, 11.00. Loose, on Wagons—Timothy, \$17.00c, 19.00; prairie, \$14.50c, 15.00. Out straw, \$10.00c, 11.00. Loose, on Wagons—Simothy, \$17.00c, 11.00c, 11.00c,

400.

HOPS—Were selling slowly in a retail way at 38,642c for Western and 45c for Eastern, cash. Stocks are not heavy and dealers are firm in their views, especially in regard to choice hops, which are rapidly going abroad.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate order de mand at the rates given :

German plow steel... Cast plow steel... American tool steel... Chrome tool steel... English tool steel... @10e @11e @18e @21e @23e an cast spring steel ......12 Steel tire, is-in.

LEATHER-Prices of leather range the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they seem to be steady. Business is not as active as could be desired, but is as good as at this time a year ago. We quote:

City harness..... City harness.
Line, city, \$\circ\ b\$.
Kip, city, \$\circ\ b\$.
Kip, veals.
City upper, No. 1, \$\circ\ f\$.
Country upper Collar, \$\circ\ f\$.
Calf, city.
Calf, country.
Bough numer, standard. lough upper, standard Calf..... .. 1.20@ 1.35 .. 75@ 1.10 Harness
French calf, Jodot
French calf, 24 to 36 fbs.
French kib, 50 to 100 fbs.
METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Jot

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Jobbers report a fair order trade from the interior, but the local demand is very light. Prices are uniformly steady. The New York Butletin says: "Fig the is held quite from yard offered with moderation, as the amount of stock available both here and abroad is not particularly large and owners are unwilling operators. Supplies supposed to be in the hands of speculators on the 'other side 'have, it is now discovered, gone quietly into consumption, and an early knowledge of this undoubtedly induced the recent free purchases by our dealers. Foreign cable advices are encouraging at the close." Quotations:

TH PLATK—IC, 10x14, \$11.50; do, 12x12, \$12.00; 14x 20, \$12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$11.00; do, 20x28, \$22.00.

20, \$12.00; do, tockney
\$22.00.

Pic Tin—Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

Lead—Pig, 7%c; bar, 5%c9o; lead pipe, 8%c8%c; out do, 8%c69c. cut do, 3%(a9c. Copper.—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 32c. Shert Zinc—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slate, 8½c. Shert Ison—No. 24.5½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12

SHEET 140N—No. 24, 5 % crates; Russis iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Bussis—A, 15c; B, 12c.

Wirk—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11 % c; 13 and 14, 12 % c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NALLS—Were without quotable change: 10@60d, per keg; \$3.62 %; 5d and 8d do, \$3.47 %; 6d do, \$4.17 %; 4d do, \$4.37 %; 3d do, \$5.12 %; 3d do, fine, \$6.62 %; cinch, \$5.37 %.

linch, \$6,37%.
NAVAL STORES—Were quiet, as follows: Manilla

Chicago to	th class per	r. per brlin s of 50 brls d upward	n in bulk,	d meats in
Boston	50	1.00		55
New York Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and	45	90	45	50
Baltimore	40	80	40	45
Albany	40	80	40	45
Washington, D. C	40	80	40	50
laire, and Bridgeport, O	25	50	25	30
Wilmington, Del	40	80		50
Wilmington, N. C	62	1.14		
Savannah, Ga	67	1.34		
Wheeling	30	60		35
Cleveland	20	40		25
Buffalo and SuspensionBrid'e	25	50		30
kron, O	30	60		35
Norfolk, Va	48	95		
Petersburg and Richmond	47	94		
Charleston	67	1.34		

#### THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4. Sheep.
520
1,792
1,564
1,195
900 6,171 6,958 7,854 Sheep.
419
442
787
1,588 3,236

sou, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was at the yards to-day. After having traveled pretty extensively through the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, Mr. Stocia-well gives it as his opinion that the receipts of hogs at Chicago during December and January will be in ex-cess of the arrivals for a corresponding period in any former season. This is contrary to the belief preva-lent among stock men here, but Mr. Stockwell's posi-tion and long experience in live stock vertices and

former season. This is contrary to the benef prevalent smoling stock man here, but Mr. Stockwell's position and long experience in live stock matters entitles his opinions on such questions to more than ordinary consideration.

CATTLE—There was a somewhat increased movement both on Eastern and local accounts, but at no better prices than were obtainable yesterday, with possibly the exception of first and second class shipping steers. Fat, smooth steers, such as are sought after for the New York and Boston markets, have cut but an insignificant figure in the week's supply, and, while just at present the margin between here and the seaboard is scarcely sufficient to invite an active shipping movement, shippers were taking hold with more freedom, in expectation that the small number of fat catile going forward this week will result in some improvement in the condition of those makets. The demand, however, even for the best grades, was by no means urgent, and if in a few instances sales were effected at better prices than were bid yesterday, there was no great advance. Medium, common, and inferior descriptions sold irregularly, buyers having things presty much their own way so

far as the arranging of prices was concerned. Sales were at \$2.00\( \text{d}.6.5 \). Shippers paid \$3.50\( \text{d}.4.25 \) for common to medium lots, and \$4.60\( \text{d}.6.30 \) for good to extra. The prices of buchers' stuff and stockers were \$2.00\( \text{d}.3.75 \) for the former, and \$2.50\( \text{d}.3.50 \) for the latter. Calves were in light request and in limited supply—quotable at \$3.00\( \text{d}.5.25 \) as to quality. Considerably more stock remains in the yards unsold than will be disposed of this week, and the market closed dull and weak for anything below choice.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,850 Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs.

to 1,550 lbs.

\$6.25@6.75 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

\$6.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 000 to 1,100 lbs.

\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 600 to 1,100 lbs.

\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 600 to 1,100 lbs.

\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 600 to 1,050 lbs.

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\$8.50@6.00 Medium Grades—Steers CATTLE SALES.

1 Texas cows and calves 3 fair steers... 2 extra steers... Texas steers...

ad do, \$4.57\%; 3d do, \$5.12\%; 3d do, fine, \$6.62\%; elinich, \$5.37\%.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet, as follows: Manilia rope, \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$14\%, \$4.5\% cools in correct them the sash-cord, \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.22\sigma; consistency \$\vec{v}\$ bent tarred rope, \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.20\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ bent tarred rope, \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.20\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.20\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ bent tarred rope, \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.00\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.00\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.00\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ by, \$15\%, \$6.00\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{v}\$ consistency \$\vec{ The Discontinuation dull at former quotations. One does are five and for small smouths, as is usually the content of the property of of the p

natives selling at 7c and down to 4c for common; Texas and Cherokees, 465½c, closing steady with a fair demand.

Sheep and Lamss—In increased supply. Receipts 59 cars this week against 34 last week. Market tame, but ruled steady up to this morning, when it drooped. Supply then in pens 27 loads. Buyers principally Essern men, who wanted feeders. Local wants moderate. Sheep 466c, and lambs 6637c.

Hogs—Receipts 303 cars; last week, 373. Demand fallen off. Dressed now required. Market advanced ½c. Sales of 600 head at 74,667%c; extra, 8c.

New York, Dec. 4.—Beeves—Receipts 1,430, making 4,630 for four days, against 4,670 for the same time last week. Lower prices accepted for common stock, and the offerings were closed out early. Native steers ranged from 8 to 13c, and five cars smooth Cherokee cattle soid at 8½c. The decline from Monday on common to medium grades is a ½c.

Shiefs And Lambs—Receipts 7,470, making 17,230 for four days, against 8,640 for the same time last week. Buyers and sellers were wide apart, sales being slow and limited. Ordinary to good sheep ranged from 5c to 5½c. A few extra Canada sheep, averaging 148 lbs, soid at 6½c. Abut 25 carloads remained unsold, including 3 cars Colorado stock, for which 4½c was offered.

Swing—Receipts 4,470, making 24,480 for four days, against 8,120 for the same time last week. None offered alive. Dressed advanced to 8%20c, with the bulk of the sales at 9c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 476; total for the week, 8,313. No sales. All stock unsold will be shipped East in first hands.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Heccipts, 1,200; total for the week, 18,000. Market closed weak. Western sheep, \$4.00@5.25. No sales reported.

Houss—Receipts, 8,000; for the week, 29,600. Market active. Yorkers, \$4.50@7.00; heavy hogs, \$7.25@7.40. About 2,500 changed hands.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Hous—Receipts, 9,500; firm; common, \$6.50@7.00; good to extra, \$7.00@7.75; most sales at \$7.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 770; dull and weak; only poor grades on market.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, 0., Dec. 4.—Hous—Slow for common grades; active for good; sales of common, \$6.50@7.00; choice hald higher; some 7,000 unsold. Receipts, 6,078; shipments, 413.

CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
The wholesale market was inactive and nominal. Three or four cargoes were at the docks, but buyars failed to make their appearance. About a dozen vessels are expected in yet this season with lumber. Prices are irregular. Inch boards are quotable at \$9.006 16.00; piece stuff, \$8,7569.00; shingles, \$9.6662.265.

AT THE YARDS.
A fair number of orders were received from the interior and placed at quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

First clear. \$50.00 @52.00

Second clear, I inch to 2 inch 46,00	@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch 38,00	6840.00
Third clear, thick 43.00	@45,00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together.	
rough 38,00	@40,00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together 20,00	@21.00
First common siding 18.00	@19,00
Second common siding 14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common dressed 31.00	@33,00
Flooring, second common, dressed 25,00	@27.00
Flooring, third common, dressed 18,00	220,00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14	Hereby Ave.
inches and upward 38,00	@40,00

Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool., Dec. 4—11 s. m.—Flour, 22a22a 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@ds 8d; spring, 8s 6d@9s; white, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club, 10s 3d@10s 6d. Corn, 39s@9s 3d. Pork, 85s. Lard, 67s.
Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 10,000 qm, 6,000 being American.
Liverpool., Dec. 4—2 p. m.—Breadure frm. Wheat—White, 9s 10d@10s 4d; club, 10s 4d@10s 7d; spring, 8s 3d@9s 2d; winter, 9s 5d@9s 9d. Corn, 38s 9d@39s. Lard, 65s. Rest unchanged. Weather forger. Foreign Markets 38s 34(a)39s. Lard, 65s. Rest unchanged. Wester forgy.

LoxDon, Dec. 4.—Weather forgy. Rate of discount in open market for three-months bills, 5.7-16 per cent of 9-15 below Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance teday, 1130,000. Consols—Money, 91;4(a)21%; account, 2; 65s, 1064; '67s, 1094; 10-40s, 104; 'new 5s, 105; 'New York Central, 94; Eric, 244; preferred, 39.

Spirits of turpentine, 24s 64.

Livenpool. Dec. 4.—Cotton steady; midding uplands, 7%d; Orleans, 8%d; saics 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,30 bales American; sales for the week, 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for export, and 3,000 bales and 132,000 bales after in port, 505,000 bales including 132,000 bales in port, 505,000 bales after including 347,000 bales; stock afloat, 460,000 bales, including 347,000 bales American; actual export, 3,000 bales in stock afloat, 460,000 bales, including 347,000 bales American; actual export 3,000 bales from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 347,000 bales American; actual export 3,000 bales from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales American; actual export 3,000 bales from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales affecting from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales affecting from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales affecting from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales affecting from ; each week afloat, 460,000 bales, including 34,000 bales affecting from ; each series a

347,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs firm; red Western spring, 8ag3s 934 winter, 9s@9s 5d. Mixed Western corn, 38s 942,3a Tallow, 42s 6d. Lard, 65s. Bacon—Long clear middles, 53s; short clear, 56s; shoulders, 33s. Hams-

Comparative Cotton Statement, New York, Dec. 4 Net receipts at all United States ports for the week.
Last year.
Total to date.....
Last year.
Exports for the week. ast year. Stock at all United States ports ock at Liverpool....

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York Dec. 4.—The peckage trade was less active, and jobbing branches lacked animation. Cotton goods in steady demand, with most activity in brow cottons; cotton financis and corses joans at unchanged prices. Side-band and chintz prints in good demand. Printed, fancy, and cheviot shirtings more active. Woolens generally quiet. Shawis largely sold a auction to-day, but brought very low prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—COTTON—Dull and easier at 14½ (£15½c; futures closed weak; sales, 23,000 bales; December, 14 9-32(£1½c; January, 14½c; Fobruary, 15½c; March, 15 9-16c; April, 15½c; May, 16 3-16c; June, 16 1-16c; July, 16 11-16c; Floure-Steady and in moderate demand; receipts, 16,000 bris; superfine Western and State, 44,15(£4.5); common to good extra do, 34,00(£5.10; good to choics, 55,15(£6.5.75; white wheat extra, \$5,15(£6.25; ethnolio; 48,95(£6.75; St. Lonis; 50,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 10,00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow quiet and steady at \$4,26(£5.75; do. 15,00(£0.00). Rye flow cells, 1,00(£0.11; No. 2 Milwankee, 31,136(£1½; No. 2 Orthwestern, \$1,11; ungraded lows and Minesota spring, \$1,06(£1.25; winter red Western, \$1,194 1.25; amber, \$1,26(£1.30; white, \$1,26(£1.30; whi

changed; Muscovado variar, et can and in Molassos—Now Orleans, 60266c. Rice firm and in good demand.

Perrocleum—Refined firmer at 10%311e; crude quiet and firm at 5.5-1626.5-2c.

RASIN—Dull at \$2.2622.30.

TURPEN TINE—35c.

EGOS—Quiet; Western, 28@29c.
PROVISTONS—PORK dull; new mess nominally \$21.25; old mess, \$21.00. Bed—Out mean quiet; middles steady; long clear, 11; ac Lard opened firm but closed lower; prime steam, 13 13-16313/40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm at 12%615/40

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.03.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, Baltimore, Dec. 4.—Flous—Quiet, seedy, winchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western, quiet; amber Western, 20, 30c; No. 1 red Western, \$1.25@1.26; No. 2 do, \$1.38; No. 3 do, \$1.18; rejected, \$1.15. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, \$5.0. Cats quiet, firm, and unchanged. By the continuous of the c

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Coffee—Dull; stock light; fair to prime Bio, 17x0

19%c. WHISEY—Firm and scarce. BUFFALO, Dec. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Held at \$1.00 km No. 2 Milwaukes. Corn—Held at \$5e for new Ma. 1. Oats—Held at 60e for No. 2.

Oats—Held at 60c for No. 2.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., Dec. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat quist and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady Unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Cals stady and unchanged. Petrocket — Unchanged; standard white, or lots, 8½ c; Ohio State test, 10½ c; small lots 1632 higher. Receptre—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 5,600 bu; cals, 7,500 bu;

RECRIPTS—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 5,600 bu; can, 7,800 bu; amilian, 7,800 bu; amilian, 8,600 bu; amilian, 7,800 bu; amilian, 8,600 bu; amilian, 8,600 bu; amilian, 8,600 bu; amilian, 9,600 bu; amilian, 9,600 bu; polyar, 93½, c. 0.41s a shade firmer and in good demand; No. 2, in store, 54c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2milian, 73c. Rys quiet and nominal; No. 1, in store, 90. Bariey excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher; No. 2, in store, \$1.30; subgray excited and higher for a store, \$1.30; subgray excited and subgray excited and \$1.30; subgray excited and subgray excited an

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O., Dec. 4.—COTTON—Dull and w

erages. WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand at 96c. WHERE—Steady; moderate demand at 98c.

TOLEDO. Dec. 4.—PLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; No. 3 white Wab. 4.
St. 11; amber Michigau, coah, \$1.094.1094; seller December, \$1.09; seller January, \$3.11; (3.11; No. 2 do, \$1.094; No. 3 rod, \$1.03. Comsteady and in moderate demand; high mixed, the; seller January, \$1/4c; low mixed, \$9/4c; damaged, \$6lc. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 55%(\$35c; Michigan, 50c. CLOWER SEED #508—\$3.25@8.50.

DRESSED #508—\$3.25@8.50.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 300 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu; com, \$3.000 bu; oats, \$8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat According to St,000 bu; DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; extra, \$1.16; No. 1, \$1.11; Gal. 12. Corn steady; noderate demand at 75c. Oats, demand good at full price;

Hoos—Lower; \$8,10@8,30.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 8,000 bc; corn, 6,000 bu. corn, 6,000 bu. PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Pro-Ison—Weak, with very libtle demand; No. 1 foundry, \$16,50; gray forgs, \$24,00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and prices unchanged. Now care corn, 77@78c; shelled, 78c on track; sie free in care vaior. PETROLEUM—Prices unchanged.
OSWEGO.
Cewneo, Dec. 4—Grain—Wheet quiet; Fe. 1

LADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—FLOUR—Firm, superine, \$3.75@4.00; extras, superind Minnesota family extra, nain and Minnesota family extra, nain dobio, \$5.50@6.60.

Bulkmeats dull; should

ankee club, \$1.20. Corn firm; new high larley dull; Canada, \$1.46. PHILADELPHIA.

LOUISVILLE, of higher: 76@78c. Oats, 60@62s. Provisions Pork firmer: \$21.50. Bulk meats quire, Bulk meats quire, c. Lard, 141, @151/c. ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Quiet and Sr. Louis, Dec. 4.—Cotton—Quiet and Prock—Lower; medium grades scaror Prock—Lower; medium grades scaror Prock—Lower; st. 10@5.25; ex winted; superfine which the second of the se

nothing doing; buyers and solle fac; sides, 10 & 20 12 c. Green. on buyers. Bacon.—Nothing doi shade better for future; held at 13 shade better for future; held at 13 siler February and 14c seller Mar 600 bu.

SHIPMENIS - Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,00

SHIPMENIS - At the Brokers' Board this ends this could be seen and this ends this could have and 13%c bid on the seen and

#### MARINE.

Pert of Chiengo, Dec. 4. Prop Mayflower, Cleveland, 549 tons pig-iron prop Superior, Fayette, 974 tons pig-iron, shr Sandusky, Fayette, 1,026 tons pig-iron, shr R. M Filer, Ludington, 240 m ft lumbe shr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 820 m shingles, Sar Coral, Fentwater, 100 m ft lumber. age Report for the Month of I COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

FOREIGN CLEARANCES.

Vessels Transferred During Month ber, 1874.
All of canalboat Angola, by Purington & All of canalboat Angola, by Purington & Charles Hellog, 21.
All of canalboat Acadia, by Purington & to John T. Matthews, 31.
All of canalboat Aurora, by Purington & to John T. Matthews, 81.
One-third of tag Banj. Drake, by B. B.

Jess Cox, 22,000.
All of schooler Ingeborg M. Forrest, by Brooks, to Highe & Jones, \$2,100.
One-half canalboat Industry, by G. W. Call, to F. T. June, \$250.
One-half canalboat Industry, by Henry Je 7. June, \$250.
Two-thirds of schooner Verment, by J. M. 1 to U. Hall, \$1,600. Miscellancous.

The tug Diamond will be thoroughly r fars. Birns & Farrow. About \$2,500 w paded upon her.

-The prop Depere is receiving a cost of amony to being put on winter duty on the line. nake.

The lumber schr Louis Day is consider that this port, being now thirteen days lipen, the average time between there and being from five to seven days.

The insurance on the wrecked schr San gifton, distributed in the following company. Conadian, \$7,000; Orient Mutual, \$5,000; New York, \$1,000; Estas of Hartford, \$2,000

The Captain of the barge Superior, while the properior with bearge Superior, while the properior with the properior with the properior passing seven or eightforward which passed Port Huron a day of the vessels which passed Port Huron a day of the port Huron, ere now due at this port: L. C. San Jachto, Francis Palms, Wells Burt, Hell, O. Rannes, Emma L. Coyne, C. C. Tand Lotts. —A dispatch received here yesterday figures states that the Inter-Ocean and crived at that point all right yesterday morr flomas Parsons passed down as reported set last week. The figyptian and consort he was the construction of the construction

Harigation at Green Bay closed on the 28th — At Bay City navigation closed on the 1st — The simrs St. Paul and Annie L. Crackes at Detroit. At latest advices they we — information.

the at Detroit. At latest advices they we shalf River.

—Information was received at Kingston that the crew of the schr Star, ashore on Ducks, are all esfe.

—The prop St. Louis, which took a carge and network and the schr Light Guard.

—The grain in the schr Light Guard.
—The grain in the schr Light Guard.
—The spain in the schr Light Guard.
—The whole number of craft passing the Detroit Birer, including all kinds going os forwher, was 292, viz.: Steam craft, 121; a lil; barges, 55; total, 292. The total number start of the schroll previous mouth.—Detroit Birer, including all kinds going os forwher, was 292, viz.: Steam craft, 121; a lil; barges, 55; total, 292. The total number start of the schroll provious mouth.—Detroit Pribane.
—The sch Barges, 30; total, 192, a failing off aprevious mouth.—Detroit Pribane.
—The sch angustus Ford will prove a bet, Morgan, Marine Inspector, reports and breadside on the beach, headed early for Maltand, almost completely imbediend. Her wheat is avoilen and frozen sicks are call in getting it out. The vesse hape, her decks are raised and sides sprufers, which cleared from Cleveland for with a carge of corn previous to the recent

with a cargo of corn previous to the recent in a fin not known definitely to have passed I is barely possible that the vessel sunk near take fire, may be the Surprise. She is a commanded by Otto Herrman, of Milwauk wile is naturally very anxious to hear tidin husband.

—The total number of crafts of all kind knowsh the Welland Canal during the movember, bound westward, was 116, a failin the month previous of 106. They are class lower; Steam craft of all kinds, 46; sail we happen, 7; total, 116. The whole number said of all kinds, 46; sail ve happen, 7; total, 116. The whole number said of the Detroit River was 114, as some of the Detroit River was 114, as sund for the Detroit River of the Detroit River of the Detroit River was 114, as sund for the Detroit River of the Detroit River was 114, as sund for the Detroit River, 63.

—The prop Rocket, sunk near Strong's at light up so that she draw but 12 feet of any day in pumping her out, a di band and stopped her leak. She was cut strips being cut through, making an ugly wood are much damaged, but how much as accommendationed, everything in the hold between the said of the said from the lighter made angines were at work, and a crower where she flex. The said present of the light will be fixed white, with the said of the Right will be fixed white, with the said save were the light will be fixed white, with the same were the wirth west. The light will be fixed white, with the same were the wirth seconds. The ill said said were the recently erected at vital fashes were the wirth west.

le price for dry, 12.00 (25.00 (16.00 18 to 24 feet .... TS BY TELEGRAPH. 4-11 a. m.-Flour, 22s@23s ed. 4d@3s ed; spring, 8s ed@3s; 21; club, 10s 3d@10s 6d. Corn, 85s. Lard, 67s. the last three days, 10,000 qre, Neather forgy: Rate of discount rec-months bills, 5.7-16 per cent, to England rate. Amount of all of England on balance to-day, Money, 91-4691%; account, 92; 18-48, 10-4; new 5s, 103; New 7s, 24; preferred, 59. rn, \$4.75. ed firmer at 10%@11e; crude d firm at \$1.03. ock light : fair to prime Rio, 1716 Corn—Held at 87c for new No. 2. LEVELAND. Dec. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and uil and unchanged. Oats steady MILWAUKEE.

6.4.—FLOUR—Entirely nominal, insettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, 22c; seiler January, 90%c; February, le firmer and in good demand; No. 3 mined, and nominal; No. 1, in store, 36d, higher; No. 2, in store, 51.30; sell-No. 3, in store, 51.4%; mer. Mess pork, 118.73% cash; d at \$21.00; prime do, \$18.00; extra set-pickled hams nominal at 11%c, rs. 767%c, loose; middles, 106 ne lard, 13%c/14c.

Quiet and nominal at \$3.00@8.23.

9,000 brls; oats, \$00 bu; wheat, ur, 16,000 brls; cats, 400 bu; CINCINNATI.
Dec. 4.-COTTON - Dull and unud in moderate demand. carce and firm at \$1.00@1.12. Corn \$72c. Oats fair and firm at 57@000. rate demand at \$1.03. nchanged. rooping; 20c. and innoderate demand.

k fair and irmt; sales at \$90.00,

ry; \$21.50, buyer February; and.
Lard quiet and easy; steam, 15%;
Bulkmests—Demand light,
and Alva (2010; 2010; 2012c,
only on quiet and unchanged; nonly
of green meats armer; sales shoul\$\text{9}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7)

\$\text{9}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7)

\$\text{9}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7) \text{8}(0.7) moderate demand at 96c.

TOLEDO.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

are and firm; No. 3 white Wabish,
higan, cash, \$1.00031.09%; seller Deseller January, \$1.11% (\$1.12; M.1

10, \$1.08%; No. 3 red, \$1.03. Comcrate demand; high mixed, Tlc;
11%c; low mixed, 60% (\$600);c; no
maged, 61c. Oats steady and in

No. 2, 55% (\$35c; Michigan, \$6c.

\$8.2508; 55.70.

Tomage
Sumber of men.
Coal number of vessels cleared.
Coange.
Sumber of men. -98.25(28.50). t. 300 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn,

sin on \$1.20. Corn firm; new high mixed, 92c. pHILADELPHIA. pHILADELPHIA. per. 4.—FLOUR—Firm, but less acperate. 33.7564.00; extras, \$4.2564.75; see sin and Minnesota family extra, \$5.2566.00; see and Ohio, \$5.5066.50. The state of the s mind, 85c; white, 82c. Oats steady; white, 65c. mind, 65c. Basier; refined, 10%e; crude, 8@8%c production. Basier; refined, 10%e; crude, 8@8%c production. Golden \$1.02. MEMPHIS.

FIS. Dec. 4.—COTTON—In good demand; midE: recepts, 3,87 bales; shipments, 3,436 bales;
mt bales; stock, 51,969 bales. in Corn and 121.50 to arrive.

23.5 Sarre: \$21.50 to arrive.

23.5 Sarre: \$21.50 to arrive.

24.50; Lard quiet at 15@

25.50 minutes dull: aboulders, 7%c; sides, 10% LOUISVILLE.
LOUISV But 1, 14% @15%c.

\*\*\*STLOUIS.

\*\*\*First Dec. 4.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged.

\*\*\*Lower : medium grades scarce, firm and unchanged.

\*\*Lower : medium grades scarce, firm and unchanged.

\*\*Lower : Medium grades scarce in unchanged.

\*\*Lower : Medium grades scarce in unchanged.

\*\*Lower : Medium grades scarce in unchanged.

\*\*Lower : Medium grades :

absorbing topic throughout the State, and it is not unlikely the question will prove as vexatious as was recently the case in Illinois and Wisconsin. Already the secular press of the State is teeming with discussions, which show a contrariety of views; and points are raised which, street, wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu, barrey, some the Brokers' Board this evening, lard to 180 seller March; 130,0 offered for February, affection one; and 135,0 bid cash. Sweet to the bear of t As to one thing, however, there is no difference of opinion: the successor will be a Low-Caurchman,-one whose record is clear and unmistakable. The mantle of Bishop Lee is a prize to be coveted, and is by a goodly number, of unquestionable worth and fitness. Candidates from

MARINE. Port of Chiengo, Dec. 4. ARRIVED

Myflower, Olevoland, 549 tons pig-iron, be Spenior, Payette, 974 tons pig-iron, its Maduky, Fajette, 1,026 tons pig-iron, its B. Bing, Saugstuck, 820 m shingles, is Ceral, Pentwater, 100 m ft lumber.

COASTWISE ARBIVALS. COASTWING CLEARANCES. 7,154 MINICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS. POREIGN CLEARANCES.

fessels Transferred During Month of November, 1874.

Mel canelboat Angola, by Purington & Scranton, Ednis Kellog, 21.

Ed dunibeat Acadia, by Purington & Scranton,

1-ldn T. Matthews, 31.

11 of canalboat Aurora, by Purington & Scranton,

12 of canalboat Aurora, by Purington & Scranton, list is the Johnson murder case, which has progressed so far as the hearing for the defense. If the testimony for the prosecution is good, the killing was a cold-blooded, dastardly murder, by striking the victim with a wine-bottle on the head, while lying drunk upon a bed.

In view of the three murders in this city since the law abolishing heaging was passed,—a city where not a murder was before committed,—the vector have watched with considerable. heant, Matthews, St. H. of canalboat Aurora, by Purington & Scranton, heant, Matthews, St. October 1, Matthews, St. October 1, Drake, by B. B. Brewer, to among the schooner Ingeborg M. Forrest, by James C. Wat to Harde & Lones 12, 310 im Ca. \$2,000.

If schooner Ingeborg M. Forrest, by James C.

Inch. to Higgie & Jones, \$2,200.

Schaff canalboat Industry, by G. W. Carpenter et

4,57. T. June, \$230.

Schaff canalboat Industry, by Henry Jewell, to F.

Inc. 8020.

13-8,520. De-hirds of schooner Vermont, by J. M. Tonnason, sc. Ball, \$1,600. h ing Diamond will be thoroughly rebuilt by les Burns & Farrow. About \$1,500 will be ex-set upon her. -the prop Depere is receiving a coat of iron, pre-my to being put on winter duty on the Goodrich

In lumber schr Louis Day is considerably over-hathis port, being now thirteen days out from hathis port, being now thirteen days out from hathis average time between there and this port inform five to seven days.

In insurance on the wreeked schr Sanderson was land fairlivited in the fellowing companies: Royal hadin, \$7,000; Orient Mutusl, \$5,000; Lamar of la Tork,\$1,000; Estan of Hartford, \$4,000.

\*Ink \$4,000; \*Stan of Hartford, \$4,000.—The Captain of the barge Superior, which arrived a matrix, reports passing seven or eight vessels as Mirables bound this way. Those are probably areas which passed bort Huron a day or two ago.—The showing vessels, all of which have passed of Bura are now due at this port: L. C. Woodruff, in Jacins Francis Falms, Wells Burt, Harvey Bissell C.Q. Burnes, Emma L. Coyne, C. C. Trowbridge, and Long.

and Loran — dispatch received here yesterday from Port are state that the Inter-Ocean and consort armed at that point all right yesterday morning. The loran Farons passed down as reported with the statutech. The Egyptian and consort left for this armed the property of the state of the state

has real safe.

Targo 8: Louis, which took a cargo of wheat a metandise at Toledo for Buffalo, tried the ice lumas liver and returned to Toledo to lay up.

Targon in the schr Light Guard, ashore at a metandis all wet, About 3,000 or 4,000 bu have purped out, and the balance is being unloaded maker, and will be sold. The vessel will be result Geraland.

are decks are raised and sides spring out.

and are intertained for the safety of the schr

as are intertained for the safety of the schr

as a care of corn previous to the recent heavy gale,
as the nown definitely to have passed Detroit. It

are any be the Surprise. She is owned and

anded by Otto Herrman, of Milwaukee, and his

as anturally very anxious to hear tidings of her

ins total number of crafts of all kinds passing the Welland Canal during the month of No-bound westward, was 116, a falling off from and previous of 106. They are classified as fol-lating craft of all kinds, 40; sail vessels, 89; total, 116, The whole number going east-

seam craft of all kinds, 40; sail vessels, 80; it total, 116. The whole number going eastern seasons are seasons as the being 36 less than the month previous, it sail vessels, 144; and of those of the Detroit River was 114, and of those of the Detroit River was 114, and of those of the Detroit River, 63. The property of the Period River, 63. The property of the period was a standard on the standard of the sail vessels, 144; and of those of the day in pumping her out, a diver having and topped her leak. She was cut through the sail stopped her leak. She was cut through the sail stopped her leak. She was cut through the sail through, making an ugly hole. The has much damaged, but how much cannot yet as much damaged. The lighter where the said the property of the p Light-House Board have issued the following:

der Nov. 20, 1674, a light will be shown
inth house recently erected at Twin River
The light will be fixed white, varied by
same every thirty seconds. The illuminating
than is cataloguic, of the third order, lighting
tree of the horizon. The focal plane is 100
over the ground, and about 110 feet above the
same thirty should be seen in clear weather

8.10@8.90. 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn,

For the months of November 40.310 nogs were killed in this city. The average price paid was \$15 each. At these figures packers are holding off. The number of hogs killed here this winter will reach 100,000. will reach 100,000.

GRASHOPPER-SUFFERERS.

An organization has been perfected, with Gov.
Carpenter at its head, for collecting and disbursing supplies for the grasshopper-sufferers in Kansas. Nebraeks, and Iowa. Sub-committees have been appointed all over the State, and the work is now progressing nobly. Car-loads of supplies are being sent daily by Gen. Baker, who, by common consent, is General Disbursing Agent, although he does not really hold the office.

The Canvass for a Successor

IOWA.

to Bishop Lee.

ling Relative Thereto.

ble Wedding on the Tapis.

tional Agricultural Department.

Relief of Grasshopper-Sufferers --- The

War of the 'Pathies --- A Fuel

Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

EISHOP LEE'S SUCCESSOR.

The election of a successor to the venerable

zeal which characterize a political campaign. So

ing has already been sounded by the latty, lest

the Convention be packed, to their discomfiture and defeat. The people of the Hawkeye State

are progressive in their ideas, liberal in their views, and opposed to centralization of power in

firmly. he election of a Bishop is one in which the

nstead of the laity, who are alone entitled to it

In the case of Brandt, his counsel raised the

lemurrer that he was not a State officer, but a Deputy, responsible only to his principal. The fudge—who, by the way, is a strong personal

friend of Brandt—ruled against him. An appeal was taken from the ruling to the Supreme Court,

was taken from the ruling to the supreme court, and this question will have to be decided before the case goes on; for, if he was not a State officer, the indictment is null.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

The cards are out for the marriage-reception of th

Gortie, eldest daughter of the Hon. C. C. Cole, of the Supreme Court. Miss Gertie will be wedded by A. C. Atherton, assistant train-dispatcher on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a young man worthy of the young lady he has won;

a young man who won considerable distinction during the terrible ravages of yellow fever at

Memphis, for his services rendered, and his in-domitable plack and self-abnegation, and for which he was honored by a handsome and valua-ble testimonial from the recipients of his good deeds. The match is one of choice, and Miss Gertie is a model young lady. Unlike most misses in her rostition, she has taken a practical view of life.

This is a somewhat remarkable de

is a big mistake out somewhere.

For the months of November 40.416 hogs were

DESMOTNES, Ia., Dec. 3, 1874.

But overybody goes to him for help, and he helps everybody. Several parties are soliciting aid in this cause who are unknown to the State Committee. They may be what they represent; but, as the State Committee have apportioned the whole State to Local Committees, they desire that all persons giving aid shall demand that the solicitor show credentials from Gov. Carpenter.

STATE-UNIVERSITY DOCTORS.

The catalogue of the State-University states that there are 85 students in the Medical Department. Inasmuch as these fourscore-and eight students are learning to be doctors on the Allopathic plan, at a cost to the tax-payers of the State of several thousand dollars a year; and inasmuch as there are a great many people in Iowanow, and the number is increasing each year, who do not accept the system of the "Regulars,"—the question is coming, Why is this thus? There is certainly no reason why the State University should be restricted to one school of medicine in its Medical Department, and made unsectarian in all its other departments. The Legislature will probably, next winter, conclude it can get along without any Medical Department at all.

An opportunity for inventors. Murder Trials, and Legislative Bung-The Rankin-Brandt Cases --- A Nota-Hogs in Iowa ... A Blunder by the Na-

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVENTORS. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVENTORS.

In Illinois, in Iowa, and, in fact, all Prairie States, the question of fuel is becoming important. True, Illinois and Iowa possess large coalields. A large per cent of the coal mined is what is called "slack," or very fine coal, and coal-dust. But little use is made of it, and thousands of tons of it are thrown away or burned up at the coal-shafts to get rid of it.

It is used to some axiant by manufacturary in It is used to some extent by manufacturers in heating steam-boilers; but manufacturers in heating steam-boilers; but manufactories are scarce in the West. It will pay for transportation. What is needed is some process by which this vast quantity of combustible material can be utilized so as to be made available to the masses,—to be used in stoves and grates. The man who does this will make his fortune, and add millions to the resources of the con-bear. and much-beloved Bishop Lee is just now an add millions to the resources of the coal-bear-

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Last Meeting of the Old Board.

New York, Massachusetts, and several Western Farewell Address of President States, are already canvassing the field, with considerable of the earnestness and Ashton.

marked has this become that the note of warn-Vindication of His Administration.

> The last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners as at present organized was held yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the Chair.

views, and opposed to centralization of power in Church or State. The religious bodies thereof also are tinetured with like principles. The tendency to place the election of Bishop in the hends of the clergy, which cropped out in Illinois and Wiscousin, will not be lost sight of in Iowa; and I mistake the temper of the laity if they do not stand by the motto of the State, and maintain their rights, courteously, yet none the less firmly. The full Board was in attendance.

Upon motion of Commissioner Burdick, the
Chairman was authorized to execute the lease of the White Building, just occupied as the Recorder's office.

The matter of the proposition of John R. Lewis, to reclaim certain swamp-lands, was re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary, thus throwing it over to the control of the new Board. The Committee on Public Buildings reported

The election of a Bishop is one in which the latty are certainty most interested. Their relation to him is for life. He becomes a part of their life religious work, in all the phases. Their relation to the clergy is comparatively ephemeral. If a clergyman becomes dissatisfied, or his parish displeased, a separation follows. Not so with the Bishop. The tendency of the Church to allow the clergy to rule in the choice of a Bishop, instead of the laity who are alone eptitled to: recommending the payment of \$1,350 to Armstrong & Egan, the balance on their contract as architects of the Criminal Court and Jail buildng. The report was concurred in. THEIR LAST HAUL OUT OF THE TREASURY. Another question which will come up is a di-vision of the diocese, and this may determine the

Their Last haul out of the treasury.

The Committee on Public Service reported recommending the payment of the bills of the various Commissioners for per diem and mileage for the quarter ending Nov. 30, as follows: Ashton, \$405; Bogne, \$355; Burdick, \$320; Busse, \$478,39; Clough, \$270; Crawford, \$363; Harris, \$415; Harrison, \$210; Herting, \$405; Johnson, \$405; Jones, \$385; Lonergan, \$405; Roelle, \$265; Russell, \$475; Conly, \$133.50. Of course the report was concurred in. election of the Bishop. There is a strong desire in the northern part of the State for a division. Several delegates have been instructed in refer-ence to it. Should the pinch come, politicians can easily see how this matter could be used to great advantage in favor of one candidate or prother for Bishop. The delegates from the the report was concurred in.

An effort was made to secure provision for the future employment of a clerk for committees, another for Bishop. The delegates from the church in this city will vote with the Rector, and but, upon motion of Commissioner Crawford, the matter was laid on the table for the new Board to the Rector will vote for no Ritualist, or one as

THE JOHNSON MURDER.

The trial of the nine persons charged with murder commenced last week. The first on the list is the Johnson murder case, which has pro-

THANKS, ETC.

Commissioner Johnson moved a resolution of thanks to the President of the Board for his courtesy and efficiency. It was adopted.

ASHTON'S REPLY.

In reply, the retiring President read some remarks which he had prepared for the occasion, in which he returned thanks for the expression of kindness, and gave assurance of eternal gratitude for the favors and indulgences shown him during his official career. The address conduring his official career. The address con-

I believe we have, as a body and as individuals, the people have watched with considerable nterest the developments made in these trials; and they are surprised as well as the legal profession, at the bungling of the statutes relative to murder. When hanging was in force, murder was not a bailable offense. the people have watched with considerable needs the developments made in these trials; and they are surprised, as well as the legal profession, at the bungling of the statutes relative to murder. When hanging was in force, murder was not a ballable offense. In abolishing hanging, the Legislature failed to restore the clause relative to ball in case of murder. Asain, it was discovered that the distinction between accessory before the fact and a principal had been abrogated; but an accessory after the fact was left out, except that he might be indicted, though the principal was not. But se indicted, though the principal was not. But indict him for what? Certainly for a murder, records. Yet to-day we command

when he was not present when the crime was committed, and of course took no part in it. Although, as in the instance of George Jamison, in the case now on trial, he knew of the murder, and helped to carry the body of the victim out of critical time. We had neither money, archives, or records. Yet to-day we command

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD, and, as an evidence of the fact, I point you with pride to the grandness of our buildings, business, and credit. Starting with an empty tressury, and the reverses to which I have referred, we have carried on the Government of the county, been liberal to the oppressed and needy, rebuilt a part of our public buildings much superior to those we had before, leaving the Court-House for our successors in office, which I hope will soon be commenced. The crils and demands upon us for charity have been greater than ever known before in the history of the county. We have constructed a building upon this spot for a Criminal Court and Jali much superior to anything of the kind the county ever had before, and not inferior to any building of the kind in the country, and the whole completed at a much less cost than the original estimates of the architects (who, in my judgment, are entitled to the thanks of the entire community). We have also provided and maintained good and sufficient quarters for the courts and their various officers; added an addition to the Insane Asylum and Poor-House; erected a plain and substantial Morgue; purchased and paid for a portion of the land upon which this building stands. the house and dispose of it, yet he could not be indicted, and went scot-free. indicted, and wort scot-free.

Another fact developed was, that the old rule had been so changed that a juror was incompetent who had expressed or even held an opinion upon the case, or who knew anything about it.

It would not be surprising if hanging is restored expiring this State. It would not be surprising if hanging is restored again in this State.

THE RANKIN-DRANDT CASES.

Doubtless some carpor will exclaim, "Just as I expected!" when it is announced that these cases have gone over to the next term. He must attribute it to the law's delay and the genious of shrewd counsel. In the case of Rankin, several demurrers were raised by the defense, which were overruled, and it was found impossibilate try the case at the present farm and cet. ble to try the case at the present term, and get through with the murder cases, which it was imthrough with the murder cases, which it was imperatively necessary to dispose of, owing to the heavy expense imposed in keeping and guarding day and night the large number of prisoners and witnesses involved therein. Another, and probably important reason was, that the present Judge vacates the Bench at the close of this term, and the case would go half-tried to another Judge.

erected a plain and substantial Morgue; purchased and paid for a portion of the land upon which this building stands,

AN ELEGANT SITE FOR A HOSPITAL,
for less than the county could realize for it to-day; have taken care of and provided for more than 6,000 families, averaging about 30,000 persons annually; and in consequence of the change from the fee system to fixed salaries, and the increase of jurors' fees, we have been compelled to expend larger sums annually for those items over and above the income; and durings a portion of the time while their various duties were being performed, we were without revenue from taxation, and hence it required at our hands the strictest economy, and a constant watchfulness over the business of the county. We have reached the end of our official three-years' term; the result has been as I have before mentioned; and, gentlemen, all this has been accomplished without increasing the general indebtedness of the county to exceed about \$750,000; and of this amount at least about \$680,000 have been consumed in the erection of public buildings destroyed by the fire, additions required to meet the demands of humanity and an increasing population; the purchase of needed ground, and the payment of jurors' fees; and all without an increase of taxation on the part of the county; and to-day is presented to the world the spectacle of a county containing over 550,000 people, having within its limits one of the greatest commercial cities of its age, destroyed by fire three years ago, now rebuilt, with an indebtedness a little over \$3,000,000 all told.

AND YET, NOTWITHETANDING, with an indebtechess a little over \$3,690,090 all told.

AND YET, NOTWITHSTANDING,
such another instance cannot be pointed to in the history of the American Republic and yet, gentlemen, with these facts staring us in the face, all of which are susceptible of proof by the records, we have been found fault with by some, and charged with corruption in office by others, and which charge I have forday, standing in this place, denounced as faise and crucl, and as a libel upon us and our people, and hurl it it back in the face of the author and circulator. Mob law should at all times be deprecated, but, sooner or later this community will have to meet the issue in order to protect its homes, character, families, and

is a model young lady. Unlike most misses in her position, she has taken a practical view of life, and, instead of pampering herself with the fashions and foibles of fashionable life, she has fitted herself for the duties and relations of a wife and mistress of a family. For nearly two years she has superintended the affairs of the household, relieving her mother of its cares and burdens. She has herself made the cake and pastry for family use which no family would trust to a domestic. This is a somewhat remarkable deor later this community will have to meet the issue in order to protect its homes, character, families, and common decency.

Gentlemen, in parting with you, I can only, by the use of words, thank you for your past kindness, and the many favors you have shown me during the time I have presided over your deliberations. I have felt the need of your assistance, and your advice has enabled me to discharge the duties of the office, I hope, to the satisfaction of you all. At least I have endeavored to do so honestly and fairly, with such humble ability as I ould command. If I have earned your approval and satisfied the public, I ask no other reward. With but little exception, our intercourse and official as well as personal relations have been of a kind and pleasant character, and in my business life I shall look back upon our relations and friendship with feelings of pride and satisfaction. parture from the usual course of the young lady of the present, and especially when surrounded bring.

Hogs IN 10WA.

The eminent statistician of the Agricultural The eminent statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington has figured up over 3,000,000 hogs as the quota of Iowa for 1874. How he arrived at his conclusions is impossible to conceive. It has been the settled conviction in this State that there were over 500,000 less hogs than the year before, and over 1,500,000 less than this Government man foots up. There we high mistage out somewhere.

with feelings of pride and satisfaction.
GOOD ADVICE.

The cares, duties, and interests of a great county will be intrusted to our successors. May they guard them with an eye single to the public good, preserve their official integrity, and meet all issues boldly, like honest men, and then they will receive the plaudits and thanks of a noble and generous constituency. Gentlemen, again thanking you for your kindness and expressions of confidence, and for the position which you conferred upon me, which I now surrender back to our successors, I bid you farewell.

Upon motion of Commissioner Johnson, the address was ordered spread upon the records.

The Board then adjourned sine die.

The retiring members are: Commissioners Bogue, Harris, Harrison, Roselle, and Ashton; and the new Board will be composed as follows: Burdick, Busse, Carroll, Clough, Conley, Crawford, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Russell, and Schmitz. THE NEW BOARD.

DESTITUTION.

Sad State of Affairs in Arkansas and Kansas.

Thousands of People at the Point of Starvation.

Pitiable Condition of the Miners at Scranton, Pa.

The Destitution in Arkansas and KRISHS.

LEAVENWORTH, Ran., Dec. 4, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: The newspaper accounts of the destitu-

tion and suffering in those sections of the country visited by the drought and the grasshoppers. are not exaggerations. The picture CANNOT BE PAINTED TOO DARK

to be untrue to the reality, and no pen, however gifted in description, can fully portray the suffering, and almost hopeless condition, of thousands of men, women, and children, in those unfortunate localities. And now, since the snows of winter have set in early, the suffering of the people will be fearfully augmented before relief can reach them.

Having recently traveled over a portion of the "doomed districts," as they are termed by the wobegone people who occupy them, I am prepared to say what I "saw with my eyes and heard with my ears."

In much of that portion of Arkansas watered by the White River, evidences of a fearful drought are painfully prevalent. The corn-cribs and ricks are empty; much of the stock has died, and what remains is in an impoverished condition; and the "wolf" is at the door of many a house that heretofore had plenty.

Approaching a respectable-looking farm-hou that stood a short distance from the bank of the river. I was met by the proprietor, whose careworn, anxious face told of the terrible ordeal he and his family were passing through. I addressed him:

" Are you the proprietor here?" "Yes, sir : of what is left about these prem-

ises, I am the sorry proprietor!"
"There seems to be much destitution and suffering in this part of Arkansas."
"God help the people! A calamity like that which now rests upon us has in this State."

"Didn't you make any corn and cotton this

Not any: hence our poverty and despair."

"Not any; hence our poverty and despair,"
"Are your sufferings caused by the drought,
or by the grasshoppers?" I inquired.
"Strictly speaking, by neither," was his reply.
"You see, sir," he continued, "up to the 10th of
August last, our prospects for subsistence were
tolerably good. The drought hurt the growing
crops materially; but, up to the date mentioned,
the indications were, that we would have at least the indications were, that we would have at least a half-crop. On the morning of the 10th of Aua hair-crop. On the morning of the folio Ad-gust, a warm, dry wind commenced blowing from the Northwest. By noon this wind had greatly increased in force, and at midnight it blew a vio-lent gale. For a period of fourteen days and nights, and with but little or no abatement, did

ENERVATING, WITHERING WIND blow. On the third day after its commencement, it was almost impossible to face it from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the evening. It unnerved the strongest, and, to the face and hands, that wind burned like a blast of heated air from a furnace! Our corn and other crops were wilted to the ground; the grass looked as were witted to the ground; the grass tower as though a fire had passed over it; the smaller streams had completely dried up; many of our cattle died; and hence the misfortune and the gloom that now rest upon us."

"What do you think caused that wind?" I

asked the gentleman.
"I don't know, sir. It was an unusual thing, eir; the like was never known here before."
"Did it create much alarm among the peo-

ple?"
"A great deal, sir. The more ignorant classes, and especially the negroes, who are very superstitious, thought that some great volcano had burst out to the northwest; and others sup-posed that the Day of Judgment was at hand." This gentleman accompanied us to various places in his section of the country, and pointed out the destitution, and almost starvation, prevailing over a large portion of that region.

The Rev. Mr. Womack, a gentleman well known in Northeastern Arkansas, has, at the

earnest solicitation of many citizens, gone into Eastern Missouri and Central and Southern Illinois, to solicit aid—food—for the starving in the White River country. Aid must soon reach MANY WILL PERISH.

Passing up into the Neosho country, in Kaneas, the destitution is even greater than that in
Arkansas. To the great drought they had added
the grasshopper scourge. The people, many of
them, were poor before this great calamity beful
them; now they have absolutely nothing to subsist upon, except what is meted out to them by
charitable hands.

charitable bands.

About 45 miles southwest of Fredonia, in Kansas, is a family by the name of Davis, formerly from Iowa. They have no very near neighbors, having settled on a "claim" in that new region. A "squaiter's cabin" shelters them, it is true. The five little children, clad in their ragged summer-garments, are illy-prepared to pass the winter, even if they had abundant food, which they have not. The two horses Mr. Davis took to that "claim" are dead,—died for want of provender; one cow died, and another wandered off in construction of water and grams and payer rathrands. ender; one cow died, and another wandered off in quest of water and grass, and never returned. There were no pigs or chickens that we could see about the premises. A small sack, partly filled with corn-meal, was the only article of food to be seen about the cabin. A gloom rested about that cheeriess fireside, and the sad, sallow faces of that family told the story of

Four miles from this claim is the hut of the nearest neighbor. A middle-aged woman came to the door in response to my knock. She was dressed in faded calico, and her feet were bare. She was intelligent, and evidently had seen better days.
"Who lives here, please?"

She gave her husband's name, and, in answer to the question, "Where is your husband?" said, while her breast heaved and her eyes filled with tears:
"My husband has gone to the nearest railroad

station, about 40 miles from here, to see if can get anything for us to eat."
"When will he get back?"

"When will he get back?"

"We expect him day after to-morrow; should he fail to return by that time, God only knows what will become of us!"

"Are you so destitute as that, msdam?"

"Walk in, please, and see the condition of things," she said. The little company with me paused at the door, while I passed inside the cabin. A sick habe lay on a rug before the fire, and a 3-year-old girl was seated beside it. Said the little girl, as we entered:

"Mamma, is this the man what'll bring us bread? Is it, mamma?

I'se so very hunger, namma! Indeed I is!"

mamma! Indeed I is!"
The mother answered the child with her tears;
her heart was too full for words.
"Have you no bread in the house, madam?"
"Only this; and it must last till my husband returns;" and she produced a small corn-loaf, dyied grign hard dried, crisp, hard.
"Yours is an extreme case, no doubt," I re-

"No, sir; there are hundreds of persons in this section as hopelessly destitute as we,—hundreds of them, sir."
"Don't you expect help from some source?"
"Yes, we may get help. Mrs. Dr. Milton Short, of Fredonia, is now in Illinois and Indiana, soliciting aid for us. She has volunteered to supply the wants of about fifty families in this part of the country. My husband has gone to the station to see if any supplies have arrived for us."
Such is the sad picture of
AT LEAST TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

Such is the sad picture of
AT LEAST TEN THOUSAND PERSONS
in Kansse, and many hundreds in the White
River country of Arkansas. Starvation is, at
this moment, at the doors of many. God help
them this dreary weather! Many towns in Missouri and Illinois have organized "Aid Societies," and are forwarding provisions and clothing to these suffering poor. But there must be
a more general response to this demand on our
humanity, or little children, noble women, and
strong men, will die of starvation. Let something be done quickly.

BACCA.

miserable abode—here only that we can find him at home.

In order to thoroughly familiarize myself with the locality I engaged a miner for a guide—one who lives in the neighborhood, and to whom many of its inhabitants are companions.

The first place to which my guide directed me was a cabin, literally falling to pieces, the entrance to which was guarded by a hungry, snarling dog. The door was unbolted, and, without knocking, we two passed in. The apartment was small and it was cold. It was lighted partly by a dim, fluttering lamp, and partly by the moonshine, which glided in through the chinks and openings of the thin and leaky roof. The embers of poverty's last fire lay pure and white, like a corpse, upon the hearth. A woman was there—a woman with a sullen, defiant face, and disheveled hair, and I saw also four young children; two were nestled shivering at her feet, and the other two were asleep upon the floor. The woman was shoeless and stockingless, while the only garment she possessed was so tattered and worn that through it could be traced every and worth the condition of the 26th residue.

The many of us, also under the impression, Mr. Editor, that the speat work would be urged upon Cougress, and agitated by the public press until success resulted, were it not for the constructions of the Associated Press with the existing telegraph corporations; and we heartly wish that there were in the United States one through afford to "agitate, agitate" this matter till we had the benefits of correspondence by post. Very respectfully, yours, G.

The MRNSGIVING.

The the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: In your issue of the 26th tilt, it is stated that the first Presidental Thanksgiving Proclambion was issued by President Lincoln. Washington issued a proclamation on the 3d of Octothe only garment she possessed was so tattered and worn that through it could be traced every curve and outline of her form. The clothes of the children were like those of the mother, while her youngest—her baby—had nothing but a shawl to keep it warm. As we entered the woman sprang to her feet and stead. while her youngest—her baby—had nothing but a shawl to keep it warm. As we entered the woman sprang to her feet and steadily regarded us. Her two children that were awake clung to her garment as all in fear. The woman was rude, rough, ignorant, defiant. Hunger raged in her breast and hate and madness gleamed in her eyes. I felt as I gazed upon her like one who views some ruined mansion, in which comfort and peace once dwelled, but which at last was left desolate to the wolves. Every spark of womanhood from her had fied. Every human trait was absent from her countenance. Courage, hope, pity—nay, even shame had deserted her and left her a devil incarnate. She was one—like the many about her—who had been once a woman, but whom hunger and misery had transformed into a fiend. She broke forth into a torrent of pont-up grievances, which our coming had served to unloose—a profanc catelogue of the ill-treatment she had received, that she had brooded over during her poverty and distress, and that our presence seemed only to intensify. She not only raved, she threatened. She went to the broken window, and, throwing up the sash, pointed to the turrets and roofs of the rich that gleamed in the moonlight on the other side of the gorge, and source wengeance upon them.

turrets and roofs of the rich that gleamed in the moonlight on the other side of the gorge, and swore vengeance upon them.

I have read how, during the reign of the Commune, women, brandishing the incendiary torch, ran stricking through the streets of Paris; but I felt that, had this creature been there, she would have disdained the torch and caught up the live coals in her rude and naked hands. The cries of the woman aroused her two sleeping children, and one of them upon arising stood before me almost as naked as at the hour of its birth. "Look at them," shouted the infuriated creature. "Look at them. They are cold; they are starving, while the children of them over

birth. "Look at them," shouted the infuriated creature. "Look at them. They are cold; they are starving, while the children of them over there have had their supper, and are now sleeping in their nice warm beds. It is not because they are better off than us, but because they have been abusing and cheating us for years. Then followed another outburst of rage and despair that would terrify any listener and cause him to place his hands upon his ears lest the memory of the sounds should haunt him forever. We passed out, I and my miner-guide, out over the tilting, rickety floor, out over the body of the prostrate dog, out into the cold and dreary night. For a moment I paused upon the threshold, as if, by instinct, to reflect. No work, no food, no fire; but few clothes for herself and almost none for her children; living in a home likely to tumble to ruin upon the heads of those she loved at any moment; her heart bursting with hate and vengeance against all whose condition in life was better than her own, nursing in her poverty and want ten thousand imaginary grievances. Ignorant and defiant of the law, and frenzied with despair; her life a curse, not only to all who surrounded her, but also to herself. Would it be strange if, in a moment of supreme madness, she should break from her home, and, with the knife or the bludgeon, lay cold in death the first creature met in her way? We walked the hard, stony thoroughfare, and entered another hut just across the way. But, ah, how strange the contrast! Poverty was We walked the hard, stony thoroughfare, and entered another hut just across the way. But, ah, how strange the contrast! Poverty was here, and want, and woe; but it seemed as if the haud, daily and hourly losing its strength, was daily and hourly giving that strength to keep it warm and clean. The fire that burned was faint and flickering, and the room was miserable and mean; but the presence of a mother and the pure, white face of her child wrought up a picture which, despite its dreary coloring and terrible background, was as sweet and touching as it was painful and sad. There was no defance on the tender countenance of that poor woman by the fire; it was upturned to ours as we entered, and we learned of its misery through its tears. and we learned of its misery through its tears. Poverty had destroyed her comfort, her happi-Poverty had destroyed her comfort, her happiness, her home; poverty had reduced her to penury and rags; but poverty had not robbed her of her womanhood; it was there as a bright and holy spark, burning still in the midst of her despair; all the more radiant because all things about it were so dark; woman, mother in the better days of hers that are gone, woman and the the still despend to the still the still the still despend to the still the stil mother will she always be in the still darker days sure to come. She was not altogether destitute, nor was the house entirely without food. But she said, faintly, raising her thin hand and pointing as if the terrible thing existed to her vision in tangible form, "The winter! the winter!"

"Have you any other children save that little one?" I asked.
Without a word the woman tiredly arose, and, Without a word the woman tiredly arose, and, taking up the lamp, walked into an adjoining room. I followed her. There was a bed standing in the corner, a bed that was old, but clean; she pulled down the covering gently, as if not to disturb the sleeper, and disclosed the face of a little girl. For several moments there was no sound, but I knew too well the tempest that was raging in that poor mother's heart. I appreciated the torrent of emotion that rushed through her breast as, standing beside that lonely bed, she looked upon the face of her slumbering darling and thought of the cold, freezing winter yet to come. The flood was too strong for her to resist: it swept away every barrier; the lamp shook like an aspen-leaf in her hand, and she burst into tears.

It is useless for me to continue the reproduction of these sad pictures. I went into more than twenty homes, to all of which, unless something be done, death and starvation must come before spring. I saw poverty and distress in all their forms, and saw no home that was comfortable or well fed.

I have not overdrawn the picture. I simply ask all who doubt to visit Shanty Hill and see for themselves,—not the brick tenements of the connection of th

ask all who doubt to visit Shanty Hill and see for themselves,—not the brick tenements of the companies, but the rookeries in which thousands are compelled to live. There reside the men who for months and months have been idle, and there the abodes of many who, unless aided before spring, must starve and die. There are seen groveling in filth and every condition of debased or debauched manhood hundreds, nay, thousands of people who in their despair are ready at all moments to indulge in any outrage that will give them bread. Have they not revolted already? Was not Fairlawn last week the scene of a public rict, and there, handling the club and hurling the stones, were not the women as fiercely determined as the men? Hunger makes man mad, and to him at once destroys the virtue of law and the sacredness of human life.

During the past few days parties have visited my room and shown me letters of a most threat-ening nature; parties well known here, and in many instances holding high positions. These letters are full of bitterness and threaten asletters are full of bitterness and threaten as-sault. Upon many were scrawled the skull and cross-bones. Briefly, these poor people must be discovered, protected, and fed, otherwise they will feed themselves over burning homes and mutilated bodies.

THE TELEGRAPH.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 27, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

Sin: In an editorial in your issue of the 25th, on the possibility of legislative regulation of the charges by express and telegraph companies, I find the following: "For express-freights and telegraph-dispatches, at the best, are luxuries, and should be paid for as such." To so much of your statement as refers to

elegraph-dispatches I beg leave to take exception, and to make this the opportunity of saying, what I know is the sentiment of thousands of business-men throughout the West, that the telegraph is to-day as vital a necessity to business men as are the mails, the railroads, or the steam

Ask any of your active business-men in Chicago, as they look over their expense-account at the end of 1874, whether telegraph-dispatches are a luxury; and I warrant the reply will be, "As much of a necessity as any means of communication or transportation known to our busi-This question of exorbitant charges for tele-

humanity, or little children, noble women, and strong men, will die of starvation. Let some-flag dene quickly.

Fearful State of Affairs Among the Minors at Scranton, Pa.

Scranton (Pa.) Correspondence of the New York Heraid. Within a stone's throw of this proud and beautiful city, just over there, across the ravine, is a strange and wild locality, which, from its earliest existence, has known no other name than Shanty Hill. It is here that the miner has his

ington issued a proclamation on the 3d of October, 1789, recommending the 26th day of November, 1789, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

J. R. C.

—Gen. Robert Toombs, in ascending the stairway at the Kimball House last night, stumbled, and, falling, injured his nose and personal appearance to a small extent. It is a little remarkable that he should have fallen in the house that Kimball built, and in the city he denounced as "the hell of the universe." We are nevertheless glad to learn that the General was not seriously hurt, and that he will be able to shake the implous dust of "the modern Sodom" from his feet.—Atlanta (Ga.) Herald,

AMUSEMENTS. FARWELL HALL,

MISS CUSHMAN will give her last reading, with the

Admission, \$1.00; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; this morning, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SIXTH NIGHT-The impassioned erator, CHAS.

BRADLAUGH,

NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. "Cromwell and Washington." Reserved Seats, THIS MORNING, 75 cents. For sale or exchange for option tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st. Option tickets, ten for \$5.00.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, FRED AIMS..... GRAND DUTCH S MATINEE Saturday at 2:20, and Second week of the acknowledged success, KELLY & GRAND DUTCH S,

Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To-day Last Two Performances of the great comedian Mr J. L. TOOLE. Afternoon at 2 o'clock-UNGLE DICK'S DARLING. First appearance of Mrs. Fred Williams in THE CLOCK-MAKER'S HAT. Evening at 8 o'clock-DEARER THAN LIFE, and THE DODGER. Monday next.—The young and popular actor FRANK MAYO, accompanied by Miss ROSA RAND, in DAVY CROUK NOT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, last performances of the Favorite Comedian, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM As WILKINS MICAWBER and DANIEL PEGGOTTY, in his own version of Dickens' great work, DAVID COPPERFIELD!

Next week-John Brougham-LOTTERY OF LIFE. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. This (Saturday) Afternoon Last Performance of Divorce.

Saturday Night Grand Novelty Bill, and BENEFIT OF MR. JAS. O'NEILL, On which occasion will be given the Trial Seens from THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM, the third act from OTHELLO, and the scream-ing burlesque of RICHARD III.

MAGICAL BAZAAR. MAGIC COIN AMATEUR BOXES 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN CONJURING TRICKS. 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN CONJURING TRICKS. 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN CONJURING TRICKS. 50 CENTS. BRANCH 23 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

HAS OPENED A JUVENILE CLASS IN DANCING At Mr. Hutchinson's new house, 1473 Indians-av., on Wednesdays at 4 p. m., and Saturdays at 10 s. m. A NEW TERM FOR ADULTS

Will begin at his Academy, 147 Twenty-second-st., 1 Monday and Wednesday evenings. School Seiree Friday evening. SUNDAY LECTURE.

A New Lecture by PROF. MATHEWS, author of "Getting on in the World." PROF. MATHEWS will lecture on "Mock Pearls of History." at the Grand Opera House, Sunday next, at 3p. m. Admission. 10c. LEGAL.

NOTICE.

The late David Balderston, of 49 Regent-st., Greenock, having by his trust, disposition and sottlement left a legacy to Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackenzie, his sister, widow of William Mackenzie, sometime blacksmith, in Glasgow, who left Scotland many years ago, and, failing her, to her children, notice is hereby given that the said Mrs. Mary Balderston or Mackenzie, if alive, or, if dead, her children, are required to claim the said bequest and to establish their right thereto within two years from the 24th day of February, 1873, the date of the said David Balderston's doath, and that if she or they fall to do so. Mr. Balderston's doath, and that if she or they fall to do so. Mr. Balderston's doath, and that if she or they fall to do so. Mr. Balderston's doath, and that if she or they fall to do so. Mr. Balderston's doath, and that if she or died in the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other residuary legates, as directed by the said logacy to the other logacy legates and the said logacy to the other logacy legates and the said logacy to the said logacy to the other logacy legates and logacy to the said logacy to the said logacy to the said logacy to the other logacy logacy

PROPOSALS. Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and

Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo. United States Custom-House and

United States Custom-House and Post-Office of Superintendent, Nov. 18, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 m. of the lith day of December, 1874, for Invaliding delivering, itting, and putting in Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 m. of the lith day of December, 1874, for Invaliding delivering, itting, and putting in Proposals will be received at the office of the Cast-Iron Columns, &c. of Basement, all as exhibited on the Drawings, described in the Specifications, and called for in the Schedule.

Cupies of the Drawings, Specifications, and Schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the Gouetractors to put the work in place will be transhed by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or weight, for the various items of the Basement Floor must be delivered and set in position within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the Columns of Basement and Beams of First Floor within four months from same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work:

Payments will be made monthly, deducting 10 per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, of two first floor within four months from same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting 10 per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, of two first floor within four months from same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work will be cepting the thind the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the Security to be certified by the United States Outon House and work for the District wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Notway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN EALDWIN 4 CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 46 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.

Gap'l Western Agent, 61 Clarkest. Chicago. National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly reuts has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOUL and QUENTS-TOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$70, \$30, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Drafts for £1 and upward.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Saturday, Dec. 19. Great
Westorn, Capt. Windnam.

Cabin Passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$43; Steerage, \$30.

Excursion tickots, \$120. Apply at Gon'l Freight Depos
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EIPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - † Saturday on cepted. Sanday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a, m. § Daity.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-ats. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERY RAIL ROAD. 

8:30 a. m. 8:05 p. m. 19:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Phicago, Kaneas City and Denver Shori Line, via Louisi. ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springheld, Alton and St. Louisi Through Line. Union Depot, Was Side, near Madison-si. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Denot, and 122 Kandolph-si.

Leave. | Arrive

on Depot, corner Madison and Canal-els. Ticket Office, South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee, Medison & Prairie du
Chien, Mail.

Chien, Mail.

Storen Bay, Stevens Storens Bay Stevens Point, Prairie du Chien, & 9:30 a. m. 11:50 a. m.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, Prairie du Chien, & 75:00 p. m.

15:50 p. m.

15:50 p. m.

15:50 p. m.

15:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake et, and foot of Prenty-second et. Claim.
Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 19 Clark-st., and at devots.

Leave. | Arrive. chison & St. Joseph Exp. ... 10:00 s. m. 7:15 s. m.
Aurora Passenger ... 3:15 p. m. 7:15 s. m.
Aurora Passenger ... 5:30 p. m. 9:55 s. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 1:00 p. m. 9:55 s. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 1:00 p. m. 9:55 s. m.
Dubuque & SiouxOity Exp. ... 9:25 p. m. 7:00 s. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha.
Kansas Oity, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. ... 11:00 p. m. 7:15 s. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 11:00 s. m. 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 1:45 s. m. 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 p. m. 7:25 s. m.

Er. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrore. \* 9:00 a. m. : 8:00 p. m. • 5:15 p. m. : 6:30 a. m. • \* 10:00 p. m. • \* 4:55 a. m. \* 5:05 p. m.

Omaha, Leavenw'th A Atchieon Ex \*10:16 a. m. \* 3:30 p. m Peru Accommodation. \* 5:50 p. m. \* 9:30 a. m Night Express. \* 10:00 p. m. \* 6:16 a. m WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sall every two weeks. MEDICAL CARDS.

DRAGOLIN

IST East Washington-st., Chicago, Ionger engaged in the special treatment of all private and chronic pursuances. Diseases poculiar to women, such as memorrhagia, leacournes, or whites, chicrosis, diseases and displacements of the womb, sterility, otc., successfully treated. Age with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every sensity or by letter tree and invited. Curable cases gaganateed. Ladies requiring surgical aid, medical attendance, or advice, may call or address the doctor. Invalida provided with apartments, board, attendance, orc. The cream of medical interature illustrated with chaste engravings, relating to the above diseases and explaining who may marry; the impediments to marriage, their nature, cause, and cure. Frice 26 cents, in plain sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, no all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the maily physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours. 9a. m. to 8p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules, Used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, have been cound superior to all others for the prompt cure of all dis-charges, recent or of long standing.

Manufactured by CLIA & CUIS, 14 Rue Racins, Paris.

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MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature pleas, nervous debuilty, etc., having tried in value every noun remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will need free to his fellow-nursees. Address J. H. IREVEE, 7 Nassau-ti. New York.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Bills of National Currency,

MIND-READING.

DB. SETMOUR GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF HIS POWER.

An exhibition of the mind-reading faculty was iven at the Sherman House club-room at noon day, by a new interpreter of the occult ualities of the intellect. The operator in this is a young man named Dr. A. J. Seymour, and his audience was composed of a dozen per sons, who were invited to witness the experi-These were simple enough in detail, but wonderfully mysterious when one seeks to find he cause of the power shown. In the first case, Mr. Frank Wentworth hid a gold pencil in one of the drawers of a large sideboard that stands in the corner of the room, the medium, or operator, in the meantime having withdrawn from the apartment. The company then seated themselves at some distance from the hidden article, and he called in. He came in blindfolded, and, aking Mr. Wentworth's hand and placing it upon taking Mr. Wentworth's hand and placing it upon his forehead, and establishing a "circuit" of magnetic power by placing his own hand upon the brow of the ex-Treasurer, immediately led him near the spot where the object was secreted. For some reason or other he could not define just the exact place where it was, and, after circling around for ten minutes, gave it up, with the remark that it was near by, but he could not tell just where. He complained that Mr. Wentworth did not keep his mind on the subject, which he stated was a necessary condition to success. Both individuals were somewhat exhausted by the gymnastic exercise they went nested by the gymnastic exercise they went cough with the Doctor, being almost at faint-

through with the Doctor, being aimost at fainting point by the fatigue engendered.

After a rest of five minutes another attempt was made, and this time with success. A knife was placed in the overcost pecket of one of the gentlemen present, and, after making the circuit of the room in a vain search, the medium finally picked out the particular individual and the particular pocket, and at once pulled off the hand-kerchief that covered his eyes, and said, "Here it is"

A third experiment was made with a reporter of The Tribux, who hid a watch-key under a cuspidor in the room. The operator immediately led him to it, stooped down, and picked it up. led him to it, stooped down, and picked it up.

Other experiments were then made with a like result, except that the operator took hold of one end of the cane while the individual hiding the article took hold of the other. Dr. Sevmour assumes to have the same faculty as that possosed by Brown, who has been exhibiting before the big wigs of Yale College, much to their wonderment. He saws he is superior to Brown in being able to receive the power through the medium of an inanimate object, which, he demonstrated as above stated. He cannot account for the gift, and does not ascribe it to spiritualistic powers. He states that if became suddenly clear to him on the 6th of last April that he could exercise the power, and since then he has not failed in half adozen cases. He will give a further exhibition of his remarkable gifts before scientific men and others at the Palmer House at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The philological horse-car conductor has en-riched the English language with a new verb—

The Judges of the City and County Courts are undergoing a season of boring just now at the hands of candidates for Justices of the Peace. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, upder The Tribune Building, was: At 8 a. m., 31 degrees; 10 a. m., 31; 12 m., 33; 3 p. m., 35; 6 p. m. 35; and 8 p. m.

Oliver Kenedy shot his own knee, with his own little pistol, at 10 o'clock last night, at the Tremont House. Dr. Farwell extracted the bullet from the opposite side of the knee, and thinks he can save the leg.

Teacher-"I have been reading about John Bunyan; can any of the scholars tell me who be was?" Scholar (snapping his fingers very excitedly)—"I know, teacher; he was the Joodge of the Perlice Coort."

The Engineers' Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association yest-roay visited the crib, in company with Mr. Chesbrongh. They made a thorough inspection of the lake end of the tunnel, and expect to begin to-day their labors on the Water-Works engines.

The latest phase of mendicancy is that offered The latest phase of mendicanev is that offered by a young boy who haunts Madison and Clark streets late at nights and stops parties of four or five, or more in number, and offers to sline up all their boots for a penny. The only way to get rid of him is to close with his offer, when he immediately decamps.

W. L. Phillips, the man who cut his throat with a razor some time ago, while laboring under a fit of mental aberration, the result of religious excitement, died vesterday morning at the Coun-ty Hospital. An inquest was held by the Deputy-Coroner, and the jury rendered a verdict of sui-

The Society of the Good Samaritans was incorporated Thursday, and the papers left for record. The officers of the incorporated Society are as follows: President, Mrs. Annie E. Walbert : Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Bluthardt and Mrs. erman Raster; Treasurer, Mrs. Spaulding; cretary, Mrs. Baker.

If any one doubts that the rising generation i If any one doubts that the ising generation is a fast one, let him visit one of the big billiard rooms between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and see the young Miss who occupies the ladies gallery at that time, and amuses herself smoking Turkish cigarettes and watching her own and her elder sister's "fellah" playing French billiary of the company of the state of the

A stranger, purchasing goods at the clothing store of Meyer Childs, No. 157 West Madison street, yesterday, left a fifty-dollar bill on the counter in mistake for a five, and walked out before the proprietor could call him back to give him his change. Mr. Childs advertised it in The TRIBUNE, and the stranger called and received this money. Such honesty is too much for this subsere.

There is a car-conductor on the Van Buren speaking-trumpet would prove a valuable acquisition, and would, perpendicularly applied, bring his hearing apparatus down to an ordinary level.

The Town Board of South Chicago held a The Town Board of South Chicago held a meeting yesterday afternoon. A lively time was expected when the Committee appointed to examine the Supervisor's accounts would hand in their report. But, as there was only one member of the Committee present, no report was presented, and there was no music. "Little foe," who seems to control the whole Board, and some spiteful things to the suspected Schanck, and, in fact, tried hard to raise a commotion, as there was nothing else to occupy the Schanok, and, in fact, then and the falled, and the lime of those present. But he falled, and an adjournment was had until the first Friday in

In a short homily on human frailty in gen eral and car-conductor weakness in particular, one of the North Side City Railway bell-ringers unwittingly gave a wonderful exemplification of the elasticity of the English language, and the force which a noun assumes sometimes when forced to do duty as a verb. "Ab, yes," sighed forcet to do duty as a verb. "Ab, yes," sighed the bell-ringer, as the not unmusical ting of the punch echoed through the car, "there is good men and there is bad men; there is strong men and there is weak men; there is square conductors and there is snide conductors, but the best of 'em will try and nickel when they have 'steal,' 'steal,' 'steal' rung into their ears from 'in the morning until 12 at night."

"I won't take in 30 cents this trip" growled an Ogden avenue 'bus-driver to the passenger who was sharing his scat on the box, as they passed Dearborn street going west. "I know I won't; I can always feel in my bones just what sort of a trip I'm goin' to have." Two passengers got on at Clark street, three more at La Salle, and so on until the bridge was reached, when there was about a dollar in and about the 'bus. The passenger thereupon gently insignated that

the Mayor relative to sending provisions and money to Mayor Mason and Wirt Dexter, and ac-knowledging the receipt of communications from those gentlemen. Will the writer of the book explain the omission?

explain the omission?

CO-OPERATIVE TEMPERANCE.

The CO-Operative Temperance Association gave an oyster-supper and social entertainment last evening at their store and reading-rooms, 159

Fifth avenue. One hundred and twenty persons sat down to supper, and the rest of the evening was filled with a choice repertoire of songs and instrumental music. Speeches relative to the objects of the Association were made by the members. Mr. Moulding said that the co-operative societies of England were the most successful trading institutions in that ccessful trading institutions in that untry, and the only obstacle to their success in country, and the only obstacle to their success in this city was a want of integrity in the officers who might be chosen. This Assistion had chos-en honest men for officers, whose reputations were without reproach, and far above the petty meanness of stealing the earnings of working-

The President gave a financial history of the Association. It commenced in July with fifty members and \$50 capital. Its capital had increased to \$250, and its sales of goods were nearly \$4,000. The capital had been turned over sixteen times, and with fifty members they had paid expenses, and with 500 members they could

The Co-operative Temperance Association strikes at the root of all the evils in society. According to the estimate of THE CHICAGO TRIB-UNE, \$12,000,000 was annually wasted and destroyed in the saloons of the city, an amount equal to \$30 to every man, woman, and child in the city. The destruction of this capital was the cause of the present hard times, and the object of the Association was to prevent the waste of capital, and leave it in the pockets of the peo ple to increase the wealth and happiness of workingmen, by saving the proceeds of industry. Three hundred and twenty-five dollars was subscribed for stock to furnish additional capital to stock the store with goods.

The company adjourned with much fraternal feeling, and satisfaction with the generous en-

THE CITY-HALL, The Water Department yesterday received \$3.800 on water-taxes.

The Traders' National Bank vesterday paid to the City Collector \$3,600 in full for personal taxes on that institution during the year 1873.

tertainment afforded by the Association.

Officer C. O. A. Lyckberg, of the Third Preeinet, vesterday resigned from the city force to accept a position as special policeman in the employ of the American District Telegraph Com-

In Judge Jameson's Court the evidence has closed in the application for confirmation of the assessment of benefits for the opening of West street to the west line of Block 3, in R. J. Hamilton's Subdivision. The argument of Mr. Frank Adams, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the

After getting through with the collection of bank-taxes for the year 1873, the City-Collector will make some attempts toward collecting \$49.044 of bank-taxes for 1871, and \$109.353.47 of 1872, hich as yet remain unpaid. The warrants for he taxes of 1874 are nearly cor ced in the hands of the Collecto

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday out the name of Michael Magnire on the preerred list of applications to become mempers of the Fire Department. Magnire was discharged some time ago for unwarranted exercise of his ignistic tendencies, but, out of consideration his past admirable services in the Depart

The assessments for the opening of Warren venue through Osborn's and Hobbs' Subdivi ions to Crawford avenue were tried yesterday the Superior Court, Mr. Adams appearing for The jury returned a verdict and judgment for the city; upon which the objectors in four other similar cases withdrew their objectors, and judgments were accordingly rendered. These cases were for the opening of streets from Crawford avenue to Central Park.

Mayor Colvin yesterday received official notice of the presence of His Royal Highness David Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, in the City of San Francisco. The Mayor immediately sent him a telegram congratulating him on his safe arrival in tais country, and extended to him a cordial invitation to visit this city and play nobility to our Board of Aldermen.

Yesterday morning when Mr. Sheridan cam down to headquarters, he was asked if he had read The Tribune's editorial on Gen. Shaler. On a negative answer, he was furnished with a copy by Prince, the god-like Morcury of the Police Department. Shortly after the bulky Commissioner was seen in the halt trying to dance his stoga boots off his feet, eyes and mouth distended with his overflowing passions, bearing aloft in his right hand a marked copy of the paper, and shouting justily, "The Tribune's vindicated Sheridan." On closer inspection, by Townd the harming all of the paper. tion, he found that the article did not even men-tion his name, and then he steatthily wabbled

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE. Chicago's h has bethought himself of an idea that is neither novel nor original, yet in its way is decidedly in-tereshing. What that idea is has occurred to every one of his predecessors at just about this time of the year during the terms of their official lives, and how could Mayor Colvin, with the ign countenance of the great being down upon him, and a copy of the Lake-side Directory beside him, fail to be struck with the very same idea? When a Mayor begins to talk about what he has dore for the city one may content himself that the winter has at last set in. On the 2d of December the portrait of Wallington amiled and whitenered. There we of Washington smiled and whispered, "Harvey, my boy, you know, it's about time for annual address, you know;" and therupon he seized his gold pen and scribbled notes to the heads of the different departments, ordering them to furnish him with statistical reports of the business transacted in their respective offices from Dec. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874. As a consequence, the different departments of city tax-eaters have been very busy during the past few days. Owing to a mistaken idea in the heads of some of the stunded thy officials, the reports have been care. of Washington smiled and whispered. stupid city officials, the reports have been carefully excluded from the public gaze. The report of the City Collector, a summary of which appears below, has been successfully hived for se columns: Total amount of warrants on hand or re-

5,184,790.12 633,461.25 Errors and abatements. 23,347,51
Collected on special assessments. 4,174,98
Collected on costs of 1873. 11,915,41
Collected on licenses. 207,852,36
Total amount collected. 5,408,722,87
The Board of Public Works reports accounts

for all the money which has been used in laying sewer and water pipe, under either the appropri-ation of 1873 or of 1874, and the total amount of ation of 1873 or of 1874, and the total amount of property of this kind owned by the city. The Comptroller, Board of Police and Fi.e Commis-sioners, and other city officers, will hand in their reports to-day. Mayor Colvin ought to return thanks to the clerks who have reserved all these items for the sake of giving a chance to explode some eloquence at the next meeting of the Coun-

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of trying the case of John Mc-Auley, a detective on the police force. The case has been postponed from time to time during the past month, and has until yesterday been kept secret, with the hopes of catching the criminal interested. Charges were preterred against the detective on the strength of the following affidavit of ex-Police Commissioner Mancel Talcott: THE BOARD OF POLICE.

ogden avenue bus-driver to the passenger who was sharing his seat on the box, as they passed Dearborn street going west. "I know I won't; I can always feel in my bones just what sort of a trip I'm goin' to nave." Two passengers got on at Clark street, three more at La Salle, and so on until the bridge was reached, when there was about a dollar in and about the 'bus. The passenger thereupon gently insinuated that the osseous presentiments of the driver were evidently hardly as correct as usual. "Well," said the driver. "I guess you're about right, The fact is, I had the roomatics this fall, and since then my bones have not been nearly so reliable as they used to be."

PROVIDENCE SPEAKS.

The recently-published Report of the Chicago Relief Fund and Aid Society of Disbursements for Sufferers of the Fire of 1871, has reached Providence, R. I., and the Journal of that city calls attention to the fact that the chapter on "Expressions of Sympathy" does not contain the name of Providence, while one of the carly dispateness sent to Chicago was from the Mayor of Providence to the Mayor of Chicago, and the contingent of the contributions which he took the responsitility of assuring him would be raised here; sent a dispatch authorizing the Mayor of Chicago; in the City of Chicago; the contributions which he took the responsitility of assuring him would be raised here; and that one house in that city. A. & W. Sprague, sent a dispatch authorizing the Mayor of Chicago; the contributions which he took the responsitility of assuring him would be raised here; and that one house in that city. A. & W. Sprague, sent a dispatch authorizing the Mayor of Chicago; and check this deponent believes to be face similes of that mentioned above. That the party whis check on the bankinghouse of Skow-Petersen, Isberg & Co., corner of South Water and Clark street, in the City of Chicago; and check this deponent believes to be forgeries. That on the 2 day of November this deponent the street of the chicago is all of the city, struated on the cor

said arrest, arrangements having been made with Mr. Park, Cashier of said Security Savings Bank. That a person did present two checks at said Security Savings Bank, on or about the 5th day of November, and this deponent and Mr. Park were satisfied that said checks were forgeries. That said John McAuley was present and saw the party who presented said checks, and was requested to arrest him by said Parks, but he refused, well knowing that the party had presented the checks and that he had them on his person at the time; he stood by and allowed the party to escape. Your deponent, therefore, asks that the said John McAuley be discharged from the police force of this city, believing him to be unfit to act as a detective or patrolman. All the facts set forth in the solve afficially with the said prepared to prove by good and reliable witnesses as he verily believes. I therefore ask that charges covering the above facts be prepared, and I piedge myself to sustain them.

Mancel Talcort.

The case was called yesterday afternoon at 2

The case was called yesterday afternoon at

o'clock, and very shortly after that time Mr. Talcott stalked into the area in front of the Talcott stalked into the area in front of the Commissioners' desks. He mopped his fore-head with a costly silk bandanna handkerchief, rolled up his coat-sleeves, laid away his hat where it could not afterwards be found, and in fact acted just as Police Commissioner Talcott used to do in sunny, happy times of long ago, when Reno was in the coal-business and Klokke was attempting to lobby a when Reno was in the coal-business and Klokke was attempting to lobby a contract for furnishing the Police Department contract for Infinishing the Folice Department with hats and caps. A tear stole down the ruddy cheeks of Mark Sheridan as he looked upon the old man, and bethought himself of the gay and festive times of long ago. Klokke gazed at him earnestly, and then gazed at Mark. Sympathetically the tears also started from his eyes, for he good but this key the times when he was thetically the tears also started from his eys, for he could but think of the times when he was in the hat business with Peter Hand, and carried on his business as he chose without being dictated to. Reno pared his chestnuts, his hair meanwhile standing on end, as he gazed upon the good-looking old gentleman who used to sit in the very chair he now sat in, and could administer a bouncing to a reporter without swearminister a bouncing to a reporter without swear-ing or threatening to order his coffin. During all this time Talcott was sitting wrapt in medi-

Sheridan, in stentorian tones, called for the witnesses, and the Mercury of the Police Board open-ed the door and called them in. Mr. W. H. Park, Cashier of the Security Savings Bank, was the first witness called. Previous to taking his testimony, witness called. Previous to taking his testimony, Mr. Talcott stated, by way of explanation, of what was not set forth in the above affidavit, that he had at first given the case to Detective Tyrrell to work up, as he thought that that officer was the least known, being a new man on the force. Tyrrell, however, had been detailed to some other place, and hat then turned the case. to some other place, and he then turned the case over to McAuley. He stated that he told Mcover to McAniey. He stated that he told McAniey everything concerning the case, and that he thought he had the ropes all laid for the capture. As came out later in the trial, McAniey swore that he knew nothing about the checks which had been presented at Green's Bank. He had heard of such a transaction, but did not know that Tyrrell had them

Mr. Park, being sworn, stated the facts as giv-Mr. Park, being sworn, stated the facts as given above, adding his own account of what was said in the bank during the presence of the forger, who passed himself as J. E. Taylor. He said that on the afternoon in question Taylor came into his bank, and signified his intention of opening an account. Mr. Park, togethopening an account. Mr. Park, together with H. T. Murray, the Teller of the bank, went through all the motions m such an opening, and then Mr. Park requested Taylor to indorse the checks, which he did. Mr. Park was about to enter them to his credit when Taylor interpresed saving that he credit, when Taylor interposed, saying that he must have some cash immediately. not having any cash on hand at the time, could not give him any, and, very foolishly, returned the checks. During this hope, McAuley was sitting in the rear office with the President. As Taylor was about leaving, Mr. Park and McAuley walked side by side with him to the door and down the steps, Park remarking to McAuley "There is our man; he has the forged checks on him, why lon't you arrest him?" McAuley refused unless Park gave his authority for so doing. Park re-fused, saying to McAuley, "You already have Talcott's authority." McAuley replied that he did not care for Talcott, he must have the bank's and not care for Talcott, he must have the bank's authority. During this conversation the three of them were walking down the steps of the bank to the sidewalk, on reaching which Taylor walked quietly away, and was lost in the crowd.

H. T. Murray, tellor of the bank, related the conversation held inside the bank between himself, Mr. Gould, Mr Park, and McAuley.

Mr. Talcott was then sworn, and in his statement related the facts as above, stated by incing

neut related the facts as above stated, bringing as corroborative testimony the checks which Detective Tyrrell had in his possession. He said that there seemed to be a perfect understanding between himself and McAuley that the latter was to arrest the forger on sight. Talcott insisted that McAuley should be sworn

before making his statement. McAuley was out the checks which he afterwards found to be in Detective Tyrrell's lands. Had he known hat, he would have arrested his man on first ight, or had Mr. Park given his authority and offered to prefer charges against the man he would have done so. City Attorney Jamieson, who was present dur-

ng the trial, thought that there was no case against the detective, and accordingly the charges were dismissed by the Board. From evidence placed in the hands of the police it appears that the forger who thus tried to rope in these Chicago banks is now in the neighborhood of Dubrane Lowa. At one of the banks hood of Dubuque, Iowa. At one of the banks in that city he lately presented a check for done. There has been an immense amount of a large amount of money, purporting to be drawn by H. E. Kent & Co., on the Union Stock-Yards National Bank, similar to the other checks certified to by that bank. The cashior of the bank refused to pay it without first telegraphing to Chicago to see if it was all right, and here aren the force was all ways. ere again the forger was allowed to escape. Talcott hunted up his hat and departed, without

Talcott hunted up his bat and departed, without waiting to hear the verdict.

The public may form their own opinion in the case from the facts here presented. Park should have given his authority for the arrest, Talcott in the first place ought to have sworn out a warrant for the man instead of pursuing the course he did, and McAuley was culpable in

ne and and mcAuley was culpable in not making the arrest whether he knew of the checks presented at Gould's bank or not: he had already seen enough in the Security Savings Bank to warrant his holding Taylor until Park had collected his scattered enses, which was in great part caused by nervusness. However, it is perhaps well that this comedy of errors has so smoothly been adjust-ed. The forger has fled from the city unsuccessful, and all the implicated parties have received lessons which they will not soon forget.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Philosophical Society meet this evening at 103 State street. Joseph Medill will lecture on Rome.

The children's mass-meeting at Farwell Hall will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30.

Robert Hervey, Esq., will lead the Athenæum class in English literature Tuesday evening. Subject : " Walter Scott." An adjourned meeting of the Corporation of

the Chicago Erring Women's Refuge will be held at the institution at 2:80 o'clock p. m. to The temperance meeting appointed for Saturday afternoon in the Union Park Congregational

Church, is postponed on account of the illness of Miss Frances E. Willard. The seventh annual reunion and supper of The seventh annual reunon and supper of the Alumni of Amherst College residing in the West will be held at the Palmer House Friday evening, Dec. 11. All graduates, or any who have been connected with the College, are in-vited to be present.

Prof. William Mathews, of the University of Chicago, the popular author of "Getting on in the World," will deliver the next lecture of the Sunday Lecture Society's Course at the Grand Opera-House Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The

eccure is an entirely new one, and is entitled "Mock Pearls of History." The Athenseum invites the ladies of the city to The Atheneum invites the ladies of the city to attend the opening of its class in light gymnastics for ladies and children, at 2 p. m. to-day, in the rooms of the Atheneum, No. 114 Madison street. The system of physical training adapted to ladies and children will be explained and illustrated, and exercises given to all who desire. No admission for

There will be a meeting of the officers and Ex ecutive Committee of the Hinois Press Associa-tion held at the Sherman House, Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 a. m. The object is to fix time, place, and programme for a winter meeting of the Association. Members interested are invited to attend. Those unable to be present are requested to forward by mail any suggestions they may have to offer, subjects for discussion, names of persons best fitted to discuss certain questions pertaining to the editorial profession, or printing business, etc.

The Sunday-school teachers' meetings, which The Sunday-school teachers' meetings, which have heretofore been held in the Methodist Church Block, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held, commencing to-day, in the new Farwell Hall. These meetings have grown quite popular, as well as interesting and instructive, over 1,000 being in attendance each Saturday, principally Sunday-school teachers. The Rev. J. M. Gibson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, will conduct the meeting to-day, the subject be-

ing "Peter's Denial." Mark, xix., 66-72. J. H. Durfee will have charge of the singing.

ORURCH FAIR.

The ladies of the Rev. Arthur Mitchell's church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, hold a fair Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, in the parlors of the church. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Railroad Chapel and foreign missions. A similar fair last year was exceedingly pleasant and very successful. The church parlors will be handsomely decorated; the articles on exhibition and sale will be mostly of the handwork of the ladies of the church; excellent refreshments will be served; and the charity in view is a worthy one.

Burglars continue their work actively. They took articles valued at \$800 from the house of Bernard Rosey, No. 41 McAllister place, Wednes day night, and escaped detection.

Joseph Corey was arrested last night on the charge of larceny in stealing gloves from Smith's tore, at the corner of Green and Peoria streets. He was looked up in Madison Street Station. The Grand Jury in the United States District

Court finished a two weeks' session yesterday morning, and returned into court with sixty-four indictments, upon which they were discharged by Judge Blodgett. The true bills were for the following offenses: Violation of the In ternal Revenue laws, 25; violation of the Pension law, 1; smuggling clethes, 20; violating the Post-Office law, 9; counterfeiting, 9. Most of the indicted parties are out on bail, only twelve of them being at present confined in the County Jail. On account of the illness of United States District Attorney Glover, it is oubtful whether the trial of the cases will come
off for several weeks yet. At the investigation
of the cases before the Grand Jury, Assistant
District Attorney Boutell acted in the place of

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. Abby Morton, alias William Brown, a youth Abby Morton, alias William Brown, a youth about 16 years of age, was sentenced some two years ago to the Reform Sohool for four years. Some three weeks ago, Morton, with three other youths, escaped. Since that time the boy has been in all manner of mischief, and was finally restrested on the charge of larceny, and committed to the County Jail. Yesterday, about noon, Jailor Folz suspected that all was not serene in cell No. 7, occupied by Morton, together with a lad named Campbell, and, on making an examination, discovered that they had very nearly, if not entirely, filed off one bar of their cell door. In the possession of Morton was found a small rat-tail file, with three old rusty knives which he had secured in some unknown knives which he had secured in some upknown nanner and which he had used for the purpose out with the citizen visitors, who were in the corridors in front of the cells conversing with their friends. The vigilance, however, of Mr. Folz, and his assistant, Clark, nipped the inten-tions of young Morton in the bud.

SUBURBAN.

WOODSTOCK.
The Musical Union will meet Thursday evenng in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian

Church. hold a sociable at the residence of F. Forest, on Calhoun street, this evening.

Thomas Hallisev, an old resident of this county, died at his residence in Har: land Friday last at the advanced age of 98 years. Mr. Hallisey has been a resident of this county for over Si

The Annual Convention of the McHenry Couny Sabbath-School Association is holding in ithe Baptist Church in this city to-day. The session began on yesterday, and the attendance was fair. began on yesterday, and the attendance was fair.

The Dramatic Society have made arrangements with Chicago parties to furnish them with a drop curtain and scenery, and will soon begin operat-The McHenry County Farmers' Association

will meet at the Court-House in this city to-day at I b.m. John Wentworth, of Chicago, is ex-pected to deliver the address, and an essay by a McHebry County lady, with short speeches by the officers and members of the Association, may be expected.
Six dressed hogs, weighing 2,221 pounds, were

Six dressed hogs, weighing 2,221 pounds, were brought into the city yesterday. The largest weighed 448 pounds, the smallest 330.

The original Aunty Newton Troupe gave a concert last night to the delectation of the Woodstockings. The members of this troupe were all at one time slaves.

Miss Neliie Van Curen, the organist of the Presbyterian Church, was presented with a handsome testimonial by her friends last evening. The lady is one of the most accomplished organists in the city, and this testimonial of the esterm in which she is held by her friends is

seem in which she is held by her friends is

The Board of Trustees' labors are about over for the present year, they being mostly engaged at the monthly meetings in auding tills for work the age of the village. All the streets have been put in good condition, sewers and crossings placed wherever needed, and all the principal streets thoroughly sidewalked. The Vincenues Road has been graded for 21/2 miles through the village, and the people seem to think that they have a model Board of Trustees. The dedication services of Bethany Union

Church will take place Sunday morning. Prof. Fisk, of the Chicago Theological Seminary will assist the pastor, the Rev. D. S. Heffron, in the services morning and evening.

Last Sunday morning the Sabbath-school

scholars of Bethany School donated a large package of lesson-papers and children's picturepapers to the colored children of the South, to be distributed by the Rev. Henry Bennet, of Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn. RIVER PARK.

A very pleasant evening was spent by a large number at the residence of James Penny, Esq., at River Park, last Saturday. Among the leading results of the meeting was the organization of the "River Park Literary Society." This was done by calling the Rev. J. B. McClure, of the Alliance, to the chair, and, after the adoption of brief but comprehensive constitution, electing the following officers: President, James Penny, Assistant Superintendent Chicago & Pacific Rail-load; Vice-President, Willam Currer; Secre-tary, Alfred Penny; Treasurer, Charles Martin; and appointing as a Committee of Arrangements, Misses Louisa Lundy, Ada Penny, and Ruthella Lundy, and Messes. F. M. Clarke, I. Weeks, and C. G. McNeil. The object of the Society is literary and social entertainment. It will meet every two weeks, and will no doubt prove an adjunct to the pleasures of that aspiring suburb.

AUSTIN. A very delightful little affair took place last night in the basement of the Methodist Church It was an old-time donation, or "pound party." The happy recipients were the pastor, the Re-T. P. Marsh, and his wife. The tables in the itchen were loaded with good things of every kind. Among the rest was a pound of specie. And from time to time through the evening little packages of currency were slipped into the hands of Mrs. Marsh. Mr. T. C. Day made a very happy presentation speech, in which—alluding to a new silk hat—he said they did not exactly propose "to put a head" on their pastor, but rather a mausard roof. A grateful response was made by Mr. Marsh, expressive of surprise and hearty expressive. aearty appreciation.

The large company lingered till near midnight,
music, and a good time entertained by games, music, and a good time generally.

OAK PARK. The Redows Club beld a sociable Thursday vening, at Mr. Austin's hall. All present joined heartily in the dancing, which continued until a late hour. The membership of the Club was out in full force. The music furnished for the occasion was excellent, and gave inspiration to the

merry dancers.

Mr. George W. Sharp, who has been spending a few weeks with friends and relatives in En gland, sailed for home on the 1st inst. Mr. Sharp will bring with him his daughter, who has been studying in England. He is expected home about the 15th inst.

The Flower Queen, now in preparation by Mrs. Horton, will be given to the public Tuesday and Wednesday evenings after Christmas.

NORWOOD PARK.

The lecture on the Holy Land, Thursday night by Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, was slimly at-tended. Whether the remark of a prominent real-estate operator, that he was not particularly interested in corner lots in Jerusalem, met with

M'HENRY.

Navigation on Fox River is closed, and the side-wheel steamer Al Hankins has gone into The Fox River Club gave another of their so cial parties at the Parker House last night. The attendance was good, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

A graud benefit ball is to be given at the Rivside Hall Christmas eve.

MAYWOOD.

The lecture Wednesday evening by Mr. Eastman was well attended. The lecture itself did credit to Mr. Eastman, and was attentively

istened to by those present.

The Presbyterian social at the residence of Mrs. Hamblin, Thursday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and Maywood social circles were well represented.

The ladies of the Union Church spread a very tempting table in the church edifice last night, which the hungry lords of creation destroyed with great avidity. The proceeds were donated

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. Charlotte Cushman gives her last reading at Farwell Hall this evening, when the following programme will be observed:

PABT II.

a The Dagger Scene.
b The Forter at the Gate.
c Sicep-Walking Scene.
a Act 3d, Scenes 1st and 2d.
b Act 4th, Scene 5th.
c Act 5th, Scene 5th.
PABT II.
Longfellow 

THE THEATRES. Toole gives his last performances at the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening Those who omit seeing him will lose a great opportunity. "Divorce" will be played at Hooley's this afternoon for the last time. O'Neil's benefit this evening will give the audience a mixture of tragedy, comedy, and burlesque. John Brougham plays twice at McVicker's, giving the two last performances of "David Copperfield."
"The Grand Dutch S" is the main attraction at

UTAH ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 4 .- Gold placer diggings are reported discovered near this city. The Grand Jury were discharged to-day, afte bringing in three indictments for perjury, two for assault with intent to murder, and two for

murder.
Dauiel Wood, a merchant of Ogden, Utah, brings suit against the Probate Judge, Sheriff, and others. He alleges that on July 29, 1874, he was arrested without any process of law, and confined in a filthy county jail for twenty-six days, was subjected to cruol and inhuman treat-ment, and that he was finally set at liberty, no charge having been made against him, and with-The Central Pacific passenger train was twelve

hours late to-day. The passengers lay over a

FAILED TO AGREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sioux City. Ia., Dec. 4.—In the suit for \$10,000 damages, which has been on trial for the past week in the District Court, in session here, of Judge N. J. Bond, of Council Bluffs, vs. O. C. Treadway and John A. Schmidt, of this city, for malicious persecution, the jury, after twenty-four hours' deliberation, failed to agree and were this morning discharged. Treadway and Schmidt were recently arrested by the United States Marshal for irregularities in conducing the affairs of the Citizens' National Bank of this place, now defunct, they being re-spectively President and Cashier. It is now said that they have effected a compromise, and will not be brought to trial.

QUINCY ENTERPRISE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 4 .- The Quincy Exposition nterprise has been fairly inaugurated. To-day cense was received from the Secretary of State authorizing the Commissioners therein named to open subscription books to the capital stock of the Quincy Art and Industrial Exposition The shares are fixed at \$25,-the whole amount of stock to be \$50,000. The subscription-books

are to be opened immediately, and, from the in-terest now manifested in the enterprise by the business-men of the city, and by the cuizens generally, there is no doubt that the entire amount of stock will be taken at once. Christmas !- A Love Token To a wife, mother, sister, or sweetheart, a Christmas present should be useful, beautiful, and not nec-essarily expensive. The Wilson shuttle sewing-ma-chine combines all of these elements. It is useful, elegant, durable, and ornamental, and it is the most appropriate token of affection. It received the highest award at Vienna. It is so very simple that a child can easily learn to use it. Instructions given at purchas ers' homes free of charge. It is sold on easy monthly payments at 197 State street, and in all of the principal ities and towns of the United States. Wilson Sewing Machine Company, manufacturers, Cleveland, O.

"The Long and Short of It" is simply this: Short overcoats are decidedly out of date, and to be well dressed every man should have a long overcoat. A. J. Nutting, the C. O. D. clothier, is showing an unusually attractive stock of double ressted sack overcoats of full length, and made of all the different grades of goods, ranging in price from \$10 to \$35. Nos, 184 and 186 State street, opposite

Overland Sunday Mail-Train. The Great Overland Sunday Mail Train will leave Chicago Sunday, Dec. 6, at 10:15 a.m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on main line, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning Express for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this train.

Close Work. The vicissitudes of the dry-goods trade are well known, but have seldom received an illustration so vivid as in the shawl trade this season. Mannheimer Bros., Nos. 298 and 300 West Madison street, are closing out their stock of valuable imported woolen and Paisley shawls at an immense reduction. The low prices make it a grand opportunity for economical

That Living Gasometer, the stomach, generates sectous and carbonic acid gas. Both are destructive to the teeth. Sozodont counteracts their corrosive operation and neutralizes all im-purities that tend to injure the teeth or defile the

Of Our Own Importing. We are now selling a beautiful guipure lace at \$1, a good lace at 75 cents, and that that's fair at 50 cents; and embroideries, 10, 12, and 15 cents. New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street.

You Can Get A Nice Cloak nadelat the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street, of beautiful, fine imported beavers' at \$10, \$12, and \$15. They go like hot cakes. The "Anti-Clinker" Furnace

is the easiest to manage, is the most economical in fuel, has more radiating surface, and is superior in every respect to any furnace in the market, Bangs Bros., State and Van Buren streets Chickering Upright Pianos. varranted durable: occupy very small space. Reed's

MARRIAGES.

LANCASTER—MAGRUSSON—Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, 5/2 Webster-av., by the Rev. Oscar Breaberg, Alvin N. Lancaster and Rosalio Magrus son, all of this city. No eards. DEATHS.

emple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

NORMOYLE-On the 3d inst., at his residence, 17-unker-st., of consumption, John Normoyle, aged 4 react.
His remains will be taken to-day from his late resistence
to 100 clock a.m. to the Church of the Holy Family,
thence by carriages to Calvary Cometery.

PERRY—Dec. 4, at 11 a.m., Samuel E. Perry, aged M INSURANCE.

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I represent the following well-known and reliable Companies, which DID NOT WITHDRAW from Chicago:

BOSTON UNDERWRITERS of Boston ATLANTIC of New York. MERCANTILE of Cleveland. FRANKLIN of Indianapolis, BANGOR of Maine.

Bestow your patronage on Companies which stood by our merchants FRED'K S. JAMES. and property-owners. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock

100 Decorated Toilet Sets

50 Pkgs. Glassware,

10 Crates W. G. Crockery,

75 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF 500 MIRRORS.

Household Furniture.

Call and see the Largest Stock that was ever

Parlor Suits of every grade and style, Elegant Chamber Sets, Elegant Chamber Sets, Elegant Chamber Sets, Washistand Burcaus and Commodes, Murble and Wood-top Tables, Wainut Bedateads and Burcaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Whatnots, Sofas, Louinges, Eockers, Chairs, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Show Cases, Office and Parlor Dosks.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctions

DRY GOODS!

offered at Public Auction.

CLOTHING!

Auction sale Tuesday, Doc. 5, 1874.
dition to the regular sale of Dry Goods, we shall splendid line of fine and medium grades Custom-Dicthing, in Men's Boys', and medium grades Custom-Dicthing, in Men's Boys', and chair was, in Also sale of Dress Goods, Coating, Pants and Also sale of Dress Goods, Coating, Castimers, Castimers, Castimers, Castimers, Castimers, Coating, Checks, Jeans, &c.

\*\*Company\*\*.

Cuttery Company.

Elodery, Hats and Caps, Notions, Underway, Linea,
Rudlings, White Goods, Surpenders, Horse Blankes,
Coverlets, Wool Blankets, Knit Goods, Scarfs, Jackers,
Nubias, Hoods, &c. Jivors, Gauntlets, Mits, &s.
Silver-Plated Goods, Cigars, Holiday Goods, Fastaers,
Flowers, and Millinery Goods, Shawls, Skirts, Farniabing Goods, &c. 200 doesn Felt Skirts.

CARPETS.

A full line Ingrain and Venitian Carpots at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORZ & CO...
60 and 70 Wabash-ar.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

Another DRY GOODS SALE Dec. 10, and sale of Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Hasiery, Hard and Caps, Notions, Linens, Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Cutlery, Blankets, Skirs, Gloves, Mits, &c.

Government Clothing, Pants, Jackets, Blouses, Dress Coats, Overcoats, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

THE

Rich and Elegant

NO. 180 STATE-ST.

OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE,

THIS DAY AND EVENING.

CHROMOS

ENGRAVINGS

AT AUCTION,

AT OUR SALESROOMS, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Monday Morning, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock,

And Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A Large and Elegant Collection of FINE

AND STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anotioneers.

beautifully mounted in elegant and elaborate from

By SMITH & HARRISON.

THIS MORNING, AT 9% O'CLOCK,

AT 81 MADISON-ST.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Including every variety of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Beta and Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, Carpets, and Lace Car-tains, Chromos, and a large assortment General Mar-

TO-DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SETS PRIME MINK FURS,

eremptory sale, under Chattel Morigage. Best e of the caseon. SMITH & HARRISON, Anctioners, 81 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Teatre.

E. WASHINGTON-ST. (Opposite Field, Letter & Co.'s).

By LEONARD & CO.,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE

CARPETS, STOVES, &c.,

On Saturday, Dec. 5,

AT SALESROOM AS ABOVE, at 9:30 shart

A very large assortment of Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Office Desks, Carpets, Stove, Mal-tresses, &c., &c. ELEGANT CHINA, Parlor Ornaments, French Clocks, Fine Steel Engravings, &c., &c. 26 East Washington-st., opp. Field, Leiter & O.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, AT SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND FURS, TUESDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY, WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING. THURSDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS,
SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9% O'CLOCK.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 % o'clock, Regular Sale of New and Second-Hand Furniture,

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves.

Also, a large jot of Ice Croam Saloon Fixures, such as M. T. Tables, Chairs, Candy Jars, Show Cases, Scales, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c., Come prepared to buy, as consignors say SELL for they MUST have MONEY.

MOCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

SMITH & HARRISON, Anctioneers, Medison-st., opposite McVicker's Tresing

FOREIGN & AMERICAN CHROMOS

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GRAND EXHIBITION

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For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysenter and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. For all Purposes of a Family

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colle, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external new part of the colds of the colds. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worm free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usu ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists

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Phalon's Cereus (N.B.)
Phalon's Flor de Mayo
Morse's White Rose, Morse's Wood Violet, Morse's Paphian Bouquet, Morse's Dedication Bouquet,

Excel in Aromatic qualities, while in FRESHNESS and CONCENTRATION of choice flower odors they are war ranted to surpass the most celebrated English an French manfactures. Wholesale by VAN SCHAACK STEVENSON & REID. Sold by all Druggists and No

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Afflicted with CATARRH and Loss of Smell, cured by a remedy found at last. Hundreds have been cured by it-many of years' standing. I now offer it to the thousands of sufferers by the thousands of sufferers by the name of TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CA-TARRH CURE.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

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New and Beauti rect from the Man Holidays.

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That valuable Wharf property adjoining only Railroad Piers, Locust Point, Baltimor suter and railroad to Wharf. Well suited storage and Shipping business. Apply to Baltimor Railroad. No. 7 Patterson-st., Baltimor Railroad. A. Mair & Co., 10 and MacCentral Railroad.

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We are selling Flour and Feed at the follow that to the trade: New York Buckwheat, & B.B. we have reduced the price of our AA I, guaranteed best in the market; second to place of the patient, \$7.50; (Corn, per bu, 75c;) Waleslan, \$5. 50; best Minnesota spring, \$5. 55; Best Rys Flour, \$4.25; second best Rys Flour, \$5. 25; second best Rys Flour, \$5. Corn Meal, pd Ous Feed, per ton, \$30. Corn Meal, pd Ous Feed, per ton, \$30. Corn Meal, per blace of the per black, pe

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